| OTHER OPENING BIDS |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | HCP | see <br> Note | Min len | CONVENTIONAL MEANING | SPECIAL RESPONSES |
| 1\% | 12*-19 | 2 | 4 | For choice of opening - note 1 <br> * Light openings possible - note 2 <br> For opener's NT rebids - note 3 | 1NT response $=6-9$ <br> 2NT response to Major = Jacoby <br> 2NT - note 8 <br> Raise of major to 3 level $=4+$ support and exactly 8 losing tricks <br> Snlinters |
| 1 | 12*-19 | 2 | 4 |  |  |
| $1 \vee$ | 12*-19 | 2 | 4 |  |  |
| $1 ヵ$ | 12*-19 | 2 | 4 |  |  |
| 3/4 level |  |  |  | Pre-emptive - bidding 2 more than the number of tricks held when vulnerable and 3 more when non-vulnerable |  |
| DEFENSIVE METHODS AFTER OPPONENTS OPEN |  |  |  |  |  |
| Simple overcall |  | wide range, from 8+ at 1-level |  |  |  |
| Jump overcall |  | Weak 6-10 points, good 6-card suit |  |  |  |
| Cue bid |  | Michaels showing a 2-suited hand - note 4 |  |  |  |
| 1NT Direct: <br>  Protective |  | $15-17$ and a good stop As for $1 N T$ opening <br> $10-14$ and a stop  |  |  |  |
| 2NT |  | Unusual 2NT - note 5 |  |  |  |
| OPPONENTS OPEN WITH |  | DEFENSIVE <br> METHODS |  |  | SPECIAL RESPONSES |
| Strong 1\% |  | Truscott - competitive (see Appendix); pass then bid - strong; |  |  |  |
| Short $1 \% / 1$ |  | Standard including Michaels and negative doubles. Responses and rebids of short suit opened are natural. |  |  |  |
| Weak 1NT |  | Double = penalties; version of multi landy in direct seat - appendix 1 |  |  |  |
| Strong 1NT |  | Double = penalties; version of multi landy in direct seat - appendix 1 |  |  |  |
| Weak 2 |  | See note 8 |  |  |  |
| Weak 3 |  | Double = take out, Michaels (max 5 losers), 4NT=Unusual (max 4 losers) |  |  |  |
| 4 bids |  | Double = take out |  |  |  |
| Multi 2 * |  | $\mathrm{X}=13-15 \mathrm{bal}$ or v strong; 2NT = 16-18 bal |  |  |  |
| SLAM CONVENTIONS |  |  |  |  |  |
| RKCB |  |  | How many of 5 key cards are held - 1430 response with voids shown at a higher level. See Appendix |  |  |
| RKCB continuation |  |  | Immediate next step following response to 4NT asks about queen of trumps. Alternatively 5NT asks for additional features. See appendix |  |  |
| 5NT = Grand Slam Force |  |  |  |  |  |
| Cue Bids |  |  |  |  |  |
| Minorwood |  |  | Slam interest in minor asking for key cards (See Appendix 7) |  |  |
| Lackwood |  |  | Jump in a new suit after trump agreement - void in bid suit asking for key cards (see Appendix 8) |  |  |


| COMPETITIVE AUCTIONS |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Agreements after opening of one of a suit and overcall by opponents |  |  |  |  |
| Level to which negative doubles apply |  |  | $3 \wedge$ |  |
| Special meaning of bids |  |  | Cue bid = good raise |  |
| Exceptions / other agreements |  |  | Jump raise pre-emptive, inverted minors |  |
| Agreements after opponents double for takeout |  |  |  |  |
| Redouble | $9+\mathrm{HCP}$ | New suit forcina |  | Jumo in new suit forcina |
| Jump raise | Pre-emptive | 2NT | Good raise | Other |
| OTHER CONVENTIONS |  |  |  |  |
| Fourth Suit Forcing: A bid in the fourth suit is artificial, showing no particular |  |  |  |  |
| Holding in that suit but requesting partner to describe his/her hand further. |  |  |  |  |
| After $1 \stackrel{\sim}{*}-1 \wedge-1 \varphi, 1 \wedge$ is natural and $2 \wedge$ is 'fourth suit forcing'. |  |  |  |  |
| Inverted Minors: A direct raise to 2 of a minor shows a maximum of 7 losers and 4+ card support. A direct jump raise to 3 of a minor shows $8+$ losers and $4+$ card support. |  |  |  |  |
| Unassuming Cue Bids Opposite partner's overcall a cue bid shows a good raise |  |  |  |  |
| Splinter Bids Response of $3 \uparrow / 4 * / 4 *$ to $1 \vee$ opening or $4 * / 4 * / 4 \vee$ to $1 \uparrow$ opening |  |  |  |  |
| shows a raise to 4-/4^ with 4+ trump support and singleton or void in bid suit |  |  |  |  |
| Long suit trial bids Used after a simple raise in a major, showing a suit with $2+$ losers. |  |  |  |  |
| Minor Suit trial bids - Used after finding a minor suit fit (not inverted minor) asking for help in the named suit (e.g. $1 \mathrm{~h}-2 \mathrm{c}-3 \mathrm{c}-3 \mathrm{~s}$ asks $p$ to bid 3NT if he has a stop in spades) |  |  |  |  |
| Checkback Stayman - Used after 1NT or 2NT rebid by opener to enquire about additional undisclosed major support. |  |  |  |  |
| SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS |  |  |  |  |
| 1 Balanced hands not 12 to 14. With four hearts and four spades open 1v, |  |  |  |  |
| Otherwise open the longest suit or the higher ranking of two 4-card suits. |  |  |  |  |
| Unbalanced hands: always open the longest suit. With two 5-card or longer suits |  |  |  |  |
| always open the higher ranking. Consider Rule of 20 for light openings. |  |  |  |  |
| 4441 hands: singleton $*$ open $1 \vee$; singleton $\bullet$ open $1 *$; singleton $\vee$ or $\uparrow$ open 1 - |  |  |  |  |
| 2 Rule of 20 : If HCP + length of 2 longest suits is $20+$ consider opening at 1 level |  |  |  |  |
| $3^{\text {rd }}$ in hand - after 2 passes consider opening at 1 level with as litte as 10 points |  |  |  |  |
| $4^{\text {t }}$ - in hand - after 3 passes open bidding if HCP plus number of spades is 15 or more |  |  |  |  |
| 3 NT rebids: After 1 level response 1NT $=15-17$; 2NT $=18-19$ |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| 5 Unusual 2NT - lowest two ranking unbid suits normally at least 5-5 shape |  |  |  |  |
| 6 Ogust-3* min points/poor suit; 3* min/good; 3 max/poor; 3\& max/good; 3 NT = AKQ |  |  |  |  |
| 7 Jacoby 2NT - 4+ support for partner's major and opening points (see Appendix) |  |  |  |  |


| OPENING LEADS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (For all the card combinations shown, clearly mark the card normally led if different from the underlined card). |  |  |  |  | Coded 10s and 9s |  |  |
|  | AK <br> Q $J x$ <br> $H x x \underline{x}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{\mathbf{A} K x} \\ & \underline{\mathbf{J}} 10 \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{H} x \mathrm{x} \underline{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{K} Q 10 \\ & 10 \underline{\mathbf{x}} \times \\ & H \times x \underline{x} \times x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{K} Q x \\ & \underline{10} 9 x \\ & \underline{x} x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{KJ} \underline{10} \\ & \underline{9} 87 \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \underline{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} 10 \underline{\mathbf{9}} \\ & 10 \times x \underline{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \underline{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{J} 10 \\ & \mathrm{H} \times \underline{\mathbf{x}} \end{aligned}$ |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \mathbf{A K x ( \underline { x } )} \\ & \underline{\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{Jx} \\ & \mathrm{H} x \times \underline{\mathbf{x}} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A J } \underline{10} x \\ & \underline{J} 10 x \\ & H x x \underline{x} x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{K} Q 10 \\ & 10 \underline{\mathbf{x}} \times \\ & H \times x \underline{x} \times x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{K} Q x \\ & \underline{10} 9 x \\ & \underline{x} x \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{KJ} \underline{10} \\ & \underline{9} 87 \mathrm{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \underline{\mathrm{x}} \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \mathrm{K} 10 \underline{\mathbf{9}} \\ & 10 \times x \underline{x} \\ & \mathrm{x} \underline{\mathbf{x}} \times \mathrm{x} \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \underline{\mathbf{Q}} \mathrm{J} 1 \\ & \mathrm{H} \times \underline{\mathbf{x}} \end{aligned}$ |
| CARDING METHODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Primary method v suit contracts |  |  | Primary methodv NT contracts |  |  |
| On Partner's lead |  | Reverse Attitude: low encouraging, high discouraging. When clear a continuation is not required (i.e. singleton in dummy) high = higher ranking other suit and low = lower ranking other suit |  |  |  |  |  |
| On Declarer's lead |  | Count: high-low=even no. of cards; low-high = odd no. |  |  |  |  |  |
| When discarding |  | Reverse Attitude: low encouraging; high discouraging |  |  |  |  |  |
| Returning partners suit |  | Generally return highest if 2 cards remaining. If 3 or more cards remaining return original $4^{\text {th }}$ highest |  |  |  |  |  |
| Suit preference signals: High = higher ranking other suit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Low - lower ranking other suit |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| SUPPLEMENTARY DETAILS (continued) |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 8 Defence to opponents weak 2 <br> X- takeout short in ops suit or 19-20 balanced or strong unbalanced hand <br> 2 level overcalls - Good 5+ suit with 6-7 losers <br> 3 * over $2 *$ - Both majors with maximum 6 losers <br> $3 \vee$ over $2 \downarrow$ or $3 \wedge$ over $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ - Other major and a minor with maximum 6 losers <br> 3 over 2^ - Good $5+$ suit with 6 losers <br> Jump overcalls in major - Good 6+ suit with 5 losers <br> 3*/3* - Natural with 5 or 6 losers <br> 2NT - 16-18 balanced with one stopper in opps suit (systems on) <br> 3NT - 21-22 balanced with two stoppers in opps suit (systems on) <br> 4NT - at least $5-5$ in lowest 2 unbid suits with no more than 4 losers |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |


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| GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF BIDDING METHODS |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Standard English Acol - Modern Acol |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 1NT OPENINGS AND RESPONSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Strength 12 to 14 (10-14 in $3^{\text {rd }}$ seat) |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Shape constraints |  | Can have 5 of any suit, no singleton |  |  |  |  |
| Responses 2* Stayman |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 2. <br> 2. <br> Others | Transfer to hearts |  | ----- |  | Transfer |  |
|  | Transfer to minor |  |  | 2NT | Invitation |  |
|  | $3 * / \leftarrow / \vee / \uparrow=$ Natural $5+$-card suit and slam interest. <br> 4\%/* = Minorwood <br> $4 \vee / \wedge 5 \oplus /=$ Natural 6+-card suit and no slam interest. |  |  |  |  |  |
| Action after opponents double <br> Action after other interference |  |  | Redouble for 5 card suit, otherwise bid 4 cards suit up the line until at least 4-3 fit is found. |  |  |  |
|  |  |  | Bid naturally, $\mathrm{X}=$ takeout after suit overcall |  |  |  |
| TWO-LEVEL OPENINGS AND RESPONSES |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Meaning |  |  |  | Re | ponses | Notes |
| Game forcing or 23+ balanced |  |  |  | $2$ tric | ess than |  |
| 2*/2v/2^ Weak two |  |  |  | 2N | Ogust | 6 |
| 2NT 20-22 balanced; 3* Puppet Stayman, 3 / Transfer; |  |  |  |  |  |  |

## 1. Multi Landy response to opponent's 1NT opener

## Responder's initial responses

Double = penalties and shows at least 15 points.
$2:=$ both majors with opening points/7 losers. Length is at least 4-4 but expected to be at least 5-4 against stronger NT or when vulnerable.
$2 \star=$ any single suited hand (minimum 6 cards) with maximum of 8 losers
$2 \boldsymbol{\sim} / 2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ at least 5 of that major and at least a good 4 card minor with opening points/7 losers.
2NT = at least 5-5 in the minors with maximum 6 losers
3 level bids = natural and strong although not forcing.

## Following 2* advancer bids:-

$2 \star=$ equal shape and asks responder to choose his better major
Otherwise advancer shows his better major, jumping if strong
All other bids are to play

## Following 2 * advancer bids:-

$2 \boldsymbol{v}=$ weak or a good support for $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$. If responder's suit is $\boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ he passes. If his suit is $\boldsymbol{\wedge}$ he corrects to $2 \wedge$ and game can be investigated.
$2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=$ good support for $\boldsymbol{\bullet}$. If responder's suit is $\boldsymbol{\sim}$ he passes. If his suit is $\downarrow$ he corrects to $3 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}$ and game can be investigated.
2NT = strong hand max 7 losers. Responder replies: 3NT/4H/4S/5C/5D to play - no slam interest. 3C/3D/3H/3S - slam interest.

## Following $2 \vee / 2 \wedge$ advancer bids:-

Pass = tolerant in major and/or weak
2NT asks responder to bid his minor
3 same major is invitational to game
3 of another suit is to play
3NT is to play
Following 2NT advancer bids:-
$3 * / 3 *=$ preference.
Everything else is to play

Only used in direct seat

In protective seat all bids are natural

## 2. Truscott response to opponent's strong or precision 1 club

## Showing a two-suited hand, indicating the suit bid and the next higher suit.

Double shows the non-touching suits including RHO's suit
1NT shows the non-touching suits excluding RHO's suit.
A 6+ card suit is bid at the 2 level or higher.
(1C) - 1D Diamonds and Hearts
(1C) - 1H Hearts and Spades
(1C) - 1S Spades and Clubs
(1C) - X Clubs and Hearts
(1C) - 1N Diamonds and Spades
(1C) - 2C Clubs and Diamonds
(1C) - 2D+ Diamonds+
(1C) - P - (1D) - 1H Hearts and Spades
(1C) - P - (1D) - 1S Spades and Clubs
(1C) - P - (1D) - X Diamonds and Spades
(1C) - P - (1D) - 1N Hearts and Clubs
(1C) - P - (1D) - 2C Clubs and Diamonds
(1C) - P - (1D) - 2D Diamonds and Hearts
(1C) - P - (1D) $-2 H+$ Hearts+

Only used in competitive bidding.

If strong then pass first and all subsequent bids are natural

## 3. Jacoby 2NT

## 4+ support for partner's major and a game going hand

## Responses

3 level bid of another suit shows singleton in that suit
4 level bid of another suit shows a void in that suit
Game forcing

3 of agreed suit $=$ balanced hand with $16+$ points
3NT = balanced hand with 14-15 points
4 of agreed suit = balanced hand with minimum opener

Maximum 7 losers
Denies a void or singleton

Only applies in uncontested auction

## 4. Slam Sacrifice Decision

## To be used when we have bid our suit to at least the 4 level and they go onto slam

## First player

0 or 1 tricks - pass
2 or more tricks - double
Second player (if first player has passed)
0 tricks - sacrifice
1 trick - double
2 tricks - pass
First player (if second player has doubled)
0 tricks - sacrifice
1 trick - pass

Tricks are not to include aces in own suit or suits where opponents have shown a void

## 5. Inverted Minors

## 4+ support for partner's minor

2 of minor - maximum of 7 losers - game interest - denies 4 card major. Controls are then to be bid by both players in order until either sign off in minor or NT.
3 of minor - pre-emptive denying a 4 card major.
4 of minor - Minorwood - strong slam interest
5 of minor - to play
With 4 card support, 4-3-3-3 shape and intermediate points prefer 1NT.

Only applies in uncontested auction.

Generally preference is to show majors rather than immediate support for minor.

## 6. RKCB

$5 *=1$ or 4 key cards
$5 \star=0$ or 3 key cards
$5 v=2$ no queen key cards
$5 \wedge=2$ with queen key cards
$5 \mathrm{NT}=0$ or 2 and a useful void
6 below agreed trump suit=1 or 3 and a useful void in that suit
6 of agreed trump suit=1 or $3 \&$ void above the trump suit

See Minorwood and Lackwood for alternatives

Following agreement of a major at 3 level 3NT is RKCB with same steps as 4NT ask but a level below.

## 7. RKCB continuation

Space permitting enquirer can ask about the queen of trumps by bidding the next step up. Responder bids one step further to deny the queen. With the queen responder shows an undisclosed void, singleton or king if possible or signs off in small slam.

Following agreement of a major at the 3 level 3NT is RKCB with same steps as 4NT ask but a level below.

## 8. Minorwood

## A 4* or 4* suit agreement bid asking for number of key cards

Only applies in uncontested
After 4*-4* asks partner for RKCB, $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=1$ or $4,4 \wedge=0$ or $3,4 N T=2$ no queen, $5 \star=2$ with queen auction After $4 *-4 \vee$ asks for RKCB, $4 \boldsymbol{\wedge}=1$ or $4,4 \mathrm{NT}=0$ or $3,5 *=2$ no queen, $5 *=2$ with queen If bidding room permits a follow up bid below game of agreed minor asks for the queen of trumps.

## 9. Lackwood

## Jump in a new suit after trump agreement asking for key cards

Shows slam interest and a void in bid suit.
Responses as per steps in RKCB excluding ace in void suit - i.e. step 1 shows 1 or 4 key cards.

## 10. 4NT two places to play

If partner has not bid a suit and opponents have bid hearts then 4NT will show both minors (double for spades and a minor). Partner simply shows preference.

Applies when 4NT

If partner has not bid a suit and opponents have bid spades then 4NT will show 2 of the other 3 suits. Partner bids the lowest suit he has tolerance for. If this is not one of the suits then the 4NT bidder will bid the next level up which will be passed or corrected.

If partner has opened a minor and opponents have jumped to 4 S then 4 NT shows hearts and the other minor.
is an overcall or partner has made a take out double and 4NT is not a jump
or
partner has opened a minor and 4NT is not a jump

## 11．3NT opener－Specific Ace ask



## 12．Defence to multi 2 diamond

## Direct Seat－RHO has opened 24.

2NT－Natural，16－18，with both majors stopped（stayman and transfers on）．
Double－16＋but not suitable for 2NT
$2 \downarrow$－Natural，a very good 5 ，preferably 6 card suit with 6－7 losers．
$3 \vee$－Natural，a very good 6 card suit with 5 losers．
24－Natural，a very good 5，preferably 6 card suit with 6－7 losers．With 5 or fewer losers pass initially then rebid later．
$3 * / *=$ Natural with 5 or 6 losers
3NT＝Natural，usually based on a long minor with both major suits stopped．
4 NT －at least 5－5 in minors with no more than 4 losers
4th seat－Assuming RHO bids a weak 2v（or 2A）
As with direct seat however if RHO bids 2（ （showing $\vee$＇s）then double $=5+$ spades， 7 or fewer losers．

## Direct seat after（a） $2 \uparrow$ pass $2 \vee$（or 2ヶ）pass pass or（b） $2 \uparrow$ pass $2 \downarrow$ pass 2 －

Standard Defence to weak 2 opener applies：－
24 over 3ヶ－Good 5＋suit with 6－7 losers
3 over 2－Good $5+$ suit with 6 losers
Jump overcalls in major－Good 6＋suit with 5 losers
3ヵ／3－Natural with 5 or 6 losers
X－takeout short in ops suit or 19－20 balanced or strong unbalanced hand
Michaels－ 5 losers or better \＆at least $5 / 5$ distrib．including unbid major
2NT－16－18 balanced with one stopper in opps suit（stayman and transfers on）
3NT－21－22 balanced with two stoppers in opps suit（stayman and transfers on）
4NT－at least 5－5 in minors with no more than 4 losers

