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3.

♠ 10 8 5 ♥ Q 10 8 4 ♦ Q 8 ♣ K 8 6 4		♠ K 7 6 ♥ 7 6 5 3 ♦ A K J 6 ♣ 10 3	♠ A Q J 4 3 ♥ J 2 ♦ 10 5 3 ♣ 9 7 2
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♠ 9 2 ♥ A K 9 ♦ 9 7 4 2 ♣ A Q J 5			
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West	North	East	South
			1NT
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♦
Pass	2NT	Pass	3NT
All Pass			

You lead the ♥4: ♥3, ♥J and ♥A. Going over to the ♦A, declarer calls for the ♣10: ♣2, ♣5 and ♣K. What do you do next?

Once more the early play has been revealing. Assuming that partner played third hand high at trick one and has failed to cover the ♣10 because he couldn't, you place the ♥A-K and ♣A-Q-J on your right. This accounts for all of South's possible 14 points. Having concluded that partner probably holds the ♣A-Q-J, you should be able to work out what to do. You want to pick up dummy's ♣K on a finesse and so switch to the ♠10.

4.

♠ K J 8 5 ♥ 10 4 ♦ Q J 9 2 ♣ Q 9 4	♠ Q 10 ♥ A Q 6 5 ♦ A 6 ♣ J 8 6 3 2	♠ A 6 4 ♥ J 9 7 3 2 ♦ 8 5 3 ♣ 10 7	♠ 9 7 3 2 ♥ K 8 ♦ K 10 7 4 ♣ A K 5

West	North	East	South
			1NT
Pass	2♣	Pass	2♠
Pass	3NT	All Pass	

You lead the ♦Q: ♦A, ♦3 and ♦4. Declarer cashes the ♣A-K and plays a third round; partner follows twice and then discards the ♥2. What do you lead next?

You read partner's low ♦3 at trick one as discouraging diamonds and the lowly ♥2 discard as discouraging hearts. This means you place both the ♦K and ♥K on your right. Adding those to the ♣A-K you have seen, declarer cannot hold the ♠A. If partner holds ♠A-9-x, a low spade switch will enable you to take four spade tricks. Can you see how to cater for the more likely layout of ♠9-x-x-x on your right? You start with the ♠K, then lead the ♠5 to the ♠A. Your partner leads a third round with your ♠J-8 now sitting over declarer's ♠9-7. ■