Module 10 -Forcing Responses over 1 of a suit Opening Bids Rebidding Opening Suit and Jump Shift Responses

1. Summary of Responses to 1 of a Suit Opening Bids
2. Examples of Forcing Reponses
3. Quiz
4. Card Play to illustrate forcing responses

## Summary of Bidding over 1 of a Suit

Covered in: Module $8 \quad$ Module 9

| Opening Bid of 1 of suit | Responses |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 13-2HCP unsuitable for NT <br> The longest suit <br> Higher of $2 \times 5$ card suits With $2 \times 4$ card suits <br> Major of major and minor <br> Hearts of $2 \times 4 \mathrm{~cd}$ majors Clubs of $2 \times 4 \mathrm{~cd}$ minors | Pass | 0-5НСР |  |
|  | 1NT | 6-8HCP no trump support and no 4 card suit biddable at 1 level | Weak bid |
|  | 2 of openers suit | 6-8HCP and trump support (4+ | cards) bid |
|  | New suit at 1 level | 6-27HCP, 4+ card suit | 1 over 1, forcing bid |
|  | New suit at 2 level | $\underline{10-27 H C P}, 4+$ card suit | 2 over 1, forcing bid |
|  |  | 11-12HCP, balanced hand no 4 card suit biddable at 1 level | Limit Bid (invitational) |
|  | 3 of opener suit Jump in a new suit | 11-12HCP and trump support $13-27 \mathrm{HCP}, 6+$ suit | Limit Bid (invitational) Jump Shift (forcing bid) |

## Key's to Rebid Auctions - 1

- When partner makes a limit raise, responder has simply to decide whether to pass or bid on.
- When partner changes suit, you must bid again
- Any bid you make determines the later auction, a limit bid if appropriate keeps it simple, so is usually best

Opener's Rebids - Raising Partner's Suit

| Opening Bid | Response | Openers Rebid |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \checkmark$ <br> Has 4+ hearts and 13-19HCP and unbalanced hand OR 15-19HCP balanced hand | (1 over 1 response) $4+$ spades and $6-27 \mathrm{HCP}$ | 24 4+ spade support and minimum opening (13-14HCP) <br> 34 4+ spade support and intermediate opening (15-17HCP) <br> 4乌 4+ spade support and maximum opening (18-19HCP) |

Whenever raising partner's suit is an option - Raise him

## Key's to Rebid Auctions - 2

- With a balanced hand and 15-19HCP, rebid NT - All NT bids are limit bids
- You cannot have a minimum hand $(12-14 \mathrm{HCP})$ and balanced as this should have been opened 1NT
- SO, All NT rebids are either intermediate or maximum opening hands of 1 of a suit


## Opener's Rebids - Rebidding in NT

| Opening Bid | Response | Openers Rebid |
| :---: | :---: | :--- |
| 1 of a suit | 1 of a higher suit (1-over-1) | 1NT 15-17HCP, balanced distribution <br> (No have 4 card support for partner) |
| 1 of a suit | 1 of a higher suit (1-over-1) | 2NT 18-19HCP, balanced distribution <br> (No have 4 card support for partner) |
| 1 of a suit | 2 of a lower suit (2-over-1) <br> not a jump-shift | 2NT 15-19HCP, balanced distribution <br> (No have 4 card support for partner) <br> Forcing to game but partner can decide <br> whether to bid game in NT or his suit. |

## Key's to Rebid Auctions - 3

## Opener's Rebids - Rebidding your own Suit

Where you have an unbalanced hand and no 4 card support for responders uit, you still must bid You can rebid a 6 card suit. All rebids of your own suit are limit bids.

| Opening Bid | Response |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \vee$ <br> Has 4+ hearts and 13-19HCP and unbalanced hand OR 15-19HCP balanced hand | 14 <br> (1 over 1 response) 4+ spades and 6-27HCP | 27 No spade support and 6+ hearts minimum opening (13-14HCP) <br> $3 \vee$ No spade support and $6+$ hearts intermediate opening (15-17HCP) <br> $4-$ No spade support and $6+$ hearts maximum opening (18-19HCP) |

## Openers Rebid after Change of Suit Response: Bidding NT

Ex 10.1


With not support for partners spade suit West bids 1 NT showing $15-17 \mathrm{HCP}$ and balanced hand.
With 6HCP and no game prospects E passes

Ex 10.2


A jump to 2 NT shows a balanced hand and $18-19 \mathrm{HCP}$ It virtually guarantees game but gives the option of Playing in a suit contract. With a balanced hand And 7HCP East chooses game in 3NT

## Openers Rebid after Change of Suit Response: Bidding NT

Ex 10.3

- Q1053
$\checkmark$ AQ64
- A84
- K5


Ex 10.4


East's 2 over 1 response in both hands shows 9+ HCPs. West's 2 NT shows $15-19 \mathrm{HCPs}$ and balanced hand East knows that even with a min. of 15 HCP in West they have enough for game, so 2NT is forcing to game East is fairly balanced so bids game in 3NT With an unbalanced hand, east bids game in 4V

## Openers Rebid after Change of Suit Response: Rebidding your Suit

Ex 10.5


| Bidding |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\text { W }}$ | E |
| $1{ }^{19}$ | 14. |
| 29 | p |

East's 1 response is unlimited
West's rebid of $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ shows a minimum and a
6-card suit.
East passes as there is not enough for game

Ex 10.6


8
West has stronger hand and 6 card suit So jumps to 3a. East knows they have enough points for game and an 8 card fit so bids game in 4a

## Examples of a Jump Shift Response

- A jump shift is where you bid a level above normal and shows 13-27HCP and a very solid 6+ card suit.
- The jump-shift is game forcing and encouraging a potential slam try, so bidding continues until at least game is bid.
- The same is true of $3 *$ and $3 \downarrow$ over 1NT which is too strong and too unbalanced to bid $3 N T$ and may encourage a slam try.
a)

```
- A32
\(\bullet 10\)
- 1032
* AKQJ732
```

14HCP
b)

- A
$\checkmark$ KQJ10963
- 732
* AQ

Partner opens 1V. We jump-shift to 3is
showing game points and a solid $6+$ suit and strongly denying $\downarrow$ support.
Partner should decide appropriate game, possibly 3NT or even a possible slam. We would bid $3 \boldsymbol{s}$ over 1NT opener.

We would bid $2 \downarrow$ over $1 \stackrel{*}{2}$ or $1 \star, 3 \vee$ over 14 . We could bid $4 \vee$ since game is almost certain but this would risk us bidding a slam

## Quiz 10

1. What should opener rebid in the following hands after this auction?


East
19

24

## Quiz 10

2. What is your next bid in these auctions?
a)

d)
\& AK 53
$\bullet 73$
$\bullet$ AQJ62
$\& K 4$

| You | Partner | You | Partner |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1ヵ | 1NT | 1ヵ | $2 \downarrow$ |
| 3NT |  | 2NT |  |


| You | Partner | You | Partner |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \diamond$ | $1 \downarrow$ | $1 \downarrow$ | $1 \downarrow$ |
| $2 \downarrow$ |  | $3 \uparrow$ |  |

## Playing Hands for Module 10

"Sorry partner I had misplaced a card"
"I' m surprised it was only one!!"


This meek's Paddy's Pearl

Dealer: North
Vulnerability:

7pts

- K87
-873
- A109

¢ 953
- QJ1052
- 83 8pts
\& KQ9

| $\underline{\text { Bidding }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ |
| p | $1 \stackrel{\mathrm{p}}{ }$ | p | $1 \mathbf{a}$ |
| p | $2 \mathbf{N T}$ | p | 3NT |
| All Pass |  |  |  |

Deal 10.1

With $25 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ should be in a game contract..
Bidding: East with too many points for a 1NT opens $1 \diamond$. Her longest suit
West's 1 indicates a 4+ card suit and $6+$ HCP
East shows close to a max with 2NT asking partner to bid game if above minimum, consequently W bids game of 3NT

Lead: $\quad$ showing top of a sequence of longest suit
Card Play: Take first trick in E with $\mathbf{\Delta K}$, in hand with short suit and lead $\checkmark K$ to eliminate the $\Delta$ and establish declarers long suit. On $\vee$ return take $\vee \mathrm{A}$ on $3^{\text {rd }}$ play to avoid N have another $\downarrow$ to lead. At this stage you can see $1 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 2 \boldsymbol{\downarrow}, 4$ and trick so you must make an extra spade trick to make the contract. Hence take finesse by playing Q and finessing through N . It works so you make 10 tricks from 3 tricks
Comments: Some people refer to the suits you wish to establish, in this case and $\Phi$ are sometimes referred to as the "Work Suits"

Dealer: East Vulnerability:

10pts

- K843

マK7
-432


A65 $^{15{ }_{\text {pts }}}$
-432

| $\underline{\text { Bidding }}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{W}}$ |
|  | p | $1 \stackrel{1}{\mathrm{p}}$ | 1NT |
| 1s | p | 1NT | p |
| 3NT | All Pass |  |  |

With $25 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$ should be in a game contract.
Bidding: South with too many points for a 1NT opens $1 \diamond$. His/her
longest suit
South's 1a indicates a $4+$ card suit and $6+\mathrm{HCP}$
East shows $15 / 17 \mathrm{HCP}$ and balanced hand with 1 NT , a limit bid. North with 10HCP and a balanced hand bids game, 3NT, knowing that they have $25-27 \mathrm{HCP}$

Lead: West leads $\vee$ showing top of a sequence of longest suit
Card Play: Take the first trick with $\vee \mathrm{K}$, the hand with shortest hearts. Count your tricks. You can count 5 top tricks, $2 \boldsymbol{*}, 2 \downarrow$ and $1 \diamond$ trick, so you need to make at least 4 tricks. Immediately establish your "work suit" by taking the finesse through E, while you still have controls in the other suits, which works. Go back to N with $\$ \mathrm{~K}$ and finesse again making 5 tricks
and the contract I suspect you will make 10 tricks by playing to the K and making
Deal 10.2

Dealer: South Vulnerability:

7pts

- J10965
- 32
-K983
\&K3


4843
$\checkmark$ A1076
-4 5ots
\& 10872

| Bidding |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | E | $\underline{\text { S }}$ | $\underline{\text { W }}$ |
|  |  | p | $1{ }^{19}$ |
| p | 2 | p | 2NT |
| p | 3NT | All Pass |  |

Deal 10.3

With $28 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ should be in a game contract..
Bidding: While a balanced hand West is too strong to bid 1NT so bids his/her longest suit $1 \downarrow$. East bids 2 showing $4+$ s and 9+ HCP. West shows 15/16HCP limit bid , probably the lower, and a balanced hand by bidding 2NT inviting game if E has above minimum. E recognising they have 28/29HCP bids 3NT

Lead: $\quad \mathrm{N}$ leads $\$ \mathrm{~J}$ top of a sequence in the longest suit.
Card Play: Counting tricks you can only be certain of 3 and $1 \checkmark$ top tricks hence we need to establish our "work suits". - and $\downarrow$ are the "work suits" to be established while E/W have control (stops) in the other suits. Take the first trick in W with $\uparrow \mathrm{Q}$ and finesse through N by playing $\uparrow 10$. Then play 4 to East and probably $\vee$ Q will win and finesse again then $\vee 9$ and another $\downarrow$ finesse. The hand will probably make 10 tricks with 3 , at least 2 and 5 tricks

Dealer: West

## Vulnerability:

15pts

- K86
- K72
-AQ106
\&K93


| $\underline{\text { Bidding }}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{E}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ |
| 1 | p | $1 ष$ | p |
| 1NT | p | 2NT | All Pass |

With 24HCP I expect N/S to be in a part-score contract..
Bidding: North bids 1 his/her longest suit as though a balanced hand is too strong to bid 1NT (12-14HCP). South responds showing a 4 card $\downarrow$ suit ( $6+\mathrm{HCP}$ ).
North's 1NT rebid shows a limit bid of 15/16HCP and balanced hand. South with 9HCP bids 2NT inviting N to bid game if she has 16 HCP , which is passed out.

Lead: East should lead $\uparrow 3$, ( $4^{\text {th }}$ highest card of longest suit against a NT contract)

Card Play: $\downarrow$ and are the "work suits" to be established while N/S have some control in the other suits. Take first trick in dummy with A. You can count $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}$ (once ace has been eliminated) and $1 \boldsymbol{*}$, hence you must make 2 tricks or to make the contract. So take the finesse, as if wrong at least you will have taken away E entry. On spade return only take the $\uparrow \mathrm{K}$ on $3^{\text {rd }}$ round to ensure that W cannot lead spades again. Lead $¥ \mathrm{~K}$ to eliminate the $\vee \mathrm{A}$. You should only make 7 tricks against good defence. Losing 3 tricks, $\vee \mathrm{A}, ~ \mathrm{~K}$ and A

You don't make all contracts

Dealer: North
Vulnerability:

With 26HCP N/S should be in a game contract..
Bidding: Being unbalanced $N$ opens $1 \stackrel{\square}{ }$, longest suit and $13+$ HCPs
South's response of 2 , a jump-shift in anew suit, shows 13 27 HCP and a good 6 card suit.
Knowing game is on with 4 card support North bids
Lead: $\quad$ leads $\diamond K$, top of an honour sequence
Card Play: This should be straight forward making 11 tricks $7 \boldsymbol{s}$ tricks (one being a ruff of the $3^{\text {rd }}$ diamond) , $1 \downarrow, 1 \checkmark$ and tricks. If East fails to return a diamond when in with this will allow declarer to make 12 tricks as the losing diamond will be discarded on the $3^{\text {rd }}$ club

You must have a very good reason for not leading back opener's lead e.g. you don't have any.

Dealer: East Vulnerability:

With $27 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ should be in a game contract..
Bidding: With unbalanced hand and 13HCP East bids 14 his/her longest suit.
Wests 3 response is a jump shift showing a solid 6 card suit and 13-27HCPs.
With no support and stops in the other suits knowing they have game East bids 3NT, which W passes as she has a minimum jump shift

Lead: $\quad$ Q top of an honour sequence, hoping to find W with $\vee \mathrm{K}$ and partner with Ace

Card Play: Should be straight forward making 11 tricks, 2 $\boldsymbol{4}, 2 \boldsymbol{\sim}$, and 7 tricks

| $\underline{\text { Bidding }}$ |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{s}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ |
|  | $1-$ | p | 3 |
| p | 3NT | All Pass |  |

