

Correct the Bidding Error(s) - 2

- 1 -

**A** North

A8  
AKQ86  
K876     N   S  
52        1H 2C  
          3-NT P

South  
976  
7  
95  
AKJT943

**B** North

32  
AJ75  
94        N   S  
AKJ85    1C 1S  
          2H P

South  
J986  
QT  
AJ6  
T742

**C** North

T7  
AK74  
AJ        S     N  
K9652    1S 3-NT  
          P

South  
KJ984  
Q983  
8  
AQ3

**D** North

A6  
QT9854  
987       S     N  
87        1C 1H  
          3H P

South  
KQ5  
KJT2  
32  
AK64

**E** North

Q2  
A43  
A9853    N   S  
K85       1D 1H  
          2D P

South  
K875  
K865  
T7  
AT9

**F** North

T  
K62  
AQ98     N   S  
KJ962    1C 1H  
          2D 3-NT  
          P

South  
J8  
QJ94  
J4  
A8753

**G** North

4  
AK9864  
953       N   S  
AQ9       1H 1S  
          2H 2S  
          3H P

South  
AQJ863  
-----  
8762  
832

**H** North

AQT2  
AQ82  
AJ4       N   S  
98        1-NT "2H"  
          2S P

South  
K8653  
KT9  
T752  
Q

**I** North

K864  
75  
AT9864   S   N  
5         1C 1D  
          1H 2D  
          P

South  
JT97  
AK98  
7  
KQ74

## Answers

- 2 -

**A) *In Standard bidding practices, a Responder to a one-of-a-suit opening bid by Partner, requires 10 (+) HCP's in order to bid a new suit at the 2-level, and 12 (+) HCP's if the Partnership is using the 2/1 game-force system of bidding.***

South, here, is too weak to respond **2C** in either bidding system. He/she should bid **1-NT** (a default bid) and then, if given the opportunity, should re-bid **3C**, a “**sign-off**,” which shows a weak 6-bagger. North, here, is induced to overbid by virtue of South's bidding error.

The bidding here should have proceeded as follows: **1H – 1NT – 2D – 3C – Pass**

**B) *Opener requires 17 (+) HCP's in order to make a “Reverse,” and a “Reverse” by Opener is forcing for one-round.***

North, here, holds too few HCP's to “Reverse,” and, therefore cannot re-bid **2H**. **1-NT** would also be in error as his/her hand is not balanced. **2C** is, therefore the best lie for North's re-bid.

In addition, assuming North did have a legitimate “Reverse,” South must not “**Pass**” as it is forcing for one-round.

The bidding, here, should have gone: **1C – 1S – 2C - Pass**

**C) *Whenever possible, as long as the bidding process can be made to stay open, bringing Partner into the decision-making process as to the best final contract is always the best procedure.***

North initially erred by first responding **3-NT**. Better to initially bid **2C**, seeking further information from Opener. Had South re-bid **2S**, showing 6 pieces, North could have re-bid **4S**. However, following North's initial correct first response of **2C**, South had the opportunity of re-bidding **2H**, showing 4 or 5 pieces. North can then re-bid **4H**. Had South neither re-bid his/her Spades, or shown a second suit in Hearts, North could then settle on a final **3-NT** contract.

The bidding, here, should have gone: **1S – 2C – 2H – 4H - Pass**

**D) *A 6-4 “Golden-Fit” is usually enables the Partnership to take one more trick than their combines HCP total would have foretold.***

Here, South's jump-raise to **3H** is not forcing. It evidences 16-18 HCP's or its equivalent; i.e. a 6-loser hand, with at least four Hearts. With a minimum hand, North, is, normally, entitled to “**Pass**.” However, with a known 6-4 trump fit, North, here, has an easy raise to game, and should bid **4H** without giving it a second thought. “**A 6-4 Brings in More!**”

The bidding, here, should have gone: **1C – 1H – 3H – 4H - Pass**

**E) *Rarely is it ever appropriate to re-bid an unsupported 5-card suit.***

Here, **1-NT** is the appropriate re-bid for North, not **2D**. North cannot “**Pass**” South's response of **1H**, a new suit bid by Responder, should not re-bid his/her 5-card poor Diamond suit, cannot support South's Heart suit holding only three pieces, and must, therefore, re-bid **1-NT** even without a Spade stopper.

The bidding, here, should have gone: **1D – 1H – 1NT – Pass**

**F) Both Opener and Responder, must, oft times, consider their second bid before making their first bid.**

This is never more important than in this scenario. Here, North should have opened **1D** prepared to re-bid **2C** on his/her first re-bid. By North having opener **1C** and re-bidding **2D**, he/she has "**Reversed**," showing 17+ HCP's, thereby misleading Partner, South, into bidding an unmakeable, game-level contract. The bidding should have proceeded:

**1D – 1H – 2C – Pass**

**G) Unless Opener holds substantially more than minimum count, A re-bid by Responder of his/her own suit at the 2-level, shows a weak hand with 6 or more pieces of his/her bid suit, and is a "sign-off."**

North, here, should "**Pass**" South's **2S** re-bid. North's HCP's are of much more use to South with South's Spade suit as Trump than South's meager points are of value to North with North's Heart suit as Trump. *The weaker hand's Trump suit should prevail in misfit cases like this.*

The bidding should have proceeded:

**1H – 1S – 2H – 2S – Pass**

**H) When playing Jacoby Transfers, Opener should take a "Super-Acceptance" by bidding at the 3-level when holding both 4-pieces of Responder's implied suit along with the top (17) HCP's of his/her opening No-Trump count.**

North, here, should bid "**3S**," a "**Super-Acceptance**," which would then induce Partner to make a game try of **4S**.

The bidding here should have proceeded as follows:

**1NT – "2H" – "3S" – 4S - Pass**

**I) Both Opener and Responder, in the American Standard 5-card Major System must conform to the "Up-the-Ladder" principal by never by-passing a 4-card suit as they bid together through the 1-level.**

Absent North re-bidding **1S** on his/her second call, the "Golden Fit" in Spades is unfortunately missed. The bidding should have proceeded:

**1C --- 1D --- 1H --- 1S --- 2S --- Pass**