## The Opening Bid

## When should we open the bidding? And how?

Rule 1 A hand with 12, 13 or 14 points (neither more nor less) and a balanced distribution is opened 1NT

| eg | A85 | 4 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
|  | $\bullet$ Q984 | +2 |
|  | +5 |  |
|  | KQ7 | +2 |
|  | Q63 | $=13$ points (balanced) |

Rule 2 A hand with 12 or more points (up to about 20) which is unsuitable for $1 N T$ is opened $1 \propto / 1 \diamond / 1 \vee / 1 \wedge$ We bid our longest suit first, the one in which we have most cards.
With two suits of the same length we bid the higher first
eg

| * QJ1072 | 3 |  | ^ AQ94 | 6 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - AK92 | + 7 | Open 1 A , the longest suit | $\checkmark$ K5 | + 3 | Open 1 A , the higher suit |
| - 102 | + 0 |  | - K86 | $+3$ |  |
| \& A4 | +4 |  | \& K1073 | + 3 |  |
|  |  |  | (balanced | = | or 1 NT ) |

When we have two suits of the same length they will often both be 4 cards long - we call these 4-card suits With two 5-card or 6-card suits we always open the higher.
With two 4-card suits we usually open the higher. (We will look at some exceptions later)

Some more examples of opening bids


13 points

We open 1NT

$$
\text { 2) } \begin{aligned}
& \wedge \\
& 4 \\
& \text { AKJ7 } \\
& \bullet \text { Q9764 } \\
& \therefore \text { AQ8 }
\end{aligned}
$$

16 points

We open $1 \star$, our longest suit
3) ค 862
$\checkmark$ KJ6

- AQ94
* AJ5
15 points
$\begin{array}{ll}\begin{array}{l}\text { A balanced hand } \\ \text { too strong for 1NT }\end{array} & \begin{array}{l}\text { We open 1NT } \\ \text { (It is all right to }\end{array} \\ \text { We open 1 } & \text { Pass) }\end{array}$

5) ค A103

- AQJ7
- KQ52
* Q9

18 points

We open $1 \vee$, our higher 4-card suit

## When should we bid Game

Game is a contract that scores 100 points or more in trick points but is lower than a slam.
The minimum game contracts in the various denominations are:

| 3 No-trump $(3 N T)=9$ tricks | $40+2 \times 30=100$ |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 4 of a major $(4 \bullet$ and $4 \uparrow)=10$ tricks | $4 \times 30$ | $=120$ |
| 5 of a minor $(5 \diamond$ and $5 \star)=11$ tricks | $5 \times 20$ | $=100$ |

We call spades and hearts the major suits, clubs and diamonds the minor suits.
Contracts of $5 \vee$ and $5 \uparrow$ are also games, since $5 \times 30=150$
But when we play in $3 \vee$ or $3 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ ( $3 \times 30=90$ trick points) we have not reached game level.
Since the bonus for bidding and making game is so much higher than the part-score bonus we try to reach game whenever it is sensible to do so. One of the main aims of bidding is to reach games when there is a chance of making them.

## Points to remember

$>$ The lowest game contract (and thus the easiest to make) is 3NT
$>$ Good bidding advice is With less than 25 total points - stay in a partscore With 25 or more total points - bid game (or slam)

Of course this total of 25 points is approximate, not absolute.
You may make 9 tricks in no-trump with fewer than 25 points if you have a long suit you can run.
Or you may have 30 points between you and go down in 3NT when the defence cash 5 tricks in one suit.
It follows logically that to make game in no-trump you need a stopper in every suit.
Also, to make $5 \&$ or 5 you need more than 25 points, because you have to make 11 tricks.
It follows that $5 *$ and $5 *$ are games that we rarely bid. We only bid $5 *$ or $5 *$ ( 11 tricks) in preference to 3NT ( 9 tricks) if we have a lot of cards in our minor, or a short suit that is unstopped for no-trump.

## Eight trump

It is possible to make $4 \vee$ or $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ with less than 25 points when the cards are distributed in certain ways. The missing points are compensated for by extra length in trump.
For example, if one partner has a void (no cards) in clubs he can trump the defence's $\% \mathrm{~A}$.
In a trump contract a void can be as valuable as an ace, provided you have plenty of trump
Declarer and dummy should have at least eight trump between the two hands to play in a trump contract.
We summarise the points needed for the various contracts like this:

| Partscore | $1 ヵ$ thru $3 \boldsymbol{n}$, $4 *$ and 4 * | Less than 25 points |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Game | 3NT | 25 points |
|  | $4 \bullet$ and 40 | 25 points |
|  | $5 *$ and 5 | 27 points |
| Small slam | 6* thru 6NT | 33 points |
| Grand Slam | 7* thru 7NT | 37 points |

$>$ Trump contracts may be made with fewer points when there is extra trump length (many more than 8) and good distribution (shortages in side suits)
$>$ When the bidding reveals that we do not have enough points for game we stop bidding as quickly as possible. It is easier to make 1 NT then 2 NT , or $1 \boldsymbol{\sim}$ than $3 \boldsymbol{A}$.

