## **LESSON 5: STUDENT NOTES**



# **Balanced Hands**

## Opening 1NT - 12-14 Balanced

You must always check if you have a 1NT opener, before you open 1 of a suit.

Open 1NT on all balanced 12-14 HCP hands no matter where your honours are placed.

### A balanced hand contains:

- **no** void or singleton
- one doubleton at most
- **no** 5-card major
- may have a 5-card minor

### **Examples of balanced hands are:**

- **4333**
- **4432**
- 3325 the 5-card suit must be a MINOR suit

1NT is a **limit bid**. Its shape and strength are known – a limit bid is **not** forcing. **This means that the responder is usually in charge. Opener rarely bids again.** 

# **Responses to 1NT Opening**

#### **Balanced hands**

| Pass | 0-10 | no Game possible |
|------|------|------------------|
| 2NT  | 11-  | invite to 3NT    |
|      | 12   |                  |
| 3NT  | 13+  | bid Game         |

#### **Unbalanced hands**

| 2♣/2♦/2♥/2♠ | 0-10 | 5+ card suit – called a weakness take-out * |
|-------------|------|---------------------------------------------|
| 3♥/3♠       | 13+  | game forcing with 5-card suit               |
| 4♥/4♠       | 13+  | game values with 6+ suit                    |
| 5♣/5♦       | 16+  | game values with 6+ good suit               |

<sup>\*</sup> Responder does not have interest in game or any wish to play in notrumps. Opener **must pass**, even with support.

# **Stronger Balanced Hands**

If you have a balanced hand with more than 14 **hcp**, what should you bid? It is a 2-step process:

- Open your lower 4-card suit (or) your 5 card minor suit in a 3325 hand
- Rebid NT the level shows the **HCP**s

| After | 1♥ - 1♠ |       | After | 1♥ - 2♣ | •     |
|-------|---------|-------|-------|---------|-------|
|       | 1NT     | 15-17 |       | 2NT     | 15-17 |
| or    |         |       | or    |         |       |
|       | 2NT     | 18-19 |       | 3NT     | 18-19 |

Responder is still in charge as you have described your hand's shape and strength accurately. Responder should apply the same principles as above but adjust for the new point counts shown by opener.



### PLAY & DEFENCE TIP

# Play of the hand: Playing a side suit

### **Declarer Play – Finding those tricks**

Count how many sure tricks you have and work out how many more you need. Try and work out how to establish the extra tricks needed.

Establishing your longest and/or strongest suit is the most common approach.

# Establish your longest/strongest suit

Contract 1NT by EAST – lead ◆Q by SOUTH

| WEST   | EAST         |
|--------|--------------|
| ♠ AJ53 | <b>♠</b> 97  |
| ♥ Q43  | <b>♥</b> J65 |
| ♦ 943  | ◆ AK8        |
| ♣ K76  | ♣ A9843      |

Win ◆A and then play on your longest/strongest suit (clubs)
You will need to lose a club to establish the suit and generate 4 winners

# Establish a side suit

Contract 4♥ by EAST – lead ♠K by SOUTH

| WEST         | EAST         |
|--------------|--------------|
| <b>♦</b> 832 | <b>♦</b> A96 |
| <b>∨</b> A3  | ▼ KQJ642     |
| ◆ A65        | ♦ J4         |
| ♣ KJ843      | ♣ Q2         |

Win ♠A, draw trumps and then play on your longest/strongest suit (clubs) Playing the club suit allows you to discard a diamond loser

# Play the honour from the short hand first

Does it matter how you play the honours as you establish a suit – answer is **yes** In the example below – you **must** play ♣Q first, then cross over to the ♣K

Contract 3NT by EAST – lead ♠K by SOUTH

| WEST                    | EAST         |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| <b>♦</b> 832            | <b>▲</b> A76 |
| <b>y</b> 93             | ▼ AK72       |
| <ul><li>◆ 865</li></ul> | ♦ A1097      |
| ♣ AKJ43                 | <b>♣</b> Q2  |

If you play ♣A or ♣K first, then cross back to the ♣Q, you will be cut off from dummy and will not be able to enjoy the club winners