

Reverses

January 3 & 10, 2011

Kootenay Jewel Bridge Club

Last Revised November 13, 2014

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Compact strong bids:

- simple rebid when partner passes the first bid (unless distributional)

W	N	E	S
	1♣	P	P
1♠	1NT		

- double then bid-a jump is usually not necessary

W	N	E	S
	1♣	Dbl	P
1♠	P	2♠	

- double then cuebid

very strong 20+ points

W	N	E	S
	1♣	Dbl	P
1♠	P	2♣	

- but not a bid followed by a double

- reverse

What is a reverse?

Even if a partner says they are not playing reverses, they really are and they are overbidding. Choose your bids and rebids carefully. When you make a bid, you already know your rebid even if partner bids your singleton or an opponent bids an unstopped suit of yours.

A reverse is when a lower ranking longer suit is opened at the one level and the rebid is at the two level or higher in a higher ranking suit. It is forcing one round and partner cannot pass. He is forced to the three level in either suit so opener must be an ace stronger than a good opening. This means 17 HCP's or less if the hand is distributional. 6-5 reverses can closer to a bare opening.

A reverse **only** applies when partner's response could be as few as **6 points** as a 1NT or 1 level suit response would show.

One never does a reverse with suits equal in length.

One does not need to manufacture a reverse by jumping to the two-level if alternate forcing bids are available.

Reverse Examples:

N	E	S	W
		1♣	P
1♥	P	2♦	

N	E	S	W
		1♥	P
1NT	P	2♠	

N	E	S	W
		1♥	P
2♣	P	2♠	

Not a reverse, Just showing a ♠ stopper.

South would have rebid 2NT or 3NT but could not because he is worried about diamonds or he has a stiff club.

N	E	S	W
		1♣	P
1♥	P	1♠	

shows four ♠'s and is forcing one round so one

really does not have to jump to 2♠ to show a reverse. However, one must find a forcing bid for one's third bid.

N	E	S	W
		1♣	P
1♥	P	2♠	

This is a rare bid showing the following:

- A strong game forcing hand
- less than 4 ♠'s
- 3 ♥'s and is giving partner a chance to rebid a 5-card suit
- A hand that cannot jump to 3NT because of a stopper or singleton problem.
- It asks partner to do the following in order of importance:
 - Show 5 ♥'s or longer
 - Give delayed raise in ♣'s
 - Show a ♦ or ♠ stopper
 - Bid 2NT with ♦'s and ♠'s stopped and at least two ♣'s.
 - In a game forcing auction, one rarely jumps to 3NT. Allow partner or yourself to describe one's hand further.

Which of the following examples are a reverse?

- | | | | |
|-------|-------|-----------------|----------------------|
| a. | b. | c. | d. |
| 1♣ 1♥ | 1♣ 1♥ | 1♦ 1♠ | 1♣ 1♠ |
| 1♠ | 2♠ | 2♣ | 2♥ |
| e. | f. | g. | h. |
| 1♣ 1♦ | 1♦ 1N | 1♦ 2♦ (Inv Min) | 1♥ 2♣ (2/1 GF or SA) |
| 2♥ | 2♥ | 2♠ | 2♠ |
- (d, f)

How would you bid the following?

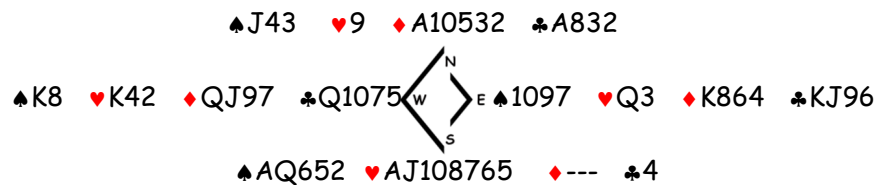
- | | | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|---------|--------|----------|
| A. | B. | C. | D. | E. | F. |
| ♠A7 | ♠76 | ♠--- | ♠--- | ♠--- | ♠--- |
| ♥AK765 | ♥AK765 | ♥K4 | ♥AK | ♥AK7 | ♥AK8765 |
| ♦KQJ654 | ♦KQJ65 | ♦KQ765 | ♦KQ765 | ♦KQ765 | ♦KQJ7652 |
| ♣--- | ♣--- | ♣KQ7654 | ♣KQ7654 | ♣KQ765 | ♣--- |

- A. 1♦ then 1♥
- B. 1♥ then 2♦. Same length and 13 points-not a reverse.
- C. 1♦ then 2♣. It is better to lie about length and not strength.
- D. 1♣ then 2♦. A reverse.
- E. 1♦ then 3♣. Same length, not a reverse.
- F. 1♦ then 2♥. A reverse.

Board 17 Sometimes Strength is Measured in Tricks Not HCP's

From West Kelowna Sectional Sept 27, 2015

North Dealer None Vulnerable



None Vulnerable

S	W	N	E
		P	P
1♥	P	1N ^F	P
2♠	P	4♠	P
5♣	P	6♣	P
6♠	All Pass		