## When You Have a Fit



## Two Important Questions

- When you and your partner start a bidding sequence, you must answer two important questions.
- Do we have a suit fit?
- Major suit?
- Minor suit?
- How high can we go?
- Partscore?
- Game?
- Slam?


## Consider the Following Auction

- You Partner Opponents silent.

$$
1 \Phi \quad 2 \Phi
$$

- You've answered question no. 1. You have a major suit fit. now question no. 2 comes up (how high?).
- In the 2/1 system, responder has some option for showing a fit and helping opener decide how high.


## Options After 1(M) Opening With a Fit

- 1 ( $\boldsymbol{(}$ or )..... 2 ( - or )
- Make a constructive raise. (8-10 points with good 3 or 4-card support.
- With a weaker hand, bid a forcing 1 no trump, then bid two of the major suit.
- Let's look at some examples.


## After a Constructive Raise

Opener Opponent Responder Opponent 19<br>pass<br>29

Opener

- AQ942
- AJ 2
- K Q 75
$+3$

Responder

- K J 108
- K 1052
- J 10
+942


## Showing a Weak Raise

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \boldsymbol{s}$ | pass | 1 nt | pass |
| $2 \leqslant$ | pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\Phi}$ |  |

Opener

- AQ942
- AJ 2
- K Q 75
+ 3

Responder
Q J 83

- K 852
- J 10
$+942$


## Showing a Weak Raise

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \$$ | pass | 1 nt | pass |
| $2 \leqslant$ | pass | $2 \boldsymbol{\Phi}$ |  |

Opener

- AQ942
- AJ2
- K Q 75
+ 3

Responder

- J 8
- KJ 52
- J 103
$+9742$

A weak raise can be made with 2 card support.

## Showing a Weak Raise

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \$$ | pass | 1 nt | pass |
| $2 \leqslant$ | pass | $2 \boldsymbol{s}$ |  |

Opener

- AQ942
- AJ2
- K Q 75
+ 3

Responder
© K J 8
$\bullet 9752$

- J 103
+974

With a fit
you can raise with fewer the 6 points

## The Jacoby 2nt

- Most of you already play this very important convention, but let me illustrate a few places where people sometime go wrong.
- First let me go over the opening bidder's rebid options after 1(M) ... $2 n t$.
- Bid a good second 5-card suit at the 4 level.
- Bid a singleton or void at the 3 level
- Bid 3 of the major with 6-cards and extra values.
- Bid 3nt with 5-cards in the system and extra values.
- Bid 4 of the major with minimum values.


## The Jacoby 2nt

- After 1 (M)...2nt... Opener's rebid, responders examine their hand and decide how to continue.
- You might go directly to the major-suit game if you think there is very little possibility of a slam.
- You might go directly to key-card blackwood, if that is the correct bid for your hand.
- You might make a control bid, if and only if, you have reason to think a slam might be possible.


## Jacoby 2nt Ex. 1

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \$$ | pass | $2 n t$ | pass |
| $4 \$$ all pass |  |  |  |

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 32
- 7
+109

Responder
Q QJ 83

- K Q 6
-A862
$+84$


## Jacoby 2nt Ex. 2

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \boldsymbol{~}$ | pass | $2 n t$ | pass |
| $3 \$$ | pass | 4 | pass |
| $4 \boldsymbol{\$}$ | pass | pass | pass |

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 32
- j
+ 1092
Responder
Q QJ 83
- K Q 6
-A862
$+84$


## Jacoby 2nt Ex. 3

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \$$ | pass | $2 n t$ | pass |
| 3 | pass | $4 \boldsymbol{4}$ | pass |
| 4 | pass | $4 n t$ | pass |
| 5 | pass | $6 \mathbf{~}$ |  |

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 32
- J
+ 1092

Responder

- QJ 83
- KQ6
- AK 862
$+4$


## The Limit Raise

- With 4-card (or better) support for partner's major-suit opening and a good 10 to 12 points you should make an invitatoinal raise.
- 1 ... 3
- With the same values but only 3-card support, respond 1 nt , then a jump in the major suit.
- 1 ...1nt
$-24 \ldots$


## Limit Raise Ex. 1`

Opener Opponent Responder Opponent 19<br>pass<br>3 -

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 32
- J
+ 1092

Responder
QQ853

- K 106
- A 862
+ Q 3


## Limit Raise Ex. 2`

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathbf{\$}$ | pass | 1 nt | pass |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\$}$ |  |

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 32
- J
+ 1092
Responder
-Q 85
- K 106
-A862
+ Q 53


## Limit Raise Ex. 2`

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \mathbf{\$}$ | pass | 1 nt | pass |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | pass | $3 \boldsymbol{\$}$ |  |

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 32
- J
+ 1092
Responder
-Q 85
- K 106
-A862
+ Q 53


## Strong Fit - Weak Hand

- When you have a strong fit with partner's major but a weak hand - Use the law.
- With a 5-card or longer fit, jump straight to game.
- You can do this with 0-8 ppints, even when vulnerable.
- You need to have a little shape, as well, not 5-3-3-2.
- Without good distribution, it is best to be a bid more cautions, especially when vulnerable.


## Strong Fit - Weak Hand Ex. 1`

Opener Opponent Responder Opponent 19<br>pass<br>49<br>pass

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ3
- J 2
+ 1092

Responder

- QJ 1085
- 1096
- 10862
+ 3

With good distribution, be
aggressive.

## Strong Fit - Weak Hand Ex. 2`

Opener Opponent Responder Opponent 19<br>pass<br>24

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ3
- 2
+ J 1092

Responder

- QJ 1085
- 1096
- 1086
+ 32

With poor distribution be
conservative

## When You Have a Strong Hand but Only a 3-Card Fit

- These hands are often difficult because you cannot use Jacoby to start a game-forcing auction.
- The best way to handle this (playing $2 / 1$ ) is the bid a 4-card minor then show support.


## Strong Hand - 3-Card Support`

| Opener | Opponent | Responder | Opponent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $1 \backsim$ | pass | 2 | pass |
| $2 \bullet$ | pass | $2 \uparrow$ |  |

Opener
-AK 942

- AJ 73
- 2
+ J 109

Responder

- QJ 7
- K 109
- AK 106
+ J 32

With poor distribution be
conservative

