## §22. Strong Rebids. Jump Rebids in the Same Suit.

## Notes on the basic principles to be taught in this section.

- This section is all about jump rebids in opener's suit.
- A jump rebid shows a good six-card suit and round about 15-17 points.
- The principle here is that a jump rebid is non-forcing after a one-level response and gameforcing over a two-level response.

Four hands need to be set up (overleaf). The hands are set up so that pairs may bid them as practice. Thus, the other hands (greyed out in the diagrams) are irrelevant and may as well stay in the board.

Hand $\mathbf{1 a}$ is about how to reach a trivial $4 \boldsymbol{\varphi}$ (via the sequence $1 \varphi-1 \boldsymbol{a}-2 \varphi-4 \varphi$ ). North-South pairs should manage that with little problem, maybe aided by the East-West players offering advice.

Hand 1b is a simple rearrangement of Hand 1a but with a stronger opening bid (and a correspondingly weaker responding hand). Get pairs to swap North's $\vee 8$ with South's vQ and North's $\uparrow 6$ with South's $\$$ from Hand 1a to create this deal and ask them to bid it again. This may create rebid problems, which is the point of this chapter. The North cards of Hand 1b set the tone for strong jump rebids.

Now it should go $1 \vee-1 \stackrel{-}{\mathbf{v}}-3 \vee-4 \vee$. Note that South might Pass if North rebid only $2 \downarrow$.
(Note that the North Hand corresponds to Example 1 in the student notes, the South hand corresponds to Example 6 in the notes).

Hand $\mathbf{2}$ is designed to show that a jump rebid after a one-level response is non-forcing.
Get East-West pairs to bid their cards and see what they do. After $1 \uparrow-1 \vee-3-$ ? what can West do but Pass? $3 \star$ would make but 3NT (or anything higher than $3 \uparrow$ ) would get pulverised.
(Note that the West Hand corresponds to Example 5 in the student notes, the East hand corresponds to Example 2 in the student notes).

Hand 3 shows a that 3NT is the best resting spot after a $1 \curvearrowright$ opening bid and a $3 \diamond$ rebid. Note $3 N T$ has ten on top. Once again, North-South should be given their cards and invited to bid them.

Now, after $1 \downarrow-2 *-3 N T$ is a gamble on the North with poor Spades, although sometimes one is forced into such bids. C'est la vie. However, $3 v$ has the merit of showing values, allowing South to bid 3NT with a secure Spade holding. Some inexperienced players find this concept easy, others baulk at bidding three-card suits.

Points to note:

1. After jump rebids in a minor, 3NT is often the right contract;
2. It's a double-cross to respond at the two-level and Pass a jump rebid, so North has to bid something over $3 *$.
(Note that the North Hand corresponds to Example 7 in the student notes, the South hand corresponds to Example 2 in the notes).

Hand 4 reinforces the forcing nature of a jump rebid after a two-level response. Once more, invite East-West to bid their cards.

After the (hoped-for!) $1 \vee-2 \boldsymbol{-}-3$ start, East has to bid something - Pass is not on the menu after a two-level response. $4 \vee$ is a better call than a highly speculative 3NT.
(Note that the West Hand corresponds to Example 3 in the student notes, the East hand corresponds to Example 8 in the student notes).
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One possible teaching technique is to invite each pair in turn (North-South followed by East-West) to bid their cards and to get the non-participating players to look over their shoulders and offer encouragement and helpful (!) advice.

| Hand 1a <br> North-South should bid to 4 . <br> ↔ 74 <br> -AK 8753 <br> -A 65 <br> - Q 3 |  | Hand 1b <br> North-South should bid to $4 \vee$. <br> - 74 <br> -AKQ753 <br> -AJ5 <br> * Q 3 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  |  |
| + Q1093 $\bullet J$ + Q943 +8764 |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AK } 52 \\ & \text { Q } 64 \\ & \text { K J } 72 \\ & 105 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AK } 52 \\ & \vee 864 \\ & * K 762 \\ & +105 \end{aligned}$ |
| Hand 2 <br> East-West should bid to $3 \uparrow$. <br> - 9854 <br> - A J 4 <br> - 103 <br> \& K 1065 |  | Hand 1b can be created from Hand 1a by swapping North's $\vee 8$ and $\uparrow 6$ with South's $\vee$ Q and $\gg$. <br> This can be done in situ by the students. |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { \& J } 762 \\ & \text { V K } 93 \\ & * ~ 4 \\ & * J 842 \end{aligned}$ |  |  |
| Hand 3 <br> North-South should bid to 3NT. <br> - 1087 <br> - A 42 <br> - 62 <br> \& AK 853 |  |  Hand 4 <br> East-West should bid to 4 .  <br>  KQ J 3 <br>  Q92 <br>  97 <br>  10864 |
|  |  |  |
| \& KJ62 $\bullet K Q 103$ +10 $+J 962$ |  |  |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { AQ } 3 \\ & 85 \\ & \text { AKQJ } 75 \\ & 74 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & \text { A } 10865 \\ & \vee 63 \\ & +\mathrm{J} 10642 \\ & -9 \end{aligned}$ |

## §22. Strong Rebids. Jump Rebids in the Same Suit.

## By the end of this chapter you should understand the following term:

Jump Rebid: A rebid in the same suit but one level higher than minimum. As examples, the last bid in the sequences: $1 \stackrel{-2 s}{-3}$ and $1 \stackrel{-1 v-3}{ }$.

If the initial response is at the one-level (such as in the sequence $1 \diamond-1\rangle-3 \downarrow$ ) then a jump rebid is not forcing (so responder may Pass if he is desperate). If, though, the initial response is at the two-level then a jump rebid is forcing to game.

It has already been pointed out that opener's rebid usually conveys more information than the opening bid. This chapter is about how to describe intermediate strength opening bids with long, strong suits. We are talking about hands roughly in the 15 to 17 point range with decent six-card suits.

The following example hands are all suitable to be opened at the one-level and then rebid with a jump to the three-level.

| Ex 1. <br> . 74 <br> - AKQ753 <br> - AJ5 <br> - Q 3 | Ex 2. <br> - AQ3 <br> - 85 <br> - AKQJ75 <br> - 73 | Ex 3. <br> - 74 <br> - AKJ1075 <br> - AQ5 <br> - Q 3 | Ex 4. <br> - AKJ975 <br> - 10 <br> - AK 4 <br> - Q9 4 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

So, for instance, on Example 1 you would open 1v and rebid 3 regardless of whether partner responded 1a, 2 or 2 .

In general, the problem lies not with the opening bidder but with the responder. How might you bid your cards when partner opens the bidding and then jumps in his suit on the next round?

Well, there are important points to note here. Firstly, if you have responded at the one-level (promising, you may recall, a minimum of 6 points), then a jump rebid is not forcing. If it suits you (or, perhaps, if it doesn't suit you), you may Pass. To do so you must have a minimum responding hand.

If you look at Example 5 you have a clear-cut case of letting the bidding go after a jump rebid.


Here, partner opens 1* and you naturally respond $1 \downarrow$. Now partner jumps to $3 \star$, showing a fine sixcard Diamond suit and 15-17 points (or thereabouts). Now what? Well, you have no time for Diamonds and the combined point-count is unlikely to exceed 24 so the best course of action is to Pass lest worse befalls you.

Much of the time, though, you will simply raise partner's suit such as in Example 6:
Ex 6.

- AK 52
- 864
-K762
- 105

Partner opens $1 \vee$ and rebids $3 \vee$ over your 1a response. Now, knowing of a nine-card Heart fit and game points (you must have at least 25 points between the partnership hands), you have an easy raise to 4 V .

The situation becomes a little murkier once you have responded at the two-level. Now you have promised $10+$ points and partner is showing $15+$ points. So, you must have $25+$ points between you, and you should therefore play in a game.

As such, a jump rebid after a two-level response cannot be Passed! It is, in fact, forcing to game. This may give you some uncomfortable decisions at the table but there is no such bidding as, for example, 1ヶ-2 - 3s - Pass. An auction such as this simply does not exist.

Let's now look at some practical examples.
In Example 7 partner opens 1 \& and rebids 3 over your 2 response. What now?

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \hline \text { Ex } 7 . \\
& \text { A } 1087 \\
& \text { \& } 442 \\
& \text { 62 } \\
& * A K 853
\end{aligned}
$$

Well, with 11 points facing 15-17, Pass is not an option. A possible shot is 3NT, taking a gamble on the Spades. A better selection might be $3 \vee$, allowing partner to bid 3NT with a secure Spade stopper.

What about Example 8? Here, partner opens 1 \& and rebids $3 \vee$ over your $2 \boldsymbol{r}$ response. What is your next bid?

```
Ex 8.
    - 92
    - 84
    -K 83
    * AKJ752
```

Once again, it would be a breach of partnership discipline to Pass as $3 v$ is forcing facing a two-level response. 3NT would be a wild gamble with only two mouldy Spades. Best is to raise to $4 \vee$ as you know of an eight-card Heart fit along with game values.

In general, after a major-suit has been opened and rebid with a jump then the hand is frequently played in game in that major. If a minor-suit has been opened and rebid with a jump then the hand is frequently played in 3NT. "Frequently" does not mean always, however!

We finish off this section with a brief quiz. In all cases you are responder.
What is your best bid as South after the following auctions?


Pass. There's no future in this hand with a bare 6 points facing a decent, but not overwhelming, North hand. You performed your duty admirably with your 1v response; now you can stand down. Partner may struggle to make his 3* contract - you may rest assured North won't make anything higher.

Ex 11.


- 762
-Q 2
-AKJ 109
- 1043

4ソ. An easy one, really. You can't risk 3NT with two wide-open black suits and you have a gorgeous card in that $\vee Q$ (partner's face will light up when he sees that appear in dummy). With eight trumps and at least 25 points between the partnership hands, you just have to bid the most likely game.

Ex 10.


3NT. Now, holding 10 points with stoppers in all suits, it would be craven to Pass and let partner play this one in a part-score. You have at least 25 points between you with the added bonus of a probable six Club tricks (that ${ }^{2}$ is a golden card). 3NT must be worth a shot and is probably laydown.

## Ex 12.



$$
\rightarrow 4
$$

$$
\bullet A
$$

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 v$ | Pass | 2 |
| Pass | $3 v$ | Pass | $?$ |

$$
\text { - } 986432
$$

$$
\therefore \text { A K } 64
$$

$4 \vee$. What's the alternative? 3NT would be a gamble with such putrid Spades and 4\& would invite preference to those wretched Diamonds. You just have to raise partner's suit and hope that your three quick tricks will enable North to have ten winners. His Hearts are known to be good, remember.

What is your best bid on each of these hands?


## §22. Quiz on Strong Rebids. Jump Rebids in the Same Suit Answers

1. 


34. Dead centre for the rebid. You are showing a fine six-card suit and somewhere in the 15 to 17 point range (give or take a little). The ball is now in partner's court; with a minimum responding hand he may Pass, otherwise he may choose to bid on to a game.

34. Once again, your rebid proclaims a strong suit and 15-17 points (give or take a little). The difference between this example and the last two is that partner does not have the option of Passing it. After a two-level response (showing 10+ points), jumps are forcing
5.

-A 10653

- J63
- J
- J 942

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Pass | 1 a |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | $?$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

Pass. You only have 7 points and no obvious fit with partner. This hand has no future and game looks to be a long way away. 3NT (the only possible making game) would be a wild gamble with these cards - where are nine tricks coming from? Let sleeping dogs lie...
7.

- A 10653
- J 63
- J
- J942

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $1 \downarrow$ | Pass | $1 \boldsymbol{1}$ |
| Pass | $3 \vee$ | Pass | $?$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

4v. Yes, we know, you only have 7 points, so are short on overall game values. However, you do have a ninecard Heart fit and a side-suit shortage (a ruffing value). These features are important and should encourage you to bid game on the hand. It may make, it may not.
9.


- K J 4
- AKQJ86
- A 108
- 7

4ヶ. With such strength you have to take a shot at game with this hand. Your superb suit needs no support, and you have a partial Spade fit with partner. 3r would not get the job done - there are many hands where North would Pass and you would miss an easy game.
2.


- 32
- A J
-AKJ1042
- KJ 9

34. As in Q1, this is an ideal description of your hand. This rebid shows a long, strong suit and about 15-17 points. North now has to choose whether the auction dies in a part-score (3४) or advances to a game. You have shown partner your hand, now it's up to him.
35. | $\mathrm{w}^{2}$ | E |
| :--- | :--- |
| S |  |

- 42
$-73$
-AJ64
\& K Q J 93

44. Having responded at the two-level, Pass is not an option after a jump rebid. So what is left? 3NT would be a wild gamble and $4 \diamond$ would be pointless. You know that your side has game values and an eight-card Spade fit, so you should simply bid game in that strain.
45. $\mathrm{w}^{\mathrm{N}}{ }_{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{E}$

- A 10653
- K63
- J
- Q942

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1 | Pass | $1 \wedge$ |
| Pass | 3 | Pass | $?$ |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |

3NT. You still have no fit with partner (cf Q5), but you have too many points to Pass. With stoppers in all other suits you ought to have a stab at 3NT, hoping to set up partner's long suit. That $\star$ may well be a useful "filler", in fact, and may make your task a simple one.
8. $\mathrm{W}^{\mathrm{N}}{ }^{\mathrm{S}} \mathrm{E}$
$\rightarrow 42$

- A 108
- Q 9
- AJ8642

3v. Tricky, but what else is best? 3NT is the most likely game and must be kept in the frame. You may be wide open in Spades, though, so cannot bid it yourself. 3v shows where your outside strength lies, allowing partner to bid No-trumps with a secure Spade stopper.

10. | $w^{N}$ |
| :---: |
| S |

- K J 4
-AKQJ86
-A 108
- 7

3ヶ. This may seem perverse (cf Q9), but now it is unnecessary to jump to game. 3 v is unconditionally forcing, so partner cannot leave you high and dry in a part-score. The advantage of $3 v$ is that it may pave the way to a slam, whereas $4 v$ might preclude one.


North has a clear 1v opener followed by a classic strong $3 \vee$ rebid. What should South do next? Well, with 10 points he is a tad too strong to let the hand go in a part-score. He should realise that his side has a combined 25 points with a 6-2 Heart fit. That's enough to take a shot at game, so he raises his partner to 4 V . 3NT would fail, you may note, if West saw fit to lead a Club. As it is, $4 \varphi$ is an easy contract. North takes the Club lead, cashes the 『AK and then hastens to dump one of his losing Clubs on a top Spade. Declarer only loses, in total, a Heart, a Diamond and a Club. For winners, he makes two Spades, five Hearts, two Diamonds and a Club.

Hand 3 Dealer South
-AK652
$\checkmark 52$

- 87532
$\div 4$

|  |  | - 10983 <br> - Q 7 <br> - 106 <br> -K Q 1097 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { J } 7 \\ & \text { AK } 1086 \\ & \text { K Q } \\ & \text { A } 62 \end{aligned}$ |  |


| West | North | East | South 1v |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Pass | 14 | Pass | $3 \times$ |
| Pass | 4 | All Pass |  |

North has a marginal decision here with fortune favouring the brave. After South opens $1 \vee$ and rebids $3 v$ over a 1 a response North has to value his hand. Had South bid Clubs twice that North hand would be worth just the two tricks (the $\wedge \mathrm{AK}$ ). As Hearts is South's strong suit, North can offer three tricks - the top Spades and maybe a Club ruff (or two). So, with an all-important ruffing value in Clubs, North raises to 4ヶ. On any other lead South has chances of ruffing two Clubs on table but here West finds a dastardly trump lead. Well defended, sir! Declarer takes that, cashes the A, ruffs a Club and plays a Diamond. He loses just one Heart, one Diamond and one Club.

Hand 2 Dealer East

- Q 986
-Q 76
-AJ 62
- 102

- J 43
- J10 98
- K 10
-K 863

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1s | Pass | $3 \%$ | Pass |
| Pass | Pass |  |  |
| 3\% by East | Opening lead: $\vee \mathrm{J}$ |  |  |

East opens $1 *$ and makes the strong rebid of $3 *$ over West's obvious 1a response. That isn't what West wanted to hear, holding a singleton in his partner's suit. Best is for West to Pass and put down the dummy on the grounds that one should duck out of auctions at the first sign of a misfit. The pointcount gives little justification for bidding on - 7 points in the West hand gives scant cause for optimism. 3* should make on the nose with the 10 falling in two rounds. Declarer can win the Heart lead and dump a loser (either the $\vee 4$ or any Diamond) on a top Spade. East then makes five Clubs, two Spades and two Diamonds, losing one Club and four red-suit tricks.

```
Hand 4 Dealer West
- J 109
- J 8
- 10632
- KQ 74
```



```
- AK 84
- 9742
-K 9
- 1098
\begin{tabular}{|cccc|}
\hline West & North & East & South \\
\(1 \downarrow\) & Pass & \(1 \uparrow\) & Pass \\
\(3 \vee\) & Pass & Pass & Pass \\
\hline \(3 \vee\) by & West & \multicolumn{2}{l}{ Opening lead: \(\boldsymbol{J} \mathrm{J}\)} \\
\hline
\end{tabular}
```

West opens $1 \vee$ and has a textbook $3 \vee$ rebid over his partner's 1a response. So far so good - for West. What about East? Well, he bid 1s in an attempt to find a better spot than Hearts - and now the auction is at the three-level in that strain. 'Twas ever thus. Bidding on is futile on such a poor hand (7 meagre points), so East should call it a day and Pass, hoping partner can scramble nine tricks. As it is, West can do so with the fortunate fall of the $\vee \mathrm{J}$ in two rounds. That gives declarer six Heart winners and two Aces. It is easy to set up an extra Diamond winner as well to swell the coffers to nine. West secures his contract for the loss of two Spades, one Diamond and one Club, making six Hearts, two Diamonds and a Club.


North opens 1s and South replies 1a. What should South do now when his partner makes the strong rebid of $3 \&$ ? Well, with 10 points it would be craven to Pass, leaving North in a wretched part-score. With stoppers in the red suits the right call is 3NT, hoping that Clubs will provide a rich source of tricks. North has nothing more to say and West leads the top-of-asequence $\vee$ J. Now, South can set up Clubs (losing to the 2 K en route) to make five Club tricks and three Hearts. Before he cashes the Hearts, South can easily generate a ninth winner from either Diamonds or Spades by knocking out the Ace of that suit. Five Clubs, three Hearts and one extra make nine.

Hand 6 Dealer East
-J107543

- 9842
- A 8
- 7


| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | $1 \downarrow$ | Pass |
| $2 \boldsymbol{~}$ | Pass | $3 \vee$ | Pass |
| $4 \downarrow$ | Pass | Pass | Pass |
| $4 \vee$ by East | Opening lead: $\uparrow \mathrm{A}$ |  |  |

With a hand remarkably similar to the West cards of Hand 4 (!) East opens $1 \vee$ and makes the strong rebid of 3 over his partner's 2 response. What now, West? Well, Pass would be a double-cross as a jump rebid is game-forcing over a two-level response. 3NT is a gamble on those West cards (and would be sunk by a tidal wave of Spades in practice). Best is to for West to put his faith in partner's strong suit and raise to $4 \downarrow$. The defenders can always cash the $₫ A K$ and the $\vee A$ but declarer has the rest (the 4-1 trump break is but a minor irritation when the $\vee \mathrm{J}$ falls singleton). East takes six Hearts and as many Club winners as there are left, losing just Ace-King, Ace.

Hand 8 Dealer West

- 7652
- Q J 108
- K Q 10
- 94

$\triangle 93$
-AK 943
- 87
- 7532

| West | North | East | South |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1. | Pass | 28 | Pass |
| 3. | Pass | 4. | All Pass |
| 4a by West |  | Opening lead: $\vee \mathrm{Q}$ |  |

West opens 1a and East does best to reply 2\& rather than bid those feeble Diamonds. West jumps to 3a, leaving East awkwardly placed. Pass is off the menu as a 3a rebid is game-forcing following a two-level response. East has to bid something; best is a raise to $4-4$ would be grotesque (where would that get you?) and 3NT a wild gamble (in practice, buried under an avalanche of Hearts). 4a is easy enough to make if West can tiptoe through the tulips. NorthSouth may cash two Hearts and switch to Diamonds; West takes the $\downarrow A$, unblocks the $\triangleq A$, comes to hand with a Club, draws all the trumps and then overtakes the $\& \mathrm{~J}$ on table. Now there are plenty of Club winners (to dump Diamond losers) for an overtrick.

