# Module 15 - Introduction to Competitive Bidding Overcalls 

1. Competitive Bidding-Overcalls
2. Quiz
3. Playing 6 Hands

| Keep |
| :--- |
| lt |
| Simple |
| Stupid |

How many bridge players are required to change a light bulb?
Four; One to change it and 3 to tell her how to do it better!

## This week's Paddy's Peart

## Competitive Bidding - Overcalls

To date we have been learning our bidding without the problem of opponents bidding as well. This rarely happens, Bridge is about competing so be prepared.

1. An OVERCALL is where you choose to bid over an opponents opening bid.

It is called a competitive bid.
2. Where both pairs are involved in bidding this is called a competitive auction
3. What are the differences in deciding to overcall compared to opening the bidding?

- An overcall is based on PLAYING TRICKS.

Long solid suits guarantee tricks, whereas High Card Points need not

## What are PLAYING TRICKS?

Playing Tricks are tricks you can make in a suit without help from your partner - provided your suit is trump

AAQJ1076
$\checkmark$ A76

- 95

453

Provided spades are trump, this hand will almost certainly make 5 spade tricks and $\vee \mathrm{A}$

This means it has 6 Playing Tricks in spades

PLAYING TRICKS are similar to SURE TRICKS except

- Playing Tricks are the number of tricks you can make before lead without any help from partner
- Sure Tricks are the number of tricks a partnership can make after the initial lead.


## How Many Playing Tricks?

a)

| $\qquad$ AKQJ42 |
| :--- |
| $\vee$ A |
| 5432 |
| $\times 53$ |

With 14HCP the most striking feature of this hand is the long solid suit.
Provided are trump even without any help from partner this hand should expect to make all its spades plus the A .
We consider this hand to have 7 Playing Tricks

- 962
b)
$\checkmark$ KQJ1095
- 83
\& 42

This hand has only 6HCP.
If $\vee$ are trump we would expect to make 5 tricks in hearts. Only losing to $\vee \mathrm{A}$.
We consider this to be a 5 Playing Trick hand

## How Many Playing Tricks?

$$
\text { a) } \begin{aligned}
& \qquad K J 42 \\
& \bullet A Q 6 \\
& \bullet K 9 \\
& \qquad A Q 32
\end{aligned}
$$

This hand has 19HCP BUT very few Playing Tricks and doesn't have a long solid suit to dictate trump.
Could be 2 to 6 Playing Tricks


Only 6HCP BUT it does have a long solid $\checkmark$ suit. When $\vee$ AK are eliminated there are 4 heart tricks and AK So it has 6 Playing Tricks


19HCP but awkward to assess. If are trump with KJ missing there are probably $4 / 5$ tricks.
$\leftrightarrow \mathrm{KQ}$ is definitely one and may
Be one.
Hence possibly 6 Playing Tricks

## Examples of SIMPLE Overcalls

Overcall only if you can bid 2 levels above your number of Playing Tricks (PT) e.g. if you have 5 PT in you cannot bid more than 1a


South opens 1v
West has 5 playing tricks(PT)
4 and A. W can overcall

1. with 5PT and "hope"
partner can supply 2PT


South opens 1a.
West can count 6PT
so can bid 2 .


South opens 1NT.
West can count 6PT in clubs
so can bid 2e

A simple overcall at the 1 Level shows 5 Playing Tricks
A simple overcall at the $\mathbf{2}$ level (not a jump overcall) shows 6 Playing Tricks
There is an expectation/"hope" that partner will have 2 PT.
If he hasn't you may still score better than opponents playing a part-score contract

## A 1NT Overcall (15-18HCP)

A 1NT Overcall must be balanced and have 15-18HCP and must have at least 1 stop in the opponents opening suit since the lead will inevitably be the opening suit. The strength must be stronger than opponents opening bid. You bid 1NT on points NOT Playing Tricks

South opens 1 1
With 16HCP, a balanced hand and two stops in hearts If N leads partner's suit West can bid 1NT and expect to
-A1064
※KQJ2


1V make 2 tricks in that suit.

If $S$ had bid 14 you cannot bid 1 NT as you have no Stop in opponent's suit which is likely to be led.

We will discuss how to bid this hand in a few weeks when we discuss what is called "Takeout Doubles"

Respond to partner's 1T overcall as you would a normal NT i.e. weak take-outs etc.
Respond to parter's 1T ovecall as you would a normal NTie. weak take-outs etc.

## The JUMP Overcall

This is a bid made at one level higher than necessary
This bid shows a good opening hand and a good relatively solid 6-card suit


## Examples of Overcalls



## Module 15 Quiz

Q1

- A5

『 KJ1083

- K94
- 1062

1. How many PLAYING TRICKS does this hand have in hearts?
$4 / 5$
2. If RHO opponent opened 1 \& would you overcall 1 ? ? Yes
3. If RHO opponent opened 14 would you overcall $2 \boldsymbol{\text { ? }}$ ? No

## Module 15 Quiz (cont.)

Q2
LHO opens 1is what would you bid with the following hands?


## Module 15 Quiz (cont.)

## Q3

LHO opens 1\& what would you bid with the following hands?


2
Pass
26

## Playing Hands for Module 14

How many bridge players are required to change a light bulb?

| Keep |
| :--- |
| It |
| Simple |
| Stupid |

Four; One to change it and 3 to tell her how to do it better!

## This meek's Paddy's Peart

Dealer: North
Vulnerability: Non Vul
$\triangle 7 \quad 13 \mathrm{HCP}$

- A873
- KQ1096

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { 11HCP } \\ & \text { QJ102 } \end{aligned}$ | \&KJ6 | $\begin{aligned} & \text { 14HCP } \\ & \text { sAK } 964 \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\mathbf{N}$ |  |
| -QJ104 | W E | マK9 |
| J54 | S | - 772 |
| ¢A7 | 4853 | -983 |

$\checkmark 652$ 2HCP

- 83
©Q10542

| Bidding |  |  |  |
| :--- | :--- | :---: | :--- |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{S}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ |
| 1 | $1 \Lambda$ | p | $3 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ |
| p | $4 \boldsymbol{s}$ | All Pass |  |

Deal 15.1

With $25 \mathrm{HCP} \mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ should be in a game, but can they find game after North opens the bidding with $1 \star$ ?

Bidding: North should open $1 \star$ with 13 HCP and a good $\downarrow$ suit. East with 4/5 Playing Tricks and a good 5 card spade suit should bid 1s, West with spade support and 11 HCP can easily bid a 3 invitational bid and with a good overcall East should find 4 .

Lead: 8 from $S$, top of a doubleton in partner's bid suit.

Play: East should take $A$ and lead trumps for 3 rounds to eliminate trump and then establish the heart suit to make 10 tricks only losing 2 and $\vee$.
The $3^{\text {rd }}$ and $4^{\text {th }}$ heart in West allows discard of the 98

Dealer: East
Vulnerability: N/S Vul
48643
$\checkmark 74$ 7HCP
-Q82


- AKQ72
- A65 14HCP
- J109
$\stackrel{32}{ }$

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

Deal 15.2

With $21 \mathrm{HCP}, \mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$ should be in a part-score contract but will they find it after E opens the bidding?

Bidding: E opens $1 \checkmark$ but with 6 Playing Tricks $N$ can overcall 1 , West with $<6 \mathrm{HCP}$ should pass and with 4 spade tricks and 7 HCP N can bid 2 (Always raise with support for partner, and knowing the partnership has $9+$ spades as a 1 overcall guarantees $5+$ spades).

Lead: $\vee J$ top of a sequence in partner's opening suit
Card Play: After taking $\vee \mathrm{A}$ and eliminating trump $S$ establishes the "work suit" while controlling the other suits by leading $\downarrow \mathrm{J}$. N/S should make 9 tricks losing only $1 \vee, 2 \vee$ and $1 *$ with the other $v$ and losers being ruffed by trumps.

Dealer: South
Vulnerability: E/W Vul
¢ $J 109$ 1HCP
$\checkmark 982$

- 973
-10872
16HCP
-AK862
$\vee K 5$
$\bullet$ AQ52
\&63

Another interesting situation, while S has 17 HCP and a good 6 card heart suit I would hope that with 22 HCP between them $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ would win the part-score contract

Bidding: South should open $1 \checkmark$ but with probably 6 Playing Tricks with $\vee \mathrm{K}$ behind the bid suit W can overcall $1 \uparrow . \mathrm{N}$ and E have no reason to bid but S is entitled to consider her hand worth a $2 \checkmark$ bid, which I expect $W$ and $N$ to pass BUT East with 6 HCP . Two reasonable suits and 3 card spade support should bid $2 \boldsymbol{\sim}$. West's overcall of 1 guarantees $5+$ spades so E knows they have $8+$ trumps between them

Lead: $\quad$, which should be won with A in S .
Card Play: W should win the $2^{\text {nd }}$ trick with $\vee \mathrm{K}$ and take 2 round of trump and lead clubs to dummy and then play the diamond $\underline{\text { finesse }}$ and make 10 tricks losing only $\uparrow \mathrm{J}, \vee \mathrm{A}$ and A by ruffing the losing clubs and a heart

Dealer: South
Vulnerability: E/W Vul
$\triangle 862$ 12HCP
$\checkmark 2$
-AQJ986


- Q1094
- K73

265 9HCP

|  |  | Bidding |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | ---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{\mathbf{N}}$ | $\underline{E}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{~S}}$ | $\underline{\mathbf{W}}$ |  |
| 2 | p | 3 | All Pass |  |

Deal 15.4

With a $19 / 21 \mathrm{HCP}$ split and distributional hands this is likely to be competitive. I would expect $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$ to play in a diamond partscore.

Bidding: West with a 5 card suit and 13 HCP should open 1ヶ. N with 6 Playing Tricks and a 6 card suit should overcall $2 \star$ and $S$ should encourage by bidding $3 \diamond$. This also makes it difficult for E to bid $3 \stackrel{\square}{ }$ even with a better hand.

Lead: 8 leading partner's bid suit
Card Play: N will win second heart with a trump ruff BUT can only count 8 tricks 1 , 6 , and $1 *$ so must
"manufacture" another trick. Hence, N should take $\downarrow \mathrm{K}$ in dummy and lead towards kQ and get a club ruff before drawing out all the trumps.; hence making 9 tricks.

Dealer: North
Vulnerability: N/S Vul
A8
РAKJ9 16HCP
-Q932
\&Q93
13HCP
10HCP

- 532

Q1062

- AK7
- J84

With 23HCP E/W should win the contract BUT will they assess the hand as being a worth game contract ?.

Bidding: After North's opening 1४, East with 8 Playing Tricks is good enough for a jump overcall of 2 (guaranteeing an opening hand and a $6+$ card solid suit) West with 3 card support and 2 certain tricks in diamonds supports partner with a $3 \mathbf{~ b i d}$ (she also should recognise partner is probably short in hearts recognising her own length in opponents opening suit. With extra length E bids

Lead: 8 with E winning the $2^{\text {nd }}$ heart with a trump ruff
Card Play: East can count 11 tricks immediately seeing only
$\vee A$ and $A$ as losers.

Note: This shows the value on the long solid suit. Recognising that since each card >4 in a suit is worth 1HCP East is the equivalent to a 16 HCP hand.

Dealer: East
Vulnerability: N/S Vul

- 74
- AJ8 10HCP
- A8652

$\checkmark 10754$
- K94 15HCP
※KQ8

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

With 25HCP I would hope $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$ will be in a game in spite of E opening

Bidding: East with too many HCPs for 1NT and a 5 card spade suit opens 14 . With 2 good spade stops and 15 HCP south overcalls $1 \mathbf{N T}(\mathbf{1 5} / \mathbf{1 6 H C P S}$, balanced hand and stops). N can bid 3 NT knowing they have $25 / 26 \mathrm{HCPs}$ and his 5 card diamond suit could be useful.

Lead: 10 highest card in partner's bid suit.

Card Play: South should take this trick and play diamonds and immediately duck and lose the first trick and therefore establish the next 4 diamonds while still controlling the other suits. I would expect $\mathrm{N} / \mathrm{S}$ to make 10 tricks, though if they play the diamonds from the top, there is a possibility of only making 9 .
Declarer should only lose $\vee \mathrm{Q}, ~ \mathrm{Q}$ and A

