Lesson 42 Examples

## Responder's Rebid

| ^A85 | N | A.J2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark 74$ | W E | - AKJ1095 |
| - J 962 | S | - A83 |
| *Q1043 |  | ャK6 |
| West |  | East |
| - |  | $1 v$ |
| 1NT |  | $3 \times$ |


| $\xrightarrow{\wedge} 96$ | N | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W ${ }^{\text {W }}$ E |  |
| - KQ964 <br> - 1102 | $\mathbf{S}$ |  |
| West |  |  |
| - |  | 1^ |
| 2 |  | 2NT |
| ?? |  |  |

What now? What do we know? East has 6+hearts in a strong hand. (With $12-14 \mathrm{HCP}$ he rebids just $2 \vee$ ). He is not superstrong (no $2 \vee$ opener), so we expect $16-19 \mathrm{HCP}$. How good is our hand in the light of our previous bidding? Only 7HCP and poor heart support. Pass the game invitation.

East has shown a balanced hand with 15-19 points. (With fewer he opens 1NT, with more $-2 N T$ ) Our 2over1 showed $10+\mathrm{HCP}$, we have at least 25 HCP between us, so the 2NT rebid is forcing to game. With 3 -card spade support we might bid $3 \boldsymbol{A}$, offering partner a choice of games. As it is - just raise to 3NT


East shows a minimum opener with $5+$ diamonds. He does not have 4-cards in a black suit - he would raise spades or bid $2 \boldsymbol{*}$. If he has 4 hearts he is not strong enough to reverse so he has only 13-14 HCP. It is too risky to bid $2 \checkmark$ with such a weak hand we will get too high. Pass and hope for the best.


East shows a balanced hand with 15-17 HCP. You may or may not have not enough for game, so you invite with 2NT, a limit bid, just as you would over a 1 NT opening.


When partner shows that his second suit is spades we know which denomination to play in. But how high? We have 9HCP plus 2 distribution points for the singleton. Game is possible but not certain. Invite with $3 \wedge$, just as you would if partner had opened $1 \boldsymbol{A}$. The raise to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$ is a limit bid.


East has made a weak rebid, showing 6+ hearts (he would pass 1 NT with only 5 ). You have 3 hearts and 9 HCP , plus a distribution point for the doubleton spade. Game is possible, invite with $3 \boldsymbol{v}$.

## Lesson 42 Examples

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\begin{tabular}{|c|c|}
\hline ^K10932 & N \\
\hline - Q553 & W E \\
\hline - A98 & S \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
\(\div 2\)
```



Partner's rebid is a reverse, showing $16+\mathrm{HCP}$. With 4 hearts we know of an 8 -card fit and we have enough HCP for game. So we raise to $4 \vee$.

## Improving the Part Score Contract

|  | N | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W E |  |
| -843 | S |  |
| West |  |  |
| - |  | 1** |
| 1v |  | 1^ |
| ?? |  |  |

Partner has shown 4 spades and longer clubs. You cannot play in a probable 4-2 fit, and from your hand there is no prospect of game.
Bid $2 \downarrow$. A minimum rebid in your own suit is a weak bid, suggesting that there is nowhere better to play. Partner will bid again only if he is very strong.

Another reverse. We cannot raise hearts with only 3 , and we do not like partner's first suit at all. But we and we do not like partner's first suit at all. But we
have a good suit of our own, so we can rebid $2 \uparrow$. (With a stronger hand we might jump to $3 \boldsymbol{A}$.)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { AA109752 } \\ & \vee K 75 \end{aligned}$ | N | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W E |  |
| -832 |  |  |
| West |  |  |
| - |  | 1. |
| $1 \wedge$ |  | $2 \times$ |


|  |  | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| -105 | N |  |
| -K10953 <br> -KI73 | W E |  |
| $\div 62$ | S |  |
| West |  |  |
| - |  | 1** |
| 14 |  | $1 \sim$ |
| ?? |  |  |

Again, partner has shown two suits you do not have any support for. It would be unwise to rebid a 5 -card suit in case partner has no hearts, or only one. There is little point in bidding diamonds- partner has already shown 9 cards in the black suits, so he is unlikely to have 4 diamonds as well. Bid $1 \mathbf{N T}$ to show that you have diamond stoppers.

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| $\begin{aligned} & \text { ^K9432 } \\ & \vee \text { K32 } \end{aligned}$ | N | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | W E |  |
| -853 | ${ }^{\text {S }}$ |  |
| $\because 55$ |  |  |
| West |  |  |
| - |  | $1 \vee$ |
| 14 |  | 2 |
| ?? |  |  |

Partner has 5+hearts and 4+ diamonds.
The change of suit is not necessarily a weak bid, but you have a minimum response and no reason to expect game. With 3 hearts you know of an 8 -card fit, so you bid $2 \vee$. This is known as giving preference to partner's first suit.


This time you have no obvious fit. You have a weak hand and no reason to think game is possible. You appear to have 7 cards between the hands in both red suits, so pass is an option. But $2 \checkmark$ is a better bid: partner might have 6 hearts, or 3 spades. Bid $2 \vee$, giving false preference. This is a weak bid, partner can pass, but you give him another chance to bid just in case there is a better spot.


This time partner has shown a very strong opener, and you have to bid again. You do not especially wish to rebid this spade suit. You cannot bid 3NT with no club stopper, and there is no known 8-card fit. Once again you give false preference with $3 \boldsymbol{v}$. This allows partner to bid again if he has 3-card spade support, or wishes to try 3NT.

