



Lesson 50 Examples

Examples of Quantitative No-trump Auctions

♠Q942 ♥K82 ♦Q65 ♣AK5	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>W E</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N	W E	S	♠AKJ ♥QJ7 ♦AK92 ♣Q92
N					
W E					
S					
West		East			
1NT		4NT			
6NT		Pass			

East, with 20HCP, *invites* slam if partner is maximum. West accepts.

♠AQJ5 ♥AK3 ♦Q105 ♣A32	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>W E</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N	W E	S	♠K7 ♥Q76 ♦K74 ♣K9865
N					
W E					
S					
West		East			
2NT		4NT			
Pass					

East can invite over 2NT also. This time West is minimum and passes.

♠K74 ♥QJ8 ♦Q92 ♣A743	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>W E</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N	W E	S	♠Q8 ♥AK92 ♦AK43 ♣K102
N					
W E					
S					
West		East			
1NT		2♣			
2♦		4NT			
Pass					

When West shows no major there is no agreed suit, so 4NT is still **quantitative**

♠Q97 ♥A872 ♦QJ ♣AJ105	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>W E</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N	W E	S	♠AKJ54 ♥Q7 ♦AK2 ♣Q92
N					
W E					
S					
West		East			
1NT		2♥			
2♠		4NT			
6♠		Pass			

East invites slam after showing a 5-card spade suit via a transfer. He shows a balanced hand with 5-3-3-2 distribution. West is maximum with 3-card support so bids 6♠.

♠AQ95 ♥K3 ♦AK83 ♣KQJ	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>W E</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N	W E	S	♠KJ ♥AQJ65 ♦754 ♣865
N					
W E					
S					
West		East			
2NT		3♦			
3♥		4NT			
6NT		Pass			

Similarly over 2NT East has just enough to invite slam after his transfer. This sequence shows 5-3-3-2 – with 5-4-2-2 East bids his second suit. So West knows there is no 4-4 fit and settles for 6NT.

♠K4 ♥QJ85 ♦AK87 ♣AJ3	<table border="1"> <tr><td>N</td></tr> <tr><td>W E</td></tr> <tr><td>S</td></tr> </table>	N	W E	S	♠AJ83 ♥A2 ♦43 ♣KQ1092
N					
W E					
S					
West		East			
1♥		2♣			
2NT		4NT			
5♣		6♣			

When opener rebids NT there is no agreed suit, so 4NT is still **quantitative**. You can only use Blackwood when a suit is agreed.

Hand Evaluation in No-trump

East opens 1NT and West raises to 2NT. Which of hands A, B, C should pass and which should bid on?

♠Q85 ♥K94 ♦AJ65 ♣Q62	A	♠A742 ♥Q52 ♦K82 ♣KJ5
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♠K6 ♥A52 ♦Q42 ♣KJ1054	B
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♠A1093 ♥QJ102 ♦Q109 ♣KJ	C
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You can hope for
1/2 spade tricks
1 heart
2/3 diamonds
2 clubs

1 spade trick
2 hearts
2 diamonds
4 clubs

2 spade tricks
3 hearts
3 diamonds
2 clubs

With Hand A You will lose the lead often, giving the defence plenty of time to establish their Work Suit. 4-3-3-3 distribution is bad - you have no good Work Suit. This hand is minimum, so Pass

With Hand B You need give up the lead only once to establish your Work Suit, clubs. The stuffy 5-card suit is an asset, so treat the hand as maximum and bid on.

With Hand C All the tens and nines, the *intermediate cards* help establish tricks in your long suits. Also, with two 4-card suits you have two possible sources of tricks. This hand is maximum, bid on.



Lesson 50 Examples

The Power of the 4-4 fit

♠A6		♠Q875
♥KQ73		♥1062
♦AQ32		♦964
♣KJ5		♣632
♠J92	N	
♥A985	W E	
♦87	S	
♣10987		
♠K1043		
♥J4		
♦KJ105		
♣AQ4		

South opens 1NT and with 19HCP North bids 4NT, inviting slam. South has 14, so he bids 6NT.

West looks for a safe lead against a slam, and leads ♣10.

Declarer counts 2 spades, 4 diamonds and 3 clubs.

He plays on hearts, but provided West saves his ace to beat the jack he can establish just two extra tricks there. 11 tricks only, one down

Now imagine we are playing in 6♦

We count 2 spades, 2 hearts, 4 diamonds, 3 clubs - and a spade ruff in the North hand. 12 tricks, slam made.

A 4-4 fit makes just 4 tricks in no-trump

It may make 5 or even 6 tricks in a trump contract

Bidding After the Quantitative 4NT

♠A1074		♠K63
♥Q86		♥AK
♦A5		♦K983
♣K1053		♣AQ64
	N	
	W E	
	S	
<i>West</i>		<i>East</i>
1NT		4NT
5♣		6♣
Pass		

West has 13HCP and two 4-card suits where the high honour is bolstered by a ten, so he bids on. He tries 5♣ to see if there is an 8-card fit, and when East can raise clubs they have reached the best slam. A diamond ruff in the West hand will produce a 12th trick (provided clubs break 3-2)

♠1094		♠AQJ
♥K7		♥QJ64
♦AJ92		♦KQ74
♣KQJ4		♣A9
	N	
	W E	
	S	
<i>West</i>		<i>East</i>
1NT		4NT
5♣		5♦
6♦		Pass

You can still bid suits upwards with a 14 count! East, lacking club support, bids his cheapest 4-card suit and the 4-4 fit is uncovered. 6NT may make if the spade finesse works, but in 6♦ you do not need a finesse. Discard spades on clubs and ruff a spade in the East hand.

♠KQ4		♠A82
♥AQJ6		♥K93
♦A3		♦KQ84
♣AJ105		♣986
	N	
	W E	
	S	
<i>West</i>		<i>East</i>
2NT		4NT
5♣		5♦
5♥		5NT
6NT		Pass

Opposite a 2NT opener 4NT shows 11-12 HCP. West starts bidding suits upwards, and East bids his only 4-card suit. West bids his second suit but East has no fit for either suit. 5NT says he has no fit, and not four spades, so he must be 3343. West decides his club intermediates are enough to try 6NT. Which will make 75% of the time when South has one or both of the club honours.

♠KJ3		♠AQ1094
♥AQ98		♥K104
♦KQ104		♦63
♣A6		♣KJ9
	N	
	W E	
	S	
<i>West</i>		<i>East</i>
1♥		1♠
2NT		4NT
5♦		5♥
5♠		6♠

West shows 18-19 balanced, and East a stuffy 13 count. Over 4NT West bids his second suit and East shows his 3-card support for hearts.

If West had a fifth heart he might try slam in hearts, but as things are he shows his 3-card spade support instead. Now East can bid slam in the 5-3 spade fit.

A club ruff in dummy guarantees 12 tricks without needing any finesses to work, or suits to break.