

## Bidding Tips

Take out X of a minor - If short in opponent's suit, it is OK to bid with 4-3 in majors. If length in opponent's suit, should have 4-4 in majors

When partner bids to game or at least 3 level in two suits (in particular majors), bid to game or even slam if warranted (inference from bidding).

Don't overcall pre-empt with strong hand

6-4 or 7-4 shapes are game winning shapes, we can be aggressive

In NT, always lead partner's bid suit unless you have a rock solid suit of your own with entries

In NT, if no bid by partner, we always lead our best suit.

When partner bids and we cue bid opponent's suit, we are agreeing on partner's suit as trump

Pay attention to shape of the hand (flat or source of tricks) when looking for slam.

Opponents are sacrificing at 5 level, you may have slam and would like to go to 5 level, cue bid a suit. Partner has to bid at 5 level but this will give additional information to partner to go for slam.

If partner bids the same suit again, it shows a 6 card suit (exception is 1H/1S-2x-2H/2S). Bid of NT doesn't necessary shows stopper in opponent's suit. For example after 1C – (1D) – X , (2C shows 6 card in C, 1NT shows no 4 card major and not necessarily stopper in D)

When we X a part score game by opponents, we should have trumps or brutal force.

We **don't let** opponents play at **2 level** if possible. Partner X after a few passes is take out.

In competitive auctions, when opponents bid to 5 level, with **2 aces we X for penalty**.

On partner's lead we show attitude. Exceptions are:

- When dummy is covering partner's suit – we give count
- In suit contract when dummy has singleton – we show suit preference

**Change of suit** after partner opens pre-empt at 3 level is forcing.

**(1X) by opponents – 3X by partner**

Asking to bid 3NT with X stopper