Panel TD Promotion Exam – 2007

Name …………………………………………………

You should attempt all the questions. You are allowed to use your Law Book, Orange Book, White Book and any other information which is available.

Where possible you should give Law references or OB references.
Marks are given for correct answers – not long essays. So if it helps give your answers in note form or as bullet points.

There is no time limit – about an hour. Marks: 1 per response

Questions 1 to 18 are true/false

1) Dummy has ♠QJ2 ♥KQ3 ♦Q43 ♣Q2 left and won the last trick with ♠K. Clubs are trumps. Declarer now asks for the Q, after which dummy asks; 'which queen'?

Declarer may choose any of them.

☐ TRUE	☐ FALSE	Law reference:

2) The auction goes
```
W      N      E      S
2NT    pass   2♣
```
2♣ (asking bid) is not accepted and replaced by pass. South becomes declarer in 3♦.

South may prohibit West to lead a club.

☐ TRUE	☐ FALSE	Law reference:

3) East opens 2♦(weak two in diamonds) out of turn and not accepted. North to call opens with 1♣ and East overcalls with 1♦.

West has to pass for one round only.

☐ TRUE	☐ FALSE	Law reference:

4) East opens 2♦ (weak and a transfer for hearts) out of turn and not accepted. West to call.

West has to pass for one round only.

| TRUE | FALSE | Law reference: |

5) East opens 2♦ (multi) out of turn and not accepted. North to call opens 1♣ and East overcalls 2♥.

West has to pass for one round only.

| TRUE | FALSE | Law reference: |

6) W   N   E   S
pass   pass
South passes out of turn; that call is not accepted.

South has to pass for one round only.

| TRUE | FALSE | Law reference: |

7) W   N   E   S
1♣   pass
South passes out of turn; that call is not accepted.

South has to pass for one round only.

| TRUE | FALSE | Law reference: |

8) In a competitive auction North hesitates for a long time before passing. The TD is called. The TD should tell South to ignore the hesitation and to make the call he would have made without the hesitation.

| TRUE | FALSE | Law reference: |

9) When a defender during play names a card belonging to his hand without simultaneously playing it that card becomes a penalty card.

| TRUE | FALSE | Law reference: |

10) By law a player must count his cards before putting them back in the board

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

11) North is primarily responsible for maintaining proper conditions at the table

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

12) As long as consecutive cards are not dealt to the same pile, any way of dealing 13 cards to each player (ok...face down) is legal.

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

13) When RHO (of declarer) has played to the first trick it is too late for any player to ask for a review of the auction.

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

14) During the play dummy may not look at an opponent's convention card.

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

15) North to open bids 1♣ and immediately replaces it with 1NT. East then places the 1♠ on the table saying that he accepts the 1♣-bid.
The 1NT is withdrawn without a penalty

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

16) North bids 1NT out of turn. It is not accepted and North subsequently passes throughout. East ends up declarer in 4♠. East can ask South to lead a specified suit.

☐ TRUE   ☐ FALSE | Law reference: |

17) Dummy may during play ask a defender about a possible revoke before it becomes established.

| | TRUE | | FALSE | Law reference: |

18) Following a call out of rotation either opponent may accept the call.

| | TRUE | | FALSE | Law reference: |

Questions 19 and 20 are on the current Orange Book as amended on August 1st 2007

19) Under current Orange Book regulations, which bids in the following sequence should be alerted?

West	North	East	South
1♥(a)	1♠(b)	3♥(c)	Dbl(d)
4♣(e)	Pass	4♠	Dbl(f)
6♣	all Pass		

			OB Reference
(a)	Could have a longer minor	Yes/No	
(b)	May be 4 cards	Yes/No	
(c)	Pre-empt	Yes/No	
(d)	Game try in spades	Yes/No	
(e)	Natural: at least as long as the hearts	Yes/No	
(f)	Do not lead a spade	Yes/No	

20)
a) Explain the current Orange Book regulation for 'Extended rule of 25'

b) Give an example of a hand that now qualifies for an artificial two opening that was not permitted on July 31st 2007.

In questions 21 to 28 ring the answer you think is correct.

21) Dealer South / Game All

```
                ♠5
                ♥K986
                ♦T8743
                ♣A74
♠K97                              ♠ JT8432
♥74                              ♥AQJ53
♦QJ952                           ♦A
♣Q52                             ♣ 6
                ♠AQ6
                ♥T2
                ♦K6
                ♣KJT983
```

W	N	E	S
			1♣
pass	1♥	2♠?	pass
pass	3♣	4♠	pass
pass	pass		

2♠ explained as weak.
Declarer makes 10 tricks after a ♥-lead.
Somewhat surprised South calls the TD: the east hand doesn't comply with the explanation. The TD establishes that the explanation was right.

He decides:

a) score stands   b) 3♣ just made to NS
c) another adjusted score; if so, which one?

Should the decision be different if the explanation had been wrong? Yes / no

22) Dealer East / Love All

```
                ♠A76
                ♥A96
                ♦KQ5
                ♣AK84
♠5                               ♠J98432
♥J85                             ♥74
♦JT8742                          ♦3
♣J63                             ♣Q952
                ♠KQT
                ♥KQT32
                ♦A96
                ♣T7
```

South is declarer in 7♥. Diamond lead won with the K, ♥A and small heart from dummy on which East discards a spade. Being one off now South wins with ♥K and continues with ♣A and K on which he discards a spade (revoke). Then a small spade towards ♠K and then ♠Q played, ruffed by west who continues a diamond ruffed by east!!.

Discovering the earlier revoke by east South calls the TD. Continuing play West ruffs another spade and the defence makes 3 tricks.
What decision does the TD take?

a) 10 tricks to NS   b) 13 tricks to NS
c) 40% to both sides   d) split score: 10 tricks for NS and 1 trick for EW .

23)   Dealer N/NS Vulnerable

                      ♣ A652
♣ T7   ♣ Q83
                      ♣ KJ94

South is declarer in 3NT and the club position is as shown. South plays ♣4 from hand and West takes a long time before playing ♣7. After winning with the ace declarer plays the ♣2 from dummy and plays the king hoping for the drop of the queen. This not happening he calls the TD telling him to be misled by the long pause in West before playing to the previous trick. (west has no reason to unblock the suit with for example Q7)

Decision
a) adjust the score   b) do not adjust the score

24)
                      ♠ AK42
                      ♥ A84
                      ♦ A4
                      ♣ AKQ7
♠ Q93   ♠ T5
♥ J752   ♥ Q96
♦ J6   ♦ 987532
♣ JT86   ♣ 92
                      ♠ J876
                      ♥ KT(3)
                      ♦ KQT
                      ♣ 543

North plays 6♠. East starts with ♥6. Declarer plays the ♥K, ♠A and K, ♥A and ruffs a heart (revoke). Now the ♦A, K and Q ruffed by West and declarer discarding a club in his hand. He claims but at that moment the defenders discover that dummy is a card short. That appears to be the ♥3 still stuck in the board.

Decision

a) 6♠ made   b) 6♠ - 1

25)   Dealer West/ Love All

```
                    ♠ J6
                    ♥ JT
                    ♦ AKQ84
                    ♣ KJ74
♠ AT7                           ♠ K2
♥ A653                          ♥ KQ972
♦ 32                            ♦ JT7
♣ 9532                          ♣ AQ8
                    ♠ Q98543
                    ♥ 84
                    ♦ 965
                    ♣ T6
```

W	N	E	S
	1NT	2♥	2♠
3♥	3♠	p(H)	pass
4♥	X	all pass	

4♥X makes. NS call the TD, challenging the 4♥-bid after the alleged hesitation by East before his first pass.

a) Is the 4♥-bid acceptable? Yes / no

b) assume the answer in a) is 'no' (not necessarily the right answer) and the double by North is considered wild or gambling (subsequent damage). The result at the other table is
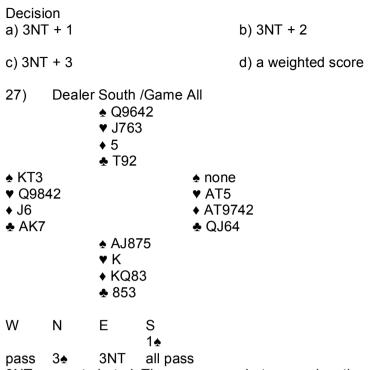4♥ making and 3♠ (not doubled) is decided to be 3 off.

Calculate the result……………………………………………………………………………………

26)   Dealer E/EW Vulnerable

```
                    ♠ 83
                    ♥ 975
                    ♦ KJT432
                    ♣ Q6
♠ 74                            ♠ A94
♥ J83                           ♥ AKT4
♦ A6                            ♦ Q85
♣ AJ8742                        ♣ KT3
                    ♠ KQJT52
                    ♥ Q62
                    ♦ 97
                    ♣ 95
```

East opened 1NT and South overcalled 2♠. East declares 3NT. South starts with ♠K which wins the trick. In the second trick (lead ♠Q) north revokes by playing a heart. East takes the trick , plays ♣K and takes a finesse in clubs. North wins and meanwhile found the missing spade, which he leads in trick 5. NS make 6 tricks. TD! East will say that he thought to have a free finesse. If north would have followed suit he might have played the ♣A instead of taking the finesse, so he tells.

Decision
a) 3NT + 1   b) 3NT + 2

c) 3NT + 3   d) a weighted score

27)   Dealer South /Game All
                ♠ Q9642
                ♥ J763
                ♦ 5
                ♣ T92
♠ KT3   ♠ none
♥ Q9842   ♥ AT5
♦ J6   ♦ AT9742
♣ AK7   ♣ QJ64
                ♠ AJ875
                ♥ K
                ♦ KQ83
                ♣ 853

W   N   E   S
                        1♠
pass   3♠   3NT   all pass
3NT was not alerted. There were no alerts or explanations by East before the opening
lead. South starts a small diamond and East makes 3NT + 1. South complains about the
non alert of the 3NT bid, East intended it as 'unusual' showing the minors. But West says
that they do not have such a crazy agreement: 'I have never heard of it, shouldn't we be
able to play a simple 3NT-contract?'. There is nothing on the convention card about the
meaning of this bid. South thinks that both opponents: West hearing the auction and
knowing that East doesn't have spades, and East intending to play in a minor suit,
should have said something before the first lead.

Decision:
a) result stands   b) 3NT – 2

c) 3NT – 1   d) weighted score including 3NT – 1 and - 2.

28)   Dealer East/ Love all
                ♠ 84
                ♥ none
                ♦ J8
                ♣ 7
♠ KT63   ♠ QJ92
♥ J   ♥ K
♦ none   ♦ none
♣ none   ♣ none
                ♠ A75
                ♥ none
                ♦ none
                ♣ QT
South declares 5♣ and has made 7 tricks (lost 1). He leads the ♠A from his hand and
discards a diamond in dummy. Nobody notices. When playing the ♠5 in the next trick he
discovers his mistake and calls the TD.

What result should the TD decide for?
a) 5♣ made   b) 5♣ - 1

29)
On board 7 in the Red section of an ordinary Pairs you decide to give a weighted score to NS of 40% of +620 for 4♠ making, 20% of +800 for 5♥ doubled -4, 20% of +650 for 4♠ +1 and 20% of -100 for 4♠ -1.

Data:
A top on the board is 24
Match points are as follows:
+800 not on the traveller
+680 scores 24 match points
+650 scores 20 match points
+620 scores 14 match points
-100 scores 2 match points

Calculate the match point score for N/S …………………………………………………

30)
You are asked to organise the county pairs final at a local hotel.
28 pairs have qualified

They will expect to play between 48 and 56 boards with a 45 minute break for tea about half way.
(a)   Prepare a timetable
(b)   You can have duplicated boards but you must order them in advance. What will
         you order?
(c)   What other equipment must you ensure you have for the tournament?
         (note - Bridgemates are not being used)
(d)   What movement will you plan? How will you arrange the second session.

(e)   On the day an extra pair turn up claiming to have qualified for the final. How can you accommodate them?

(Write your answers to this question on the reverse of this page)

Answers
1 false law 46B3(a)
2 true law 26B
3 true law 31A2
4 false law 31B
5 false law 31A2(b)
6 true law 30A
7 false law 30B2(a)
8 false law 73C or 16
9 true law 49, 68
10 false law 7 C
11 false law 7D
12 true law 6
13 true law 41B
14 true law 40E2
15 false law 25B1
16 false 26B
17 false law 61B
18 true law 29A

19 a) Y (5G2b),
b) N (5G3d),
c) Y (5G2c3),
d) Y (5G4c),
e) N (5E4),
f) Y (5E4c)
20 8 clear cut tricks, rule of 25 or 16HCPs. B) any correct example
21 b no. Some credit for small % of 3♣+1
22 b
23 b
24 b or do we want a ?
25 no team EW - 7 imps team NS + 2 imps
WE DISAGREE HERE. I agree that EW score +150 – 420 = 270 = -7IMP. The NS + 2 is a 'rest of the world' ruling : North's double was daft and cost him 590 – 420 = 170 = 5IMP. Subtract this from the 7 IMP he would have lost without the double and you are left with +2. I think that we would say that once West bids over 3♠, NS cannot gain on the board. It is only when the non-offending side are

still able to get a good board following an infraction that we stick them with anything stupid they do subsequently. North should not be in the position of having to guess what to do, therefore, the score should be 7IMP for both sides.

I don't like 'the APPARENT hesitation' or the reference to 'bad bridge'. Prefer 'gambling'.

26 a

27 a

28 b – 63C

29, 20% of +800 for 5♥ doubled -4 = 0.2 x 24   = 4.8
20% of +650 for 4♠ +1   = 0.2 x 20   = 4.0
40% of +620 for 4♠ making   = 0.4 x 14   = 5.6
20% of -100 for 4♠ -1   = 0.2 x 2   = 0.4
                                 Total   = 14.8

30