



ABOUT MINIBRIDGE

AN INTRODUCTION TO THE GREAT GAME OF MINIBRIDGE



Bridge is one of the most enduring and popular games in the world; for over 100 years, people of all types and from all walks of life have been fascinated by the game. It is one of the most popular leisure activities in Britain, with around 300,000 people playing on a regular basis.

What is Minibridge?

Minibridge is a simplified version of the game of bridge and is the route into bridge recommended by the English Bridge Union, the national governing body for bridge in England. Minibridge was first developed in France and the Netherlands as an introduction to bridge for schoolchildren and was soon acknowledged as an excellent game in its own right.

Card playing helps children to identify numbers, colours, similarities and sequences. By the age of six or seven, many children own or have access to a computer in the home or at school, and the first thing they often try to do is play the free card games that are available. Children

love being clever and working things out - and winning. These are all possible when children learn to play Minibridge, but because it is a partnership game they will also learn that they need to co-operate, share information and combine as a team to beat the opposition.

But Minibridge is not just a game for the younger age group. It can be taught to any age, to pupils and students in primary, secondary and tertiary education right through to adults. It is widely used as a precursor to learning bridge for all ages and is universally found to be both effective and enjoyable.



Why play Minibridge and bridge?

"Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at twenty or eighty. Anyone who keeps learning stays young. The greatest thing in life is to keep your mind young." - Henry Ford

Primarily, bridge has been proven to be very good for the mind, and each game played will offer a unique challenge of problems and solutions. Every single deal is different; every deal poses a new problem and can taunt the players to find the solution.

A study commissioned by the EBU at St Paul's School in Manchester showed that bridge and Minibridge taught skills in numeracy, problem solving, probability, speaking, listening, education, rule following, team building, mental capacity and much more.

At the time of the study, David Miliband, then Minister of State for Schools Standards, said, 'Innovations such as Minibridge are to be encouraged...it was a pleasure to witness primary school children's complete concentration, whilst

so obviously enjoying playing a game that is proven to improve their school learning ability.'

Secondly, bridge is an excellent social game and can be played by everyone - players can meet new people, make new friends, take on new challenges and learn the game through the many bridge clubs and teachers.

Finally, you can play bridge anywhere! You can play locally and nationally; there are open, women's and mixed; senior and junior events



How to play Minibridge

The game of Minibridge is played with a standard pack of 52 playing cards with the jokers removed. There are four players, who sit round a table and are usually identified by the points of the compass: North, South, East and West. They play as two partnerships, North-South and East-West. Partners can be agreed or designated, or the cards can be cut to determine who plays with whom.



Minibridge is a trick-taking game. One player starts by 'leading' or playing the first card to a trick. Each player in turn clockwise contributes one card to each trick and the highest card played wins the trick. Aces are high, followed in order by the king, queen, jack, ten, nine and so on down to the two, the lowest card in each suit.

There are four suits of these 13 cards:

Spades ♠ and Hearts ♥ (major)

Clubs ♣ and Diamonds ♦ (minor)

When playing to a trick, each player must 'follow suit' with a card of the suit led if possible. Otherwise they may discard any card they like, but a discard cannot win the trick, however high the card chosen. The winner of a trick makes the lead to the next trick.

Deals may be played in 'no trumps' or with a trump suit – one which is more powerful than the others. Say spades are trumps then any spade beats any card in the other three suits. Players must still follow suit to each trick if they can, but when unable to follow, instead of discarding, a trump may be played which will win the trick (unless another player plays a bigger trump card to the trick).

The main feature of Minibridge that distinguishes it from whist and other similar trick-taking games is the existence of a 'declarer' who decides the 'contract' – that is, the choice of trump suit and a target number of tricks to be won by the partnership. The contract must always be for at least 7 of the 13 tricks

available, but a higher target can be set, known as a 'game' contract, for which the declaring side scores more if it is made (see page 4).

Eleven easy steps to play Minibridge

1 - Shuffle and deal

The pack should be shuffled (randomly mixed) and cut for dealer (highest deals). Dealer deals out the cards clockwise one by one to the players, so that they have 13 cards each. Dealer for the second game will be the next player clockwise and so on. Please note that many teachers will provide you with pre-dealt hands in bridge boards.

2 - Sorting the hand

The players sort the cards in their own hand into suits and into sequence within each suit, without showing the cards to the other players. Have a look at page 5 for a useful guide to sorting a hand.



3 - Counting points

The value of the hand is worked out by counting up the high card points held, using the following scale:



Ace = 4 points



King = 3 points



Queen = 2 points



Jack = 1 point

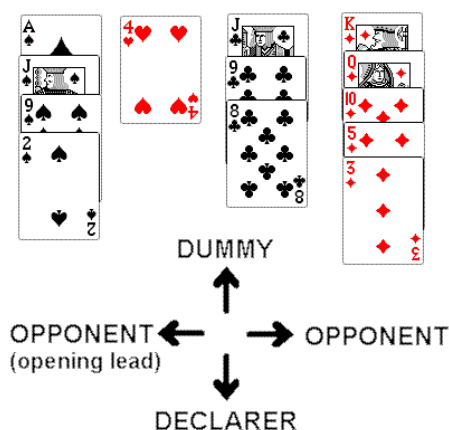
Note that there are 40 points altogether between the four hands in each deal.

4 - Announcing points

Beginning with the dealer, and then in clockwise order, each player announces how many points his or her hand contains. The partnership with the most points becomes the declaring side who decide the contract. The other pair are the defending side, who try to prevent the contract being made by making tricks themselves. There is a re-deal if the point distribution between the partnerships turns out to be 20:20.

5 - The declaring side

The player with the higher number of points in the declaring side becomes 'declarer', and his partner becomes 'dummy'. If they both have the same number of points, the player who announced points first is declarer. Dummy then lays his or her hand down face up on the table to face declarer, with the suits arranged in columns.



PS How many points are in Dummy's hand? Answer can be seen at: www.ebu.co.uk/minibridge

6 - Deciding the contract

Declarer calculates how many tricks might be won in the combined hands and then chooses and announces the contract that seems likely to bring in the best score for the partnership.

Declarer may choose no trumps or a trump suit, and 'part-score' (at least 7 tricks) or 'game'. The number of tricks required for a game contract varies according to the trumps. In no trumps, game means winning 9 tricks. In a suit contract, where spades or hearts are trumps it means 10 tricks, and where clubs or diamonds are trumps it means 11 tricks. Game contracts score lots of extra points when made, but if the target is not

met, then the declaring side scores nothing and the opponents score points instead. Choosing the best contract is therefore a critical part of the game which needs skill and judgement.

If declarer chooses a trump contract, the cards in dummy in the chosen suit are moved to be on the dummy's right hand side (the left hand end as declarer looks at them).



7 - Play begins

The player on declarer's left plays the first card, i.e. makes the 'opening lead'. Play is in clockwise order and players must follow to the suit led whenever possible. The highest card played wins the trick (unless, in a suit contract, it is beaten by a trump, since trumps outrank the other three suits). If several rounds of a suit are played and a player runs out of cards in that suit, he or she may discard a card from another suit (which cannot win the trick), or in a trump contract can choose to play a trump (which will win the trick unless it is beaten by a higher trump).



8 - Taking tricks

Each card is played face up in front of each player in such a way that everyone can see the cards clearly. When a trick is complete, the cards are turned over, players placing the 'quitted' cards from their own hands face down on the table in front of themselves in a neat row. To make it easy to see how many tricks have been won or lost, cards in tricks won are placed upright, and cards in tricks lost are placed sideways on. The winner of the first trick leads to the second and so on.

9 - Dummy play

Declarer controls the play of dummy's cards, telling partner which card to play when it's dummy's turn. Declarer's partner must always play dummy's cards as instructed, and must keep the cards already played from dummy in correct order and formation. Otherwise dummy takes no part in the play of this particular deal.



10 - Play ends

When all the cards have been played, the tricks for each side are counted and agreed, and the result is calculated and scored. Players record their score on a score sheet. The session can end when an agreed target total has been reached by one side, or after a set number of deals has been played.

11 - The next deal

The position of dealer moves clockwise round the table for each game.

It is a good idea to have two packs of cards available, so that the second pack can be shuffled by the dealer's partner while the first is being dealt. Before starting dealing the next set of hands these cards should be cut by the player on the new dealer's right.

WHEN PLAYING REMEMBER TO..

- Greet others in a friendly manner prior to start of play on each round.
- Be a good 'host' or 'guest' at the table.
- Make bridge enjoyable for yourself, partner and opponents.
- Give credit when opponents make a good play.
- Enjoy the company as well as the game.

How to score in Minibridge

Now that you have a basic understanding of Minibridge, you will need to know how to score.

Each deal is scored independently, and the winners of the session are the partnership that scores the most points overall. The score for the deal should be recorded at the end of play of each deal, preferably by each of the players.

Points are awarded to the declaring side for tricks made over and above six. The seventh and each subsequent trick earn points which vary according to the denomination chosen for the deal – no trumps or a particular suit as trumps. Bonus points are awarded for part-score or game contracts.

Declaring and making 'game' scores best, because a large 'game bonus' is added. 'Part score' contracts are not so profitable, but extra tricks (called 'overtricks') are awarded points whether a game or a part score contract is played. There is thus always good reason to play the cards skilfully to make as many tricks as possible. Game is only made and the game bonus earned where a game contract has been chosen and declared; game is not made where numerous extra tricks have been made in a part score contract.

If declarer fails to make the required number of tricks – that is at least 7 for a part score or the appropriate target number for a game contract – the declaring side score nothing and the defending side get 50 points for each trick short (called 'undertricks'). The precise values are as follows:

1 - Scoring tricks

Whatever the contract, the first six tricks won do not count towards the score. The seventh trick is the first scoring trick, and for each scoring trick points are won depending on the contract chosen, as follows:

No-trump contracts:

40 for the first scoring trick
30 for each subsequent trick

Spade or heart contracts:

30 for each scoring trick

Diamond or club contracts:

20 for each scoring trick

Examples:

With ♣ as trumps, the trick score for 8 tricks is 40 points.

With ♠ as trumps, the trick score for 10 tricks is 120 points.

In no trumps, the trick score for 9 tricks is 100 points.

2 - Game contracts

Game contracts are those where the trick score totals 100 or more.

Game in no trumps requires 9 tricks, ie $40 + (2 \times 30) = 100$ points. A game bonus of 300 is then added, so the total points earned are 400. If more than 9 tricks are won, each overtrick scores an extra 30.

(When calculating the score for a no trump contract, it is often easier to multiply each trick won by 30, then add 10 points at the end)

Game in spades or hearts requires 10 tricks, i.e. $30 \times 4 = 120$ points. A game bonus of 300 is then added, so the total points earned are 420. If more than 10 tricks are won, each overtrick scores an extra 30.

Game in diamonds or clubs requires 11 tricks, i.e. $20 \times 5 = 100$ points. A game bonus of 300 is then added, so the total points earned are 400. If more than 11 tricks are won, each overtrick scores an extra 20.

Examples:

A game contract in no trumps, making 10 tricks, scores 430 points

A game contract in diamonds, making 12 tricks, scores 420 points

3 - Part score contracts

In all part score contracts, 7 tricks have to be made. A part score bonus of 50 is then added when the contract is made.

Scoring tricks attract points in the same way as game contracts.

Examples:

A part score contract in hearts, 9 tricks are made:

scores 30 for the scoring trick in hearts = 30

plus 60 for the two overtricks @ 30 points each = 90

plus the bonus of 50 = 140.

4 - Unsuccessful contracts

If declarer does not win the number of tricks required to make the contract, the declaring side get no score and the defending side earn 50 points for every undertrick. For example, if the contract was game in spades, and declarer made only 8 tricks, the defending side would score 100 points.

Examples:

A part score in no trumps makes 5 tricks. The defenders get 100 points.

A game contract in hearts makes nine tricks. The defenders get 50 points.

Sample score sheet

Why not try scoring with our sample score sheet on page 8?

SORTING A HAND...

1. Pick up the dealt hand and group all the cards together, with the backs of the cards facing out.
2. With one hand tightly on the bottom, using the thumb and first finger of the other hand, spread out the top corners of the cards so that you can see the number or picture letter (J, Q, K or A) to form a fanned shape.
3. Now, take the lowest diamond from the hand and place it behind all the other cards, so that you cannot see it any longer.
4. Take the next lowest diamond and place it behind all the other cards, so that you cannot see it any longer.
5. Continue with step (4) above with all the diamonds.
6. Repeat steps (3) to (5) with the club suit.
7. Repeat steps (3) to (5) with the heart suit.
8. Repeat steps (3) to (5) with the spade suit.
9. You will now be looking at the lowest diamond, the first card you moved. Spread out the cards as in step (2) above and your hand will be sorted.



Minibridge Vocabulary

Balanced hand	One with a relatively equal number of cards in each suit. No void or singleton, not more than one doubleton.
Board	The container which holds a deal and shows who is dealer. Sometimes called a wallet.
Bonus	Extra points for making a contract, The part score bonus is 50 points and game bonus is 300 points.
Cash	To play a winning card or cards. To 'cash out' is to take all your winning cards.
Claim	When the play is clear-cut, declarer may show his/her hand, claiming a stated number of tricks.
Contract	The announcement by declarer of the denomination (trump suit or no trumps) for this deal and the target number of tricks to be won by the declaring side.
Deal	Fifty-two cards distributed so each player has thirteen cards.
Dealer	The player who announces points first on a deal.
Declarer	The player on the side winning the contract who has the most points, or who announced points first. Declarer has responsibility for playing both his/her hand and dummy.
Defeat the contract	To win, in defence, enough tricks so that declarer fails to make the contract. Defenders score 50 points for each undertrick.
Defence	The line of play adopted by the defenders.
Defenders	The two players in opposition to declarer. Often referred to as LHO (left-hand opponent) and RHO (right-hand opponent).
Discarding	Playing another suit (not trumps) when unable to play a card in the suit led, preferably throwing a card that gives helpful information to partner.
Doubleton	A holding of two cards in a suit, often shown by either leading the higher or playing the higher one before the lower.
Drawing trumps	Continuing to lead trumps until opponents have none left – this involves counting the cards played to make sure all opposition trumps have been drawn.
Ducking (hold-up)	Deliberately withholding a high card which could have won a trick.
Dummy	The hand of declarer's partner which is placed up on the table.
Duplicate competition	Where the result on each deal is determined by comparison with scores achieved by other pairs playing the same deal.
Duplication	Duplication of distribution is when both players in a partnership have the same length in each suit. Duplication of values is when strong holdings in one hand are facing strong values in the same suit in partner's hand, such as AQ opposite KJ.
Eight-card fit	A combined holding of eight cards in a suit between the two hands of a partnership.
English Bridge Union	The governing body for the game of duplicate bridge in England.
Establishing a suit	To force out the high card held by the opponents and set up winners.
Fourth highest	The lead in a suit of the fourth card from the top. e.g. the lead of the 6 from K J 9 6 4.
Game	Contract whose trick score is 100 points or more
High card points	Values given to high cards as follows: ace=4, king=3, queen=2, jack=1. There are 40 high card points (HCP) in the pack.
Honours	The five highest cards in a suit (ace, king, queen, jack, ten).
Lead	The first card played to a trick.

LHO	Left-hand opponent.
Long suit	A suit of four or more cards in the same hand.
Major suits	Spades and Hearts whose tricks score 30 points each.
Minor suits	Diamonds and Clubs whose tricks score 20 points each.
No trumps	A contract played without trumps. Tricks in no trumps score 40 points for the first trick and 30 points for the next ones.
Opening lead	The card led to the first trick.
Overtrick	A trick made by declarer above the number required for the contract.
Pair	The partnership of two players.
Part score	A contract to take at least 7 tricks, but less than game.
Penalty	Points scored by defenders when declarer fails to make a contract.
RHO	Right-hand opponent.
Side suit	Any suit other than trumps.
Singleton	Holding of only one card in a particular suit.
Trick	Four cards, one from each player, played in clockwise rotation.
Trump	A card in the suit named as trumps by declarer.
Unbalanced hand	Contains a void or singleton or two doubletons.
Void	Holding no cards in a particular suit

Exercise on Minibridge

The hands below were dealt in a game of Minibridge. Why don't you give it a go?
The dealer was West.

North	
♠ 10532	
♥ AK4	
♦ K83	
♣ A53	
West	East
♠ J98	♠ Q74
♥ QJ108	♥ 75
♦ 9752	♦ J106
♣ 108	♣ QJ976
South	
♠ AK6	
♥ 9632	
♦ AQ4	
♣ K42	

1. How many points does each player have?
2. Who announces his points first?
3. Which pair are the declaring side?
4. Who is declarer and who is dummy?
5. Which player makes the first lead?
6. Which suit would you advise defender to lead?
7. How many tricks is declarer sure to make?
8. Would you advise declarer to go for game?
9. Does declarer have any chance of making extra tricks?



Answers can be found at
www.ebu.co.uk/minibridge

PS...You may find it helpful to take a pack of cards and lay the hand out on the table when working out the play.

Personal Score sheets

Personal score sheet for:.....

Deal No.	Seat (N, S, E or W)	Points held by				Total points of declaring side	Contract (Game or Part-score, suit or NT)	No. tricks made by declarer	Score our way	
		N	S	E	W				+	-
1										
2										
3										
4										

Personal score sheet for:.....

Deal No.	Seat (N, S, E or W)	Points held by				Total points of declaring side	Contract (Game or Part-score, suit or NT)	No. tricks made by declarer	Score our way	
		N	S	E	W				+	-
1										
2										
3										
4										

Marge Simpson – “Which part of the morning paper are you reading, Homer?”

Homer Simpson – “The bridge column...[laughing] Oh, that South – you never know what he’ll do next.”

To obtain more help or advice on learning Minibridge, contact the EBU Education Department on: 01296 317217 or email minibridge@ebu.co.uk or visit www.ebu.co.uk/minibridge

For more information on the EBU, please contact the Communications Officer on: 01296 317 215 or Matt@ebu.co.uk.

