## Introduction to Scoring

## Scoring

## After the bidding comes the play, and after the play the score is calculated.

Declarer's side earns points if he makes his contract precisely, or if he makes more tricks (overtricks) than he said he would. Say North or South play in $3 \boldsymbol{A}$, then NS gain points if declarer makes at least 9 tricks ( $6+3$ ) If declarer makes fewer tricks than he said he would (goes down), then the defending side wins points

## Trick Points

These are won by the declaring side when they make their contract. Each trick from the 7th onwards counts: in clubs and diamonds: 20 points for the seventh trick and each subsequent trick won
in hearts and spades in no-trump:

30 points for the seventh trick and each subsequent trick won
40 points for the seventh trick, and 30 points for each subsequent trick
eg If declarer makes 9 tricks in a contract of $2 *$ (one overtrick) he scores $2 \times 20=40$ trick point for his 7 th and 8th tricks, and 20 points for the 9th trick (the overtrick counts the same as the rest) - a total of 60 points A contract of 3 NT made exactly ( 9 tricks) scores 40 points for the seventh trick $+2 \times 30$ for the 8 th and 9 th

## Bonus Points

These are awarded in addition to the points scored for tricks. The bonus is decided by the level of the contract, and depends partly on the denomination. Overtricks have no part in calculating the bonus.
All contracts fall into one of four categories, each with a bonus. They are:
Part-scores. Contracts that, if successful, score less than 100 points for tricks won (not counting overtricks) Part-scores are all contracts from $1 *$ to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ inclusive, and also $4 *$ and 4
Game Contracts that will, if successful, score 100 or more points for tricks won, but are not slams Game contracts are $3 \mathrm{NT}, 4 \boldsymbol{\bullet}, 4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ and all higher contracts as far as 5 NT
Small Slam Any contract promising to make 12 tricks (all the tricks but one) ie $6 \boldsymbol{\bullet}, 6 \star, 6 \vee, 6 \uparrow$ and 6 NT Grand Slam Any contract promising to make all thirteen tricks, ie 7\&, 7*, 7•, 7^7NT
The size of the game and slam bonuses is determined by whether a pair is Vulnerable or Nonvulnerable.

| Bonus | Contract | Not Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Part-score | $1 \approx$ thru $3 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 4 \approx, 4 \star$ | 50 | 50 |
| Game | $3 N T, 4 \vee$ thru 5NT | 300 | 500 |
| Small Slam | $6 \&$ thru 6NT | 800 | 1250 |
| Grand Slam | $7 \&$ thru 7NT | 1300 | 2000 |

In duplicate bridge vulnerability is determined in advance by Board number

| eg | Board 1 is Love All (no-one vulnerable) | written | Love All, Dealer North or |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Board 2 is only NS Vulnerable | NS Vul, Dealer East | E/NS |  |
| Board 4 is Game All (everybody Vulnerable) |  | Game All, Dealer West | W/All |

Vulnerability is indicated on the Board: usually Red $=$ Vulnerable and Green $=$ Not Vulnerable

## Undertricks

When declarer does not make his contract the defenders win points. The score depends on the vulnerability. When declarer is not vulnerable he concedes 50 points per undertrick: Vulnerable each undertrick costs 100 The examples are shown from the declaring side: a minus means the points went to the defenders

| Contract | Tricks made | Score |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Not Vulnerable | Vulnerable |
| 3NT | 9 | 400 | 600 |
| 2NT | 9 | 150 | 150 |
| 3\% | 7 | -100 | -200 |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ | 10 | 420 | 620 |
| 6 | 13 | 1010 | 1460 |
| 7\% | 13 | 1440 | 2140 |

