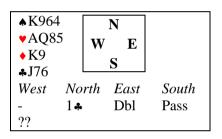


Lesson 55 Examples Responding to Partner's Takeout Double: Introducing the Cuebid

0.440			
♦9642	N	I	
♥Q854	¹ W	Е	
♦ 94	S S	_	
♣ J76	0)	
West	North	East	South
-	1*	Dbl	Pass
??			

▲ K842		N	
♥QJ85	w	Е	
♦ 97		5	
♣ J76		,	
West	North	East	South
-	1*	Dbl	Pass
??			

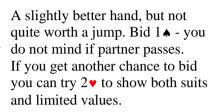
Not much fun, but you must bid. Bid 1, your cheapest 4-card suit You will not bid again unless partner compels you to. (If he bids spades, showing a hand too strong for a simple overcall you might raise)

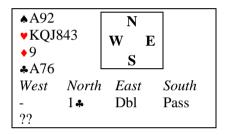


What can West bid? Not 1♥ or 1♠ - partner might Pass Same goes for 2♥ or 2♠

Not 3NT – no stopper in clubs 24 says "I have a good hand but no obvious bid".

(It cannot show clubs: you would make a penalty pass or bid 1NT.)





Clearly worth a jump to $4 \vee -$ but partner might easily have enough for slam (&KQ, \lor A, singleton club) Bid 2. and follow with a jump to $4 \vee$ to show a hand too strong just to bid game.

▲QJ10	4	Ν	
♥A85	W	Ζ	
♦ 65		S	
♣ K72		3	
West	North	East	South
-	1*	Dbl	Pass
??			

Just worth a jump to 2. You can jump on less with a 5-card suit but you need 10+HCP when you have only 4. Partner may have only 3-card support!

▲Q42		Ν	
♥A85	W	/ Ε	
♦ KQJ		S	
♣ J762		8	
West	North	East	South
-	1 ♣	Dbl	Pass
??			

You want to bid 3NT but your club stopper is hardly robust. Bid 2.4 and follow with 3NT to indicate that you have some doubt about this contract. Partner can convert to a 5-card suit if he has one.



Lesson 55 Examples

When Partner Overcalls: Two Different Types of Raise

▲ KQ964	А	▲AJ873	В	▲ J105
♥A85		♥62		♥94
♦8642		◆J7		♦KQ73
* 6		♣ 10742		♣ A854

South opens 1, West overcalls 1 and North makes a negative double.

Opposite Hand A West can make 9 tricks in spades: 5 trump, \checkmark A and 3 ruffs in dummy

(He might make 10 on a complete crossruff if the defence never lead trump, or 8 if trump are 3-0 and they lead trump every time they are in)

In defence East-West can expect to make one spade and one heart. They may also make a club ruff if West leads a club. When he wins \checkmark A he can put partner in with \blacktriangle A to lead a second club.

North-South have most of the high cards, and they can surely make $4 \mathbf{v}$, so East-West should sacrifice in $4 \mathbf{A}$. It is best to bid $4 \mathbf{A}$ at once, a cheap sacrifice that may even tempt them to bid $5 \mathbf{v}$, which you can defeat.

Opposite Hand B West can expect to make 4 spades, \checkmark A, a heart ruff, 2 or 3 diamonds and \clubsuit A. He must lose 2 aces and a heart, and \blacklozenge A is probably with South, the opening bidder, so he will make 9 tricks.

This time East-West have nearly half the points, and only an 8-card trump fit.

Defending against a heart contract they can make a spade, ♥A, a diamond, ♣A and 1 or 2 club ruffs.

They should not proceed past 3♠, and if North-South bid 4♥ they should double.

Yet both hands are worth a raise to $3 \checkmark$.

Hand A's raise is based on distribution and 'fit' points, .

Hand B 's raise is based on High Card Points and Quick Tricks

We differentiate between the two types of raise by using a cuebid (a bid of opponent's suit) to show a high card raise.

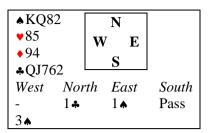


Lesson 55 Examples

Examples of Raising Partner's Overcall

♠92		N	
♥A104	W	Е	
♦QJ96		S	
* 9852		0	
West	North	East	South
-	1 •	1 🗸	Pass
2♥			

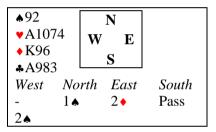
Just worth a minimum raise, with no special fit or distribution. When you have 3-card support you should raise if you can.



Lots of distribution but length in the wrong suit. The <u>jump raise</u> is <u>pre-emptive</u>, promising 4+card support but not many high cards.

▲ K87		Ν	
♥8542	W	ΤΕ	
◆A53		S	
♣ J62		3	
West	North	East	South
-	1+	1 🗸	Pass
2•			

Do not jump about with so little distributional strength. There are no ruffing values, so 2 v is quite enough



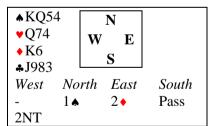
You should raise partner's overcall with 3-card support. But you would bid 3 ◆ with far less. This is worth an *unassuming cuebid* of 2 ▲ to show a strong raise

▲Q102		Ν	
♥KQ8	5 W	/ E	
♦ 94		S	
♣ KJ76	j	b	
West	North	East	South
-	1 ♣	1	Pass
2*			

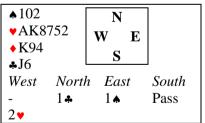
3-card support is enough to raise an overcall. Use the <u>**cuebid**</u> to show a sound high card raise rather than a weak raise.

♠2		N	
♥K854	v	V E	
♦ A753	3	S	
♣J62 West	North	Fast	South
-	1.	$1 \checkmark$	Pass
4♥	1.1.	. •	1 455

This is a raise based on 'fit' rather than high cards. Tend to stretch a level with a hand like this when you know you have at least a 10-card fit.



Opposite an overcall in a minor you should consider playing in NT when you have some support and stoppers in opponents suit. With a minimum overcall partner can retreat to $3 \blacklozenge$



When you have a good suit of your own you can bid it - but prefer to raise partner if you can. Many partnerships play that a new suit over an overcall is *forcing for one round*, others play is as nonforcing but constructive. Whatever you agree, a new suit should NOT be a weak takeout – with a weak hand just Pass, trusting partner to have a good suit.

▲AQJ8			N		
♥ K852	2	W		E	
♦ 3			S		
♣ J62	L		0		
West	Nort	th	Eas	st	South
-	1+		1 🗸		Pass
2♠					

A jump in a new suit is quite rare The modern style is to play it as a *"Fit Jump"*, promising a good suit *and* support for partner