## Module 17 - Introduction to Competitive Bidding The Take-Out Double

1. Why use the "Take-Out double"?
2. Responding to partner's Take-out Double
3. Card Play of $\mathbf{6}$ hands


## The Take-Out Double

1. The ONLY "vocabulary" for communicating in bidding is the level of bidding (from 1to7), the four suits, NT, pass, double and redouble. Hence, double and redouble are important parts of the bidding information exchange between partnerships
2. "Double" in former times was a PENALTY bid saying you believe opponents have bid too high and you expect to put their contract back for higher penalty points. However, at the 1level it is unlikely you will make 7 tricks in opponents best suit.
3. Hence, nowadays low levels doubles are "Take-Out Doubles", are conventional and competitive. It really says that you have the points to bid but don't know he best bid
4. If our RHO opens and you make a "Take-Out Double" it says "Partner I have the points to bid $13+$ HCP, don't have a suitable 5 card suit or 1NT overcall, "please bid your longest suit:
o The "take-out double" means you must be able to accept any suit bid by partner
o You must respond to partner's "take-out double" even with no points. Partner's double essentially is bidding the three other suits not bid by opener.
o If your RHO bids after the "take-out double" you are not now obliged to bid. You don't need to bid when your partner has another chance to bid

## Examples of the "Take-Out Double"-1

4 AKJ9
$\checkmark 8$

- A865
\& K862


17

You are West and South opens 1 V
With 15HCP you want to bid but don't have a suitable suit Good enough to overcall.
You double which does not say you expect to put back opponent's 1 contract.
It says to partner " Please bid your longest suit", I have enough points to overcall but don't have a suitable suit to overcall BUT can support any suit you bid other than hearts

## Examples of the "Take-Out Double" - 2

a)

| $\begin{aligned} & \text { K1098 } \\ & \text { K } \\ & \text { A82 } \\ & \text { KQ862 } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |

South opens 19
b)

| 10953 |
| :---: |
| $\vee$ AJ2 |
| $\bullet$ KQ103 |
| $\&$ A10 |

South opens 18
c)

- AJ92
- KQ62
- K10863

You have enough HCP to bid and three suitable suits which you cannot overcall, So DOUBLE asking partner to bid his longest suit to make it trump.

NOTE: Double means you don't have a NT overcall OR a suitable suit to overcall

If you have a suitable alternative bid DO NOT MAKE A TAKE-OUT DOUBLE

## ALTERNATIVE BIDS where better than Take-Out Double



South opens $1 *$
We have 16 HCP and diamond stops so the best overcall is 1NT


South opens 1V
You have a good suit
of your own.
Overcall 1a
Don't DOUBLE asking questions where you may not like the answer
c)

- AKJ962 $\bullet 3$
- K754
* AQ

South opens 1 -

## Overcall 2

Why double when you
have an obvious
overcall?

## Sometimes you have to PASS

What do you do when you have a good hand with strength on opponents suit?.

## You are West and South opens 14.

With 14HCP you want to bid but your strength is in opponents suit.

4 KJ632

- A53
- 87

AQ5


14 Unfortunately you have to $\boldsymbol{P A S S}$
You may be fortunate to re-enter the bidding later, particularly If opponents get too hih in spades. You can perhaps get a penalty double saying "we can out this contract back"

## Responding to partner's "Take Out Double" - 1



## Responding to partner's "Take Out Double"-2



## Can you PASS a "Take-out Double"?

If opener's partner ( $3^{\text {rd }}$ player) responds, then you are no longer obliged to bid over partner's "Take-out Double"


South's response of $2 \boldsymbol{a}$ after your partner's take-out double, you are no longer obliged to bid with your worthless hand. You can PASS

You now have a good hand so you want to bid. You would have bid $3 \checkmark$ if $S$ had passed So you can still bid $3 \checkmark$ after the 2 response.
(With 2 suits of the same length always bid the highest ranking first)

## Module 17- Quiz

Q1. West is dealer, and you are South in 3 situations. In what situations do you need to bid and which pass and is your partner's double for take-out or for penalties?

| West | North | East | South | Take-out or Penalty | Must South Bid (Yes/No) |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| a) $1 \checkmark$ | Dbl | p | ??? | Take-out | Yes |
| b) $1 \uparrow$ | p | 4 | p |  | No |
| p | Dbl | p | $? ? ?$ | Penalty | Take-out |

## Playing Hands for Module 17

Bad Leads: The "Elvis Presley Coup"

If you lead from $A Q$ and your RH opponent has $K x$, the King is no longer dead!!-
Aces are for killing Kings!!!

This meek's Paddy's Pearl

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



Dealer: North
Vulnerability:

- KQJ83
$\checkmark$ K4 15HCP
- Q2

2. A976


| $\underline{\text { Bidding }}$ |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\underline{N}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{E}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{S}}$ | $\underline{\mathrm{W}}$ |
| $1 \varphi$ | Dbl | p | $2 \varphi$ |
| p | $3 \square$ | All Pass |  |

Deal 17.1

With 21 HCP it is likely that $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ will win the part-score auction
Biddingh N opens 1s his longest suit with 15HCP. East bids Double (take-out double) asking partner to bid his bid suit $S$ passes and now West must bid and chooses $2 \vee$ his 4 card suit (even with 0HCP he would have to bid). East supports with $3 \checkmark$ (15HCP, 4 card support, and equiv. of 3 HCP for a singleton spade.

Lead: $\quad$ K which west wins with A

Card Play: Immediately take the finesse and when you have taken all trumps out, play 3 towards (the WORK suit). $I$ would expect declarer to make 9 tricks with the cross-ruffs, probably losing 1 , 1 and tricks

Dealer: East
Vulnerability:

8HCP

- QJ1092

854

- AJ85
$+2$


| Bidding |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | E | $\underline{S}$ | $\underline{\text { W }}$ |
|  | $1 \checkmark$ | Dbl | $2 \vee$ |
| 24 | 3 | All Pass |  |

With 21 HCP it is likely that $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ will win the part-score auction.
Bidding: East opens $1 \downarrow$ with 13 HCP and a 5 card suit.
With opening points and no 5 card suit $S$ makes a takeout double, asking partner to id his longest suit.
West with 4 card support bids $2 \vee$, which he would have done anyway had $S$ passed.
North equally bids which he would bave done bad west passed.
East bids $3 \checkmark$ recognising he has an additional 3 HCP for the singleton

Lead: $\leqslant$ K top of honour sequence
Card Play: West will win with a diamond ruff on trick 3, remove trump and play on the WORK suit to eliminate A and make 9 tricks ( $6 \vee$ tricks, one being a ruff, and 30 tricks)

Dealer: South Vulnerability:

4HCP

- 10984
$\checkmark$ J63
- 542

- K108
- KQJ86
- 4

13HCP

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

With 23 HCP I would expect $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ to win the part-score auction
Bidding: S opens 1 with 13 HCP and a 5 card diamond suit.
With 14HCP and tolerance for all suits except diamonds W makes a "take-out double" asking partner to bid his longest suit. Had W bid his 5 card club suit at the 2 level it would have denied tolerance for at least one of the majors and made it more difficult foe E to find the correct bid.
N passes and East bids 1NT which is same 6-8HCP required of a 1 NT response to an opening bid + stops in opponents bid diamond suit. Everyone else passes

Lead: $\checkmark \mathrm{K}$ which is taken immediately by the Ace as 1093 is a second stopper in this suit

Card Play: Immediately play Q and finesse which loses, after the diamond return the 103 becomes a trick/stopper. E should probably make 8 tricks with $2 \boldsymbol{\wedge}, 1 \downarrow, 1 \diamond$ and tricks. He may make 9 tricks if S does not defend passively

Note: With E/W having 23HCP and S opening the bidding once $N$ plays the $K$, Enows all the other points are with $S$, otherwise he would not have had 13HCP to open.

Dealer: West
Vulnerability:
17HCP

- 5
- K1086
- AK75
- AK72
- AK986
$\vee$ AJ72
$14 \mathrm{HCP} \downarrow 2$
- Q104

$\checkmark 94$ 3HCP
- QJ109
-985

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

Deal 17.4

While both partnerships have 20HCP it will be interesting to see who wins this part-score auction. I suspect it will be N/S playing a diamond contract.

Bidding: After partner's 1s opening having been doubled by N I expect E will pass and $S$ being obliged to bid his longest suit after N's take-out double will bid $2 \star$. West really isn't strong enough to bid $2 \downarrow$, but may do so. N with a very good hand and 4 diamonds is likely to bid 3 which will be passed out. If West chooses to
bid $2 \checkmark$ then I would not be surprised if $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ get to 3 as East now knows that W has a 5 card spade suit.

Lead: A
Card Play: After taking the second spade with a ruff in N, declarer should play $\star$ A and then $\downarrow 5$ to the $\downarrow$ to find East has a singleton. Declarer should then lead 9 towards the K and make 10 tricks $1 \downarrow, 6 \downarrow$, two being ruffs of spades and tricks

Note: Should E/W play in 3 I would expect them to make 8 tricks and go 1 back

Dealer: North Vulnerability:

14HCP

- K873
- AJ976
- AQ6


With 22 HCP will $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ win the part-score bidding auction?
Bidding: N with an opening and unbalanced hand should bid his longest suit 1v and E overcall 1NT, showing $15 / 17 \mathrm{HCP}$, a balanced hand and stops in opponents suit. With E being directly behind N's opening suit it is very likely that he has 2 stops in hearts. S and E should both pass as they know they don't have game on and $S$ doesn't have support for partner's suit. East's hand is NOT suitable for a take-out double as it doesn't have length in the other suits, especially spades which partner is likely to bid and has shortage in the bid suit.

Lead: Probably $\vee 10$, highest in partner's bid suit.
Card Play: Take heart in East. While clubs are the best work suit, I suggest that W plays A and then 10 to establish 2 extra spade tricks in W while having the Q 10 as entries for the spades. $\boldsymbol{I}$ would expect $\boldsymbol{E} / \boldsymbol{W}$ to make 7 tricks losing 1 $\boldsymbol{~}, ~ 3 \vee, 1$ * and though if the defence get their play wrong then $E / W$ could make 8 or even 9 tricks.

Dealer: East
Vulnerability:
6pts

- 10754
- Q1062
- 96


| Bidding |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| N | E | S | $\underline{\text { W }}$ |
|  | p | 1\% | 14 |
| $2 \vee$ | 24 | All Pass |  |

In a competitive auction I expect $\mathrm{E} / \mathrm{W}$ to win the part-score contract with their 21 HCP and higher ranking spade suit

Bidding: After East passes S should open $1 \mathbf{~ w i t h ~ h i s ~} 5$ card suit and 13 HCP .
West does not have a take-out double as he has no tolerance for diamonds and has a 5 card spade suit, so overcalls 1 suggesting 13-19HCPs
N with 4 card support and 6 HCP can bid $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ as would have if W had passed and equally W can bid 2 with 7 HCP , knowing his partner W has 5 spades for an overcall. Everyone is likely to pass out as they don't have anything extra to allow a bid.
Lead: $\quad \mathbf{2}$ fourth highest of partner's suit with the low card promising an honour.
Card Play: E wins trick 2 in hearts with a spade ruff I would suggest declarer plays $\$ 2$ to establish $\varangle \mathrm{K}$ and another ruff of hearts and then draws trump.
Declarer could make 9 tricks losing 1v, 1* and 2s

Note: If N/S play in bearts they can make 9 tricks

