

Warming up test, first part

- 1) Dummy has QJ2 KQ3 Q43 Q2 left and won the last trick with ♠K. Clubs are trumps. Declarer now asks for the Q, after which dummy asks; 'which queen'? Declarer may choose any of them. O true O false
- 2) The auction goes

W	N	E	S	
2NT	pass	2♣		

2♣ (asking bid) is not accepted and replaced by pass. South becomes declarer in 3♦. South may prohibit West to lead a club. O true O false
- 3) East opens 2♦(weak two in diamonds) OOT and not accepted. North to call opens with 1♣ and East overcalls with 1♦. West has to pass once. O true O false
- 4) East opens 2♦ (weak and a transfer for hearts) OOT and not accepted. West to call. West has to pass once. O true O false
- 5) East opens 2♦ (multi) OOT and not accepted. North to call opens 1♣ and East overcalls 2♥. West has to pass once O true O false
- 6)

W	N	E	S	
pass			pass	South passes OOT; that call is not accepted.

South has to pass once O true O false
- 7)

W	N	E	S	
1♣			pass	South passes OOT; that call is not accepted.

South has to pass once O true O false
- 8) In a competitive auction North on call hesitates long and passes. The TD is called. Explaining how to continue he should tell South to ignore the hesitation and to make the call he would have made without that hesitation. O true O false
- 9) When a player during play names a card belonging to his hand without simultaneously playing it that card becomes a penalty card. O true O false
- 10) By law a player must count his cards before putting them back in the board O true O false
- 11) North is primarily responsible for maintaining proper conditions at the table O true O false
- 12) As long as consecutive cards are not dealt to the same pile, any way of dealing 13 cards to each player (ok...face down) is legal. O true O false

- 13) When RHO (of declarer) has played to the first trick it is too late for any player to ask for a review of the auction. true false
- 14) During the play dummy may not look at an opponent's convention card. true false
- 15) North to open bids 1♣ and immediately replaces it for 1NT. East thereafter puts 1♠ on the table telling that he accepts the 1♣-bid.
The 1NT is withdrawn without a penalty true false
- 16) There is an irregularity by which the TD might decide to withdraw 5 played cards. true false
- 17) Dummy may during play ask a defender about a possible revoke before it becomes established. true false
- 18) Only the left hand opponent, not the right hand opponent, has the opportunity to accept a call out of turn. (LHO related to the COOT) true Ofalse
- 19) Only the left hand opponent, not the right hand opponent, has the opportunity to require the retraction of a card played out of turn by declarer. (LHO related to the POOT) true Ofalse
- 20) If a player does not play a card to a trick (the trick only contains 3 cards) and could have followed suit such irregularity is considered to cause a revoke. true O false

wait for the second part, which is supposed to be easy too

Warming up test, second part

21)

S/all

♠5
♥K986
♦T8743
♣A74

♠K97
♥74
♦QJ952
♣Q52

♠JT8432
♥AQJ53
♦A
♣6

♠AQ6
♥T2
♦K6
♣KJT983

W	N	E	S
			1♣
pass	1♥	2♠?	pass
pass	3♣	4♠	pass
pass	pass		

2♠ explained as weak.

Declarer makes 10 tricks after a ♥-start.

Somewhat surprised South calls the TD: the east hand doesn't comply with the explanation. The TD establishes that the explanation was right. He decides:

- score stands
- 3♣ just made to NS
- another adjusted score; if so, which one?

Should the decision be different if the explanation had been wrong? yes no

22)

E/none, pairs

♠A76
♥A96
♦KQ5
♣AK84

♠5
♥J85
♦JT8742
♣J63

♠J98432
♥74
♦3
♣Q952

♠KQT
♥KQT32
♦A96
♣T7

South plays 7♥. Diamond lead won with the K, ♥A and small heart from dummy on which East discards a spade. Being one off now South wins with ♥K and continues with ♣A and K on which he discards a spade (revoke). Then a small spade towards ♠K and then ♠Q played, ruffed by west who continues a diamond ruffed by east!! . Discovering the earlier revoke by east South calls the TD. Continuing play West ruffs another spade and the defence makes 3 tricks.

What decision does the TD take?

- a) 10 tricks to NS b) 13 tricks to NS c) 40% to both sides
d) splitscore: 10 tricks for NS and 1 trick for EW .

23)

14 pairs
N/none

W	N	E	S
	1♥	X	3♥
...pass	pass	3♠	pass
4♠	all pass		

North calls the TD asking him whether the 3♠ is allowed after the agreed hesitation by West. The TD decides that 'pass' was a logical alternative for East.

The frequency table for	+ 140	3 times	(3♥ =)
the other results shows:	+ 50	1 time	(4♠ -1)
	- 50	2 times	(3♥ -1)

Calculate the matchpoints for these results if at this table the expected result without the 3♠-bid, is based on the outcome of 3♥ at the other tables (weighted score).

24)

N/NS

	♣A652	
♣T7		♣Q83
	♣KJ94	

South is declarer in 3NT and the club position is as shown. South plays ♣4 from hand and West takes a long time before playing ♣7. After winning with the ace declarer plays the ♣2 from dummy and plays the K hoping for the drop of the queen. This not happening he calls the TD telling him to be misled by the long pause in West before playing to the previous trick. (west has no reason to unblock the suit with for example Q7)

Decision a) adjust the score b) do not adjust the score

25)

	♠AK42 ♥A84 ♦A4 ♣AKQ7	
♠Q93 ♥J752 ♦J6 ♣JT86	♠J876 ♥KT(3) ♦KQT ♣543	♠T5 ♥Q96 ♦987532 ♣92

North plays 6♠. East starts with ♥6. Declarer plays the ♥K, ♠A and K, ♥A and ruffs a heart (revoke). Now the ♦A, K and Q ruffed by West and declarer discarding a club in his hand. He claims but at that moment the defenders discover that dummy is a card short. That appears to be the ♥3 still stuck in the board.

Decision a) 6♠ made b) 6♠ - 1

26)

W/--

	♠J6 ♥JT ♦AKQ84 ♣KJ74	
♠AT7 ♥A653 ♦32 ♣9532	♠Q98543 ♥84 ♦965 ♣T6	♠K2 ♥KQ972 ♦JT7 ♣AQ8

W	N	E	S
	1NT	2♥	2♠
3♥	3♠	...pass	pass
4♥	X	all pass	

4♥X makes. NS call the TD, challenging the 4♥-bid after the apparent hesitation by East before his first pass.

- a) Is the 4♥-bid acceptable? yes no
- c) assume the answer in a) is 'no' (not necessarily the right answer) and the double by North is considered bad bridge (subsequent damage). The result at the other table is 4♥ making and 3♠ (not doubled) is decided to be 3 off. Calculate the result.

27)

E/EW

	♠83	
	♥9752	
	♦KJT42	
	♣Q6	
♠74		♠A94
♥J83		♥AKT4
♦A6		♦Q85
♣AJ8742		♣KT3
	♠KQJT52	
	♥Q6	
	♦973	
	♣95	

South has overcalled 2♠ on the 1NT opening by East. East plays 3NT. South starts with ♠K which wins the trick. In the second trick (lead ♠Q) north revokes by playing a heart. East takes the trick, plays ♣K and takes a finesse in clubs. North wins and meanwhile found the missing spade, which he leads in trick 5. NS make 6 tricks. TD! East will say that he thought to have a free finesse. If north would have followed suit he might have played the ♣A instead of taking the finesse, so he tells.

Decision a) 3NT + 1 b) 3NT + 2 c) 3NT + 3 d) a weighted score

28)

S/All

	♠Q9642	
	♥J763	
	♦5	
	♣T92	
♠KT3		♠---
♥Q9842		♥AT5
♦J6		♦AT9742
♣AK7		♣QJ64
	♠AJ875	
	♥K	
	♦KQ83	
	♣853	

W	N	E	S
			1♠
pass	3♠	3NT	all pass

Nothing explained about the 3NT call, no alert nor an explanation by East before the first lead. South starts a small diamond and East makes 3NT + 1.

South complains about the non alert of the 3NT bid, East intended it as ‘unusual’ showing the minors. But West says that they do not have such a crazy agreement: ‘I have never heard of it, shouldn’t we be able to play a simple 3NT-contract?’. There is nothing on the convention card about the meaning of this bid. South thinks that both opponents: West hearing the auction and knowing that East doesn’t have spades, and East intending to play in a minor suit, should have said something before the first lead.

Decision: a) result stands b) 3NT – 2 c) 3NT – 1 d) weighted score including 3NT – 1 and - 2.

29)

E/--

	♠84	
	♥--	
	♦J8	
	♣7	
♠KT63		♠QJ92
♥J		♥K
♦--		♦--
♣--		♣--
	♠A75	
	♥--	
	♦--	
	♣QT	

South declares 5♣ and has made 7 tricks (lost 1). He leads the ♠A from his hand and discards a diamond in dummy. Nobody notices. When playing the ♠5 in the next trick he discovers his mistake and calls the TD. What result should the TD decide for?

a) 5♣ made b) 5♣ - 1

30)

Behind screens; the auction is closed. Supposed declarer seated East apparently thinks to be dummy since he exchanges his hand with his screenmate. Then he calls the TD and tells him what happened. The TD solves the problem in such a way that the board is played more or less normally.

Mention an important law the TD has to mention when giving his ruling.

the end