## Lesson 20 Examples

## Examples of a Takeout Double



You are West, and South opens $1 v$
With 15 HCP you want to bid, but you have no suit good enough to overcall.
You say 'double' which does NOT mean that they cannot make $1 \vee$. It means "partner, I have a reasonable hand with at least opening strength. But I have no good suit of my own, and would love to hear which suit you have length in so that we can play in it."
~ K1098
$\bullet$ K

- A82
\& KQ862
South opens $1 \vee$

A 10953

- AJ2
- KQ103
\& A10
South opens 1 \&

A -

- AJ92
- KQ62
\& K10863
South opens

You have opening values and three possible suits to play in. You would like to know partner's longest suit to make it trump. You double to ask partner to name his longest suit

Note that double denies the ability to make an overcall, or to overcall 1NT

## Hands to bid something else: do not make a takeout double when there is a good alternative

| ^ A86 | ^ KQJ102 | ^ AKJ962 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - AQJ6 | $\checkmark 93$ | $\checkmark 3$ |
| - QJ76 | - A52 | - K754 |
| \% Q9 | \% 864 | * AQ |

South bids 16 HCP , balanced, stoppers in diamonds. Bid 1NT.

South opens $1 v$.
You have a good suit of your own. Bid 1 - - don't ask questions when you don't want to hear the answer!

South opens $1 \vee$.
An obvious 1 a overcall

## Sometimes we just have to Pass

What do we do with opening strength and good cards in opener's suit?
We cannot double - that is always takeout; and it would be silly to bid $2 \uparrow$ when opponents have bid the suit.
a KJ632 South opens 1 A . Double asks partner to bid his longest suit and is out of the question
$\checkmark$ A53 $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ is silly when opener has shown spades.
$-87 \quad 14 \mathrm{HCP}$ are not enough for 1NT.

* AQ5 You just gotta pass.
(You may enter the bidding later - perhaps with a penalty double if they get too high)


## Lesson 20 Examples

## Responding to the takeout double

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ^ Q642 } \\ & \vee 983 \\ & 1075 \\ & \& ~ J 74 \end{aligned}$ | 1 * | double |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N |  |
|  | W E |  |
|  | S |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | Pass |  |

You are West, and North opens $1 *$
Partner makes a takeout double and South passes
You have nothing, but you must bid, partner has asked you to.
Don't panic - just bid your longest suit, 1

| WestNorth East South <br> $1 \vee$ double pass | How should we respond to a takeout double in this situation? |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| ??? |  |  |
| ^ AQJ106 | - 982 | A J10976 |
| $\checkmark 93$ | - KQ72 | - K2 |
| - AJ42 | - K76 | - KQ53 |
| * 54 | * 943 | \& 98 |
| $4 \pi$. | 1NT. No good suit, but good | 24 |
| Partner's opening values + our strong spade suit make game likely | stoppers. Here 1NT means the same as when we respond to an opening bid of $1 \approx / 1 \diamond / 1 \vee / 1 \uparrow$ but promises stoppers in their suit | 1 A is a weak bid - partner has compelled us to bid with 0 HCP When we have real values we should jump to $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ |

## We cannot pass partner's takeout double - unless third hand bids.

If the partner of the opening bidder makes a bid he relieves us of our responsibility to bid.


North opens 1 a, partner doubles and South bids $2 \boldsymbol{A}$ You can pass with your worthless hand, since you have been relieved of the necessity of bidding

| A 954 <br> - KJ75 <br> - A643 <br> - Q6 | 14 | Double |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | N |  |
|  | W E |  |
|  | S |  |
|  |  |  |
|  | $2 \wedge$ |  |

This time you have a good hand so you want to bid Bid $3 \vee$ as you would have done if South passed (With two suits of the same length bid the major rather than the minor)

