## Bidding Judgment

## Fits and Misfits

MOST PLAYERS understand the desirability of finding a fit. By a fit they mean knowing they have eight cards in the suit, making it suitable to be trumps. However a partial fit improves the hand. Suppose partner opens 1d. What would you respond with hands a ), b), and c)?


In each case your choices are $2 \boldsymbol{( 9 +}$ points) or 1NT (6-9 points). How do you decide with these 9 -point hands?
My starting point is to imagine responding $2 \sqrt{ }$ and to look at my options on the next round if partner rebids $2 \boldsymbol{A}$.
If I respond $2 \boldsymbol{V}$ am forcing him to bid again, and he might be forced to rebid $2 \boldsymbol{1}$ on as poor a suit as A-J-4-3-2. I would have to pass this. It seems to me that we have the majority of points and it would not be sensible to leave him in a spade contract with a trump suit of A-J-4-3-2 opposite a void or singleton.
If I respond 1NT, I am not forcing him to bid again. If he chooses to rebid $2 \boldsymbol{\alpha}$ he will have at least a six-card suit. With a misfitting 9 points I would do better to keep the bidding low and give him an opportunity to pass.
A 2 response seems fine with Hand A. If he rebids $2 \boldsymbol{A}$, I can pass with a clear conscience.
If I respond 2 with Hand B, I am really stuck if he rebids 24 . It is better to respond 1 NT , keeping the bidding low on a misfit.

However, suppose he rebids $2 \sqrt{ }$ over my 1 NT response. We now have at least a ninecard heart fit! I will now evaluate my hand as six losers in support of hearts and jump to $4 \boldsymbol{V}$. Note the way that my initial caution with a misfit is replaced by optimism. Good players re-evaluate their hands as more evidence surfaces.

But I can hear dubious noises about Hand C. Isn't there too great a chance of missing game if I respond 1NT? Perhaps, so I respond $2 \downarrow$ but I don't then pass a rebid of $2 \boldsymbol{4}$. I have responded $2 \boldsymbol{v}$ because I have upgraded my hand with so many intermediate cards. If I am treating it as worth 10-11 points, I will be consistent and continue with 2 NT .

Principle: With a misfit, keep the bidding low. Prefer a bid that allows partner to pass to a bid that makes him rebid.

Principle: With 9 points and a singleton or void in partner's suit, don't change suit at the two level and then pass when he rebids his suit.

Opener also should be constantly re-evaluating his assets. You open 14 with the West hand in Layouts 1 and 2. Perhaps you regard the hand as borderline between rebidding 2 and 3 . Your fit (or misfit) with partner's response should help you decide.


| West | East |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 \uparrow$ | 2 |
| $3 \uparrow$ | $4 \uparrow$ |

Note how snugly West's diamond holding fits with East in Layout 1. If the diamond finesse works, declarer may make twelve tricks.


In Layout 2, 2 is quite high enough!
Note that West's level of rebid was influenced by how well his honour cards fitted partner's suit. We can talk about a fit even if we are not sure it is an eight-card fit, and even if we have no intention of making the suit trumps.

Principle: With honour cards and some length in partner's suit, upgrade your hand. With shortage in partner's suit, downgrade your hand.

It is worth noting that if partner has a minimum two-level response he should have honour cards in the suit. With a poor suit and only 9 points he should prefer a 1NT response.

Note, also, that three small cards in partner's suit is not particularly attractive:


Game is playable but if the defenders get
round to attacking hearts early $4 \boldsymbol{d}$ is not a good contract.

The ability to keep the bidding low with misfits is an easy source of good scores for experienced players. Holding Hand D, you open $1 \mathbb{V}$. Partner responds $1 \boldsymbol{1}$, you rebid 2 and partner continues with $2 \boldsymbol{1}$. What do you do now?

## Hand D

- 8
- AJ876
- KQ 42
- A 107

At club level 2NT would be the common, but very ill-advised choice. The argument would be: 'He guards the spades: I guard the other three suits'. Perhaps, but to play in no-trumps you need to make tricks, not just stop your opponents making them. 24 shows a weak hand with a goodish six-card suit. You can almost envisage layout 4:

| Layout 4 |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| - 8 | - KQJ942 |
| - AJ 876 | ヤ 53 |
| - KQ 42 | -63 |
| - A 107 | -185 |

What is the correct contract in Layout 4? Clearly 24! No-trump contracts have no chance whatsoever because there is no
entry to East's spades. West must pass 24!

Principle: Don't fight partner. With a weak, misfitting hand arrange for the auction to end as soon as possible!

Principle: If one player has a good suit but an otherwise weak hand, that suit should usually be trumps. Otherwise there is likely to be no entry to the long suit.

I will end with a wonderful story of one of the world's top players, learning the game at the age of 12 by playing with his father. Each of them had a long suit. The auction went:

| Dad | Junior |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 V | 14. |
| 29 | 24 |
| 3 | 34 |
| $7{ }^{\text {a }}$ |  |

Opponents doubled and Junior was furious, demanding an explanation from Dad. Dad was exceedingly laid back, answering: 'I thought 7a would save four rounds of bidding!'


