



EUROPEAN BRIDGE LEAGUE

10th EBL/WBF Tournament Director Workshop
21st to 24th of November 2024
Sofia, Bulgaria

Online Entry Test



Instructions

1. You are expected to complete the test by yourself.
2. You can use your Law Book and any materials available on the Internet. However, consulting with other people is not allowed.
3. Most of the questions are closed – you are expected to choose the correct answer.
4. The answers to all questions must include law number(s). Use the full law number (e.g. 64C1, not just 64). Include all laws if more than one law applies to the situation.
5. Assume all situations occur at a fairly high level of competition unless otherwise noted.
6. Situations are in a pairs competition, match point scoring unless noted otherwise.
7. Screens are not in use unless specifically stated.
8. The time limit is 2 hours and 30 minutes

GOOD LUCK !





Questions

Question 1. (4 points)

The TD was staying at the table and inadvertently saw how declarer went one down in a spade game, however, in the middle of the play, one defender revoked. After the play, the TD asked declarer if he was aware of the revoke. He replied: ‘Yes, but in my opinion, it is unethical to win like that’.

What should the TD do?

- A. The TD is not allowed to deal with the problem because the player did not call him.
- B. The TD is not allowed to deal with the problem because the player does not want rectification.
- C. The TD may decide to refrain from determining the rectification if a player from the non-offending side so requests.
- D. The TD must determine the rectification.

Question 2. (4 points)

In the second round of a pairs tournament, a player who played the first round as East took the West position and saw the cards of the first board to play.

What should the TD do?

- A. Compass directions are irrelevant as long as players sit East-West.
- B. The players should change their positions immediately, East having unauthorised information from seeing his partner’s hand.
- C. The TD should allow the players to finish the board as they sit, but it is not allowed to change the compass direction during the session and the TD may consider a warning or penalty.

Question 3. (5 points)

East/EW Vul ♠ 83
 ♥ 9752
 ♦ KJ1042
 ♣ Q6

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 76
 ♥ J83
 ♦ A6
 ♣ AJ8742

♠ A94
 ♥ AK104
 ♦ Q85
 ♣ K103

♠ KQJ1052
 ♥ Q6
 ♦ 973
 ♣ 95

Teams

W	N	E	S
		1NT	2♠
3♣	pass	3NT	All pass

East ducked the lead of ♠K. In the second trick, South played ♠Q and North revoked (discarding a heart). East took the trick, cashed ♣K and finessed, losing to ♣Q. North returned a spade. Two down.

East called the TD and explained that without the revoke, he would have played ♣AK – a normal play of 9-card suit.

What’s your decision?

- 9 tricks
- 10 tricks
- 11 tricks
- 12 tricks



Question 4. (5 points)

♠ Q5
 ♥ 942
 ♦ AK10876
 ♣ 105

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ J1084
 ♥ AQJ
 ♦ J95
 ♣ Q92

♠ K976
 ♥ 10853
 ♦ 42
 ♣ J76

♠ A32
 ♥ K76
 ♦ Q3
 ♣ AK843

South plays 3NT after a spade lead.

Declarer ducks once, takes the 2nd round of spades and plays ♦Q, a diamond to ♦A and says: "Diamond", dummy: "Pardon?", declarer: "Diamond king".

What's your decision?

- A. ♦7 is played
- B. ♦K is played

Question 5. (5 points)

East/EW

♠ 53
 ♥ 842
 ♦ Q2
 ♣ AKQ843

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A Q J 7 2
 ♥ J 10
 ♦ J 9 8 4
 ♣ 5 2

♠ K 10 9 8 6
 ♥ A 5
 ♦ A K 10
 ♣ 9 7 6

♠ 4
 ♥ K Q 9 7 6 3
 ♦ 7 6 5 3
 ♣ J 10

Teams, screens in use

W	N	E	S
		1NT	2♦ ^(A)
pass	2♠ ^(*)	pass	Pass
4♣	Pass	4NT	All pass

2♦: 6+♥/♠

North alerted 2♠ and explained 'pass or correct'. South didn't alert. When the bidding came to West, he asked about the meaning of 2♠. South replied: 'natural, own suit'. West looked at the convention card and read that 2♠ is 'pass or correct'. He called the TD.

The TD took South away from the table and the player admitted his mistake. The TD explained to West that the systemic meaning of the bid is 'pass or correct'.

West decided to bid the spade game what was not understood by East. 4NT was three down.

EW calls the TD again and complains about the South's explanation which made it impossible to play 4♣.

The TD decides:

- A. Score stands, no misinformation
- B. Score stands, no damage
- C. Adjusted score: 4♣, 11 tricks



Question 6. (5 points)

West/EW

♠ KJ53
♥ AKJ106
♦ J82
♣ A

♠ Q2
♥ 8
♦ AQ10543
♣ 10974

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 986
♥ 7432
♦ 76
♣ J852

♠ A1074
♥ Q95
♦ K9
♣ KQ63

W	N	E	S
	1♥	pass	4♦ ^(A)
pass	4NT	pass	5♣
pass	6♥	All pass	

4♦ alerted:
N → E : 'Splinter'
S → W: 'Limited game raise'

East led ♥2. Declarer guessed ♠Q and won the slam. East complained.

The TD verified that the systemic meaning of 4♦ is the limited game raise. He conducted a poll with players about the first lead with East's hand and the correct explanation. Players pointed out a lack of partner's double over 4♦ and considered other facts, such as the advantages and drawbacks of leading from a short suit or leading a trump. Finally, the TD came to the conclusion that the probability of the first lead with the correct explanation is: spade – 40%, heart – 40%, diamond – 20%.

The TD also analyzed declarer play after various leads and concluded that after a heart lead, the chance of winning the slam is 50%; after a spade lead, the contract would be won; and after a diamond lead, the contract would be one down.

Assign a weighted score in this board:% for 6♥-1% for 6♥=

Question 7. (5 points)

The board from the previous question was played at a different table. The bidding was the same and 4♦ was correctly explained on both sides of the screen. West asked about the meaning of 4♦ quite loudly and took at least 40 seconds before passing. When the first lead of the diamonds was put on the table, North called the TD. East confirmed he had heard his partner's question but led a diamond because, in his opinion, this is an obvious lead.

The poll about the first lead and analysis of the play was already done in the previous case.

Assign a weighted score in this board:% for 6♥-1% for 6♥=

Question 8. (4 points)

Declarer plays ♥9. RHO, before playing a card, accidentally drops ♥5 face up.

What card may he legally play if he holds ♥Q1052?

- A. ♥5 only
- B. ♥5 or ♥2
- C. ♥Q or ♥5
- D. ♥Q, ♥10 or ♥5
- E. Any heart



Question 9. (4 points)

♠ 2	N	♠ J
♥ 5 4 3 2	W E	♥ --
♦ --	S	♦ --
♣ --		♣ J 10 9 8

♠ 10
♥ 10 9
♦ --
♣ 3 2

♠ 7
♥ 7
♦ 7
♣ 7 6

Diamond contract, South declarer.

West leads ♠2. East picks the wrong Jack and 'takes' the trick with ♣J (revoke). Then East plays top clubs. Declarer follows twice and takes two last tricks, and calls the TD.

How many tricks will declarer take in this ending?

- 2 tricks
- 3 tricks
- 4 tricks
- 5 tricks

Question 10. (4 points)

♠ --	N	♠ --
♥ 2	W E	♥ J
♦ 2	S	♦ J
♣ --		♣ --

♠ 10
♥ 10
♦ --
♣ --

♠ 9
♥ --
♦ 10
♣ --

Spade contract, South declarer.

East on lead plays ♦J, declarer ruffs in hand (revoke) and plays ♦10, ruffing in dummy. Then the TD is called.

How many tricks will declarer take in this ending?

- no tricks
- 1 tricks
- 2 tricks

Question 11. (4 points)

♠ --	N	♠ AKQJ4
♥ 8 7 6	W E	♥ --
♦ --	S	♦ --
♣ 8 7 6		♣ 2

♠ 10 9 8
♥ 10
♦ --
♣ 10 9

♠ 3 2
♥ Q
♦ --
♣ 5 4 3

No trump contract, South declarer.

Declarer played ♣10 from dummy. East thought that it was a spade, so played ♠A, and led ♠K to the next trick. TD!

After the TD did his job, declarer (not accepting the lead of ♠K) led ♥10.

How many tricks will declarer take in this ending?

- 3 tricks
- 4 tricks
- 5 tricks
- 6 tricks



Question 12. (5 points)

West Dealer. The bidding goes:

West	North	East	South
1♣	3♦	2♠	

East saw 2♦, not 3♦, and bid an insufficient 2♠. Can he change his bid without forcing his partner to pass? Consider each of the following cases where East wants to change 2♠ to the indicated bid, and where 2♠ over 2♦ would have had the meaning as stated.

- | | | | |
|--|-----|----|----------|
| A. 3♠ = natural GF; 2♠ = 5+♠, NF | Yes | No | Law: ... |
| B. 3♠ = natural GF; 2♠ = 5+♠, 1RF | Yes | No | Law: ... |
| C. double = negative (can be 5-4 majors); 2♠ = 5+♠, NF | Yes | No | Law: ... |
| D. 3NT = natural; 2♠ = 5+♣ (transfer), weak or GF | Yes | No | Law: ... |
| E. 4♣ = natural, GF; 2♠ = 5+♣ (transfer), weak or GF | Yes | No | Law: ... |

NF = not forcing, GF = game forcing, 1RF = one round forcing

Question 13. (5 points)

	♠ KJ107										
	♥ AK5										
	♦ Q3										
	♣ AQ54										
♠ AQ6	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> </table>		N		W		E		S		♠ 82
	N										
W		E									
	S										
♥ 942		♥ Q1083									
♦ A86542		♦ J107									
♣ 3		♣ J1098									
	♠ 9543										
	♥ J76										
	♦ K9										
	♣ K762										

South plays 4♠. West leads a small diamond to the King. Declarer plays a spade to the Ace. A heart switch ducked to the Queen and ♣J to the King. Declarer takes a spade finesse and cashes ♠K.

The ending:

	♠ 10										
	♥ AK										
	♦ Q										
	♣ AQ5										
♠ --	<table border="0"> <tr><td></td><td>N</td><td></td></tr> <tr><td>W</td><td></td><td>E</td></tr> <tr><td></td><td>S</td><td></td></tr> </table>		N		W		E		S		♠ --
	N										
W		E									
	S										
♥ 94		♥ 108									
♦ A8642		♦ J7									
♣ --		♣ 1098									
	♠ 9										
	♥ J7										
	♦ 9										
	♣ 762										

In this ending, he plays ♣A and, as clubs are 4-1 claims: 'one down'.

When the cards are shown, declarer corrects: 'if West has ♦A, I win the contract'.

Declarer claims that further play is obvious, but he claimed one down, being sure that East had ♦A.

How many tricks will declarer take?

9 tricks 10 tricks



Entry Test

Question 14. (4 points)

West	North	East	South
1♦	2♦ ^(A)		

According to the system 2♦ shows 5+♠ and 5+♥/♣. South misexplains the overcall as showing both majors. Assuming East bids 3NT and becomes declarer, when does North have to correct the explanation?

- A. Immediately after his partner's explanation.
- B. Before the first lead.
- C. After the play.
- D. He can correct the explanation but is not obliged to.

Is the answer the same if North has both majors what fits his partner's explanation? Yes No

Question 15. (5 points)

♠ Q 6 3	N	♠ A K
♥ A 10 2	W	♥ K Q 9 8
♦ 10 6	E	♦ A J 8 5
♣ A J 10 5 4	S	♣ Q 8 6

♠ J 9 8 7 5 4 2
♥ J 4
♦ Q 4
♣ K 2

♠ 10
♥ 7 6 5 3
♦ K 9 7 3 2
♣ 9 7 3

West played 6NT. The spade lead was taken in dummy and ♣Q was played. When North took the trick declarer claimed 12 tricks. NS pointed out that there are only 11 top tricks.

What's your decision?
11 tricks 12 tricks

Question 16. (4 points)

West Dealer, EW vulnerable. The bidding goes:

West	North	East	South
2♦	-	pass (out of turn, not accepted)	

The TD comes to the table. The pass is withdrawn and the bidding continues:

West	North	East	South
2♦	DBL		

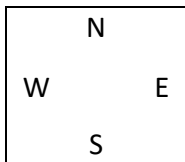
- A. 2♦ was multi and pass showed diamonds. Does East have to pass? Yes No
- B. 2♦ was natural, weak. Does East have to pass? Yes No



Question 17. (5 points)

East/EW Vul ♠ AJ104
 ♥ 97
 ♦ 1085
 ♣ AJ95

♠ 65
 ♥ KQ1032
 ♦ AJ63
 ♣ K2



♠ KQ32
 ♥ J
 ♦ 942
 ♣ Q8643

♠ 987
 ♥ A8654
 ♦ KQ7
 ♣ 107

W	N	E	S
1♥	pass	...2NT ^(A)	pass
4♥	All pass		

2NT (invitational with 4♥) was bid after an undisputed hesitation. When West took 10 tricks after a trump lead, NS called the TD.

West said that they bid 2NT responsibly, so 4♥ is normal.

East explained that he needed some time to assess the hand – not many points (maybe 2♥?), but 5-card support (4♥?). Finally, he decided to invite game with 2NT.

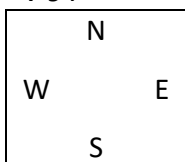
What's your decision?

- A. Score stands, 4♥ 10 tricks
- B. Adjust, 3♥ 10 tricks
- C. Adjust, weighted score based on 3♥ and 4♥ 10 tricks

Question 18. (5 points)

North/NS ♠ KQ8
 ♥ J105
 ♦ K9865
 ♣ 97

♠ 1092
 ♥ A3
 ♦ 742
 ♣ Q10652



♠ AJ53
 ♥ 87
 ♦ AQJ103
 ♣ AJ

♠ 764
 ♥ KQ9642
 ♦ –
 ♣ K843

W	N	E	S
	pass	pass	1♦
pass	3♦	pass	3♠
pass	...3NT	pass	4♦
pass	5♦	All pass	

Result: 5♦, 11 tricks

EW called the TD after the play and complained about the slow 3NT. The TD established that North took more than 1 minute before bidding 3NT.

What's your decision?

- A. Score stands. It was North who bid 5♦.
- B. Score stands. The hesitation did not suggest South's bidding.
- C. Score stands. Lead of ♥K blocks the suit and 3NT practically ends with 10 tricks.
- D. Weighted score based on 3NT 7 or 10 tricks.
- E. Weighted score based on 3NT 7 or 10 tricks and 5♦ 11 tricks.



Question 19. (5 points)

West/NS

♠ A 10
♥ K 9 6 5 3
♦ 9 8 7 6 5
♣ 2

♠ J 9 6 4 3
♥ 8 4
♦ Q J 2
♣ K Q 4

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ 7 5
♥ A J 7
♦ A 10 4 3
♣ A 10 9 5

♠ K Q 8 2
♥ Q 10 2
♦ K
♣ J 8 7 6 3

W	N	E	S
pass	2♥ ^(A)	pass	3♥
All pass			

2♥ alerted:

N → E: 5+♥-5+♣/♦

West reads the convention card: 3-10 HCP, 5+♥ and 5(4)+♣/♦

East led a spade. North took ♠A, ♠10 and played a diamond to the ♦A.

East played a small club to let his partner take the King (North showed ♠A so couldn't have ♣K). EW played 3rd/5th leads, but declarer's distribution was clear at this point, so East decided to play ♣5 to show a lack of diamond values. However, West knew that 5-4 was possible, so from his perspective, it was the 3rd best. When he tried to cash another club trick, it was enough for North to win the contract on cross ruffs and an endplay.

EW called the TD and complained that they would have beaten the contract having the same explanations on both sides of the screen – East wouldn't have deviated from the lead agreements, or West would have understood his partner's intention. NS claimed that both explanations were correct – the 4 in parenthesis in the convention card means it is a rare case to have a 4-card minor only, and it could not be done in 2nd hand vulnerable, which comes from the general bridge knowledge.

All players polled by the TD were not sure that it was obvious that North must have 5-5. However, all of them, after taking the ♦A, played ♥A and a small heart. It is an obvious line of play superior to cashing a club first.

What's your decision?

- A. Score stands, 3♥, 9 tricks
- B. Adjusted score, 3♥, 7 tricks
- C. Adjusted score, weighted score based on 3♥ 7 and 9 tricks
- D. Adjusted score, split score

Question 20. (4 points)

West dealer, North opens 2♦ multi (6+♠ or 6+♥) out of turn, not accepted. The bidding goes back to West:

West	North	East	South
	(2♦)		
1♠	2♣	2NT	pass
3NT	all pass		

South on lead. Which lead restrictions apply (if any)?

	♠	♥	♦	♣
Require	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N
Prohibit	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N	Y/N



Question 21. (5 points)

♠ 10762
 ♥ J9862
 ♦ QJ2
 ♣ 5

	N	
W		E
	S	

♠ A854
 ♥ KQ
 ♦ A8
 ♣ K10942

♠ Q93
 ♥ A7
 ♦ K74
 ♣ A8763

♠ KJ
 ♥ 10543
 ♦ 109653
 ♣ QJ

West played 6♣, receiving the lead of ♦Q. He cashed two clubs, two hearts, ruffed a diamond and played a small spade. North took 40 seconds to play a low spade. Declarer played the Queen and lost the contract.

Declarer called the TD and explained he wanted to endplay South, but hesitation showed the King in North.

North explained he was thinking if playing ♠10 prevents the endplay. He needed some time to understand that it does not.

What's your decision?

- A. Score stands
- B. Weighted scored based on 11 and 12 tricks for 6♣ contract
- C. 6♣ made

Question 22. (4 points)

Board 17 was played with the following results in a pairs tournament:

NS	EW	Contract	By	Tricks	NS	EW
4	24	4♥	W	10		420
3	22	4♠x	N	8		300
2	31	3♠	N	9	140	
1	29	4♠x	N	9		100
11	27	3♥	W	10		170
10	25	5♥x	W	10	100	
9	23	4♠x	N	8		300
8	21	4♥x	W	10		590
30	7	3♠	N	9	140	
28	6	4♥	W	10		420
26	5	5♥x	W	10	100	

The score between pairs 9 and 23 was adjusted to the following split score:

- For NS (pair 9): 4♥x W = (-590)
- For EW (pair 23): 4♠x N -1 (-100)

Calculate the matchpoints and percentage for both pairs:

Pair 9: mp %

Pair 23: mp %