



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

4th EBL TOURNAMENT DIRECTORS COURSE

31st August – 5th September 2001
Tabiano di Salsomaggiore Terme, Italy

ANSWERS FINAL EXAMINATION

1. The 4♦-bid is remarkable indeed and apparently based on UI. But since everybody will lead a spade now, there is no damage. Score stands, penalty to EW.
2. EW have an undisclosed partnership understanding when east can pass with this holding. Declarer is damaged. Adjusted score 3NT + 3 or +4 or, a good idea, something in between (12C3).
3. Passing 3NT is a logical alternative: decision 3NT – 1.
4. Though south should have made a much better statement, his intention is clear. East has both remaining clubs for sure. The TD allows the claim.
5. South has UI. Playing the ♠9 now is the percentage play. A.S. 4? - 1.
6. A clear case of deception by a hesitation in stead of the play of a card. L 72F2. adjusted score: 3NT made. If the TD is allowed to use L12C3, he might award a weighted score, for example 2 out of 3 making, 1 out of 3 one off.
7. The hesitation suggests that an interesting lead could be available, which most likely then is in North's shortest suit. A ♠-lead being a logical alternative the score is adjusted to 3NT made.
8. The statement is quite sloppy, but still clear. If declarer ruffs high he is also one off with ♦Qx in west. So he meant to ruff low and then makes 5♦ in both cases.
9. Contrary to question 6 south, on his level, has a bridge reason for his pause for thought. Result stands.
10. North has UI that south thinks his hand to be not that strong and uses this UI in both cases. Why bidding 4♠ when you told your hand already? North should be allowed to bid 3♥ after 3♦ by east (or plays 2♥ if west should decide to pass). In a) it is possible that north discovers his mistake himself, but that hardly matters, since he has to assume that south understands his bid to be strong anyway.
11. Nobody likes this, but do the laws offer us a solution? Yes, they do. L16C2: west has used UI when psyching here. Adjusted score: 4♥ + 1 (not easy to make; an easier decision in teams than in matchpoints, wait for the frequencies then).
12. The claiming side wants an extra trick: L 71. If east only can loose the 5th trick by irrational play he gets it. Throwing away spades on the 4th club seems obvious and then it is hardly impossible not to make 9 tricks. Decision 3NT made. No hard feelings for the decision not to award the 9th trick. Interesting case.
13. Yes east should try to play more smoothly, but what inferences can south make? East considering to play the ♣J? There is no acceptable false inference to draw. Decision: result stands and a warning for east.
14. According to L44F west did win trick 4 (anybody knowing where to find it?) and south revoked (getting established). He won a trick with a card etc. So 2 (or 3 looking at the directions in which they are put on the table) tricks to the enemy: 3NT – 1.
15. South should have made a slam try for sure, he used UI (reprimand). It is too much to adjust to 6♦ - 1, though asking for aces gets less and less popular. Good decision to adjust to –3imps for NS, also when the other table went 1 off in 6♦.
16. Is it a logical alternative to pass 5♣? No.
Is it a logical alternative to pass 5♠? Yes. North has nothing more than he showed already. A.S. 5♠ + 1.
17. EW are entitled to know the agreements. They do in a) not in b). In both cases North has UI and he certainly has logical alternatives: passing 2♠X. What happens then? Probably 2 off. So the adjusted score is +300 to EW in case a). In b) knowing 2♣ is natural it is not unreasonable to end in 4♥ which makes. A.S. + 620 to EW.
18. He should decide to penalize NS for their ridiculous request for a ruling (half serious). There might have been a problem if East had doubled and west running out of it.
19. a) Pair 6 gets 1mp (sharing 2 bottoms), pair 9 gets 3 mp (sharing 4 bottoms).
b) For –100 3mp as we saw, for +620 15 mp (opponents got 1) results in 7 mp.