

# Lesson 2 Teacher's Notes

## Aims:

- To examine the first principles of defence
- To give some simple rules about which card to lead
- To explain the importance of Third Hand High play
- To cover the concept of *suit establishment* for both declarer and defence

# **Content:**

- Demonstrate the error of leading unsupported honours
  "Don't waste an ace": illustrate the advantages of saving high cards to *beat* other high cards If you lead them out they will capture only little cards, and *establish* tricks for the other side Play out examples in a single suit.
  Play a few hands where leading an ace would be a *bad idea*
- 2 Make the opening lead against a no-trump contract in your longest suit. Each side tries to *establish length tricks* in its best suit When the other players have no more cards in a suit you can make tricks with small cards More examples

#### 3 Which card to lead

Ace from ace-king – explain that this is an unwritten "Rule" Top of a *sequence* of cards including honours – <u>A</u>KQ, <u>K</u>QJ, <u>Q</u>J10, <u>J</u>109, <u>10</u>98 A *low spot card*(4<sup>TH</sup>*highest where possible*) **promises** an Honour – K53<u>2</u>, Q5<u>3</u>, etc A *high* spot card (typically 2<sup>nd</sup> highest) **denies** an Honour - 9<u>7</u>32, 8<u>7</u>3 etc (The same principles apply when a defender wins a trick and decides to open a new suit)

 Explain about Third Hand play – "Third hand does what it can"
 By *forcing out* a high card from declarer's hand you may establish tricks for partner. More examples

## 5 *Return partner's suit*

If partner has led his longest suit you should co-operate in establishing it