

## LESSON 13 - QuIz QUESTIONS

1. What is the requirement to bid 1 NT as an overcall?
2. Who is Advancer?
3. Why should you consider vulnerability when thinking about making an overcall?
4. RHO opens 1C. What would you bid with these hands?

| a) | b) | c) | d) | e) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| AAQ5 | ¢AT7 | - KT T82 | AKJ9 | -A895 |
| -QJ2 | - ${ }^{\text {Q }} 8$ | - AT7 | -KQ54 | - ${ }^{\text {a }} 965$ |
| -AT8 | -AKJ98 | -QT3 | -QJT | - A7 |
| *AJT7 | *QJ | *AK7 | - ${ }^{\text {JT5 }}$ | -AT7 |

5. RHO opens 10 What do you Overcall with these hands?

| هKT9 | ¢AQ52 | AQ2 | AK2 | هKQJ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - A93 | -QJ2 | ขKJ2 | -A6432 | $\checkmark 87$ |
| - KT | -AT85 | -KJ2 | -QJ52 | -KQ62 |
| ¢AKJT7 | \&A7 | ¢AQ932 | \&K7 | ¢AQ42 |

6. As Responder, what do you bid after the following auction? 14-(1NT) - ? The opponents' bids are in brackets and 14 is your Partner's opening bid.

| - K96 | 498643 | - KT 43 | 9Q52 | ^A5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - AT62 | - 752 | v 632 | - AK8652 | -QJ73 |
| -T86 | - 2 | -63 | -975 | -854 |
| * KJT | -1972 | *Q95 | -1 | - 0 T85 |

7. As Advancer, what do you bid after the following auction? (1*) - 1NT - (P) - ? The opponents' bids are in brackets and 1NT is your Partner's overcall.

| 996 | 498643 | AK43 | -Q52 | ¢A5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - AK62 | $\checkmark 752$ | - ${ }^{\text {6 }} 632$ | - AK8652 | vQJ73 |
| - 86 | -2 | - 63 | -97 | -854 |
| * KJT32 | ~1972 | *Q954 | 937 | ~JT85 |

8. As Advancer, what do you bid after the following auction? (1*) - 1 NT - ( X ) - ? The opponents' bids are in brackets and 1NT is your Partner's overcall. Responder has X for penalties essentially saying you will not make 1NT !

| 996 | ^QJT976 | 9084 | ه952 | - J5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -T62 | - 954 | - J632 | -T9862 | - QJ73 |
| -86 | -4 | - 36 | -975 | -854 |
| * JT9874 | ¢985 | *Q954 | -87 | *T985 |

9. As Advancer, what do you bid after the following auction? (1*) - 1NT - (3*) - ?

The opponents' bids are in brackets and 1NT is your Partner's overcall.

| ه963 | ^6 | AK43 | ^QJT952 | ه765 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -T652 | -KJT97 | -8632 | -8632 | $\checkmark 97532$ |
| - ${ }^{\text {A }}$ | -42 | -63 | -- | -9 |
| * 87543 | ¢98765 | +985 | - 875 | *T985 |

10. What is your score for the following results:
a) 1 NT vulnerable making 8 tricks?
b) 1NT non-vulnerable making 8 tricks?
c) 1 NTX vulnerable making 5 tricks
d) 1 NTX non-vulnerable making 5 tricks
e) Your opponents, who are vulnerable, overcall 1NT. You believe your side, who are nonvulnerable, can make 4 Spades. How many tricks must the Overcaller go down to give your side a better score than making 4 Spades?
f) Same question as in e) but this time you decide to double the 1NT Overcall. How many tricks must the Overcaller go down to give your side a better score than making 4S?
g) You Overcall 1NT. Your side is non-vulnerable but your opponents are vulnerable and X your Overcall for penalties. You make 6 tricks going 1 down but it transpires the opposition can only make 3 of a major. Is this still a better result for your side?
h) Same question as in g) but this time you making the 1NT Overcall are vulnerable and the opponents are non-vulnerable. You make 6 tricks going 1 down but it transpires the opposition can only make 3 of a major. Is this still a better result for your side?
