



# Standard English Acol

## Foundation Level System File



Version 1: December 2006

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## Basic System

Acol with a 12-14 1NT, 4 card majors and strong two openers

<b>Contents</b>		<b>Page</b>
<i>Section A: The Uncontested Auction</i>		
<b>1</b>	<b>Balanced Hands</b>	
1.1	Opening 1NT	2
1.2	Balanced hands with 15-19 HCP	4
1.3	Opening 2NT	5
1.4	Opening 2♣	6
<b>2</b>	<b>Unbalanced Hands</b>	
2.1	Opening bids of one of a suit	7
2.2	Raising the opening bid	8
2.3	Responding in a new suit	9
2.4	Responding in no trumps	9
2.5	Opener's second bid	10
2.6	Responder's second bid	11
2.7	Slam bidding	12
2.8	Strong opening bids	13
2.9	Pre-emptive opening bids	14
<i>Section B: Dealing with Intervention</i>		
1	Takeout doubles of overcalls after partner has opened	15
2	Action over opponents' takeout double of the opening bid	16
3	Action over intervention of our 1NT opening	17
<i>Section C: Defensive Bidding</i>		
1	Suit overcalls	18
2	Overcalling in no trumps after a suit opening	19
3	Takeout doubles	19
4	Protective bidding	20
5	Defence to opponents' opening 1NT	21
6	Defence to pre-emptive opening bids	21
7	Other uses of doubles	22
<i>Section D: Defensive carding methods</i>		
1	Opening leads	23
2	Signals	24
3	Discards	24
<i>Section E: Materials List</i>		25

## Section A: The Uncontested Auction

### 1 Balanced hands

A balanced hand is one that contains no singleton or void and not more than one doubleton. The possible distributions are 4-3-3-3, 4-4-3-2 and 5-3-3-2, the suits being listed in any order.

#### Table of bids and rebids

12-14 HCP	Open 1NT (may include a poor 5-card major)
15-16 HCP	Open one of a suit and rebid no trumps at the lowest level
17-18 HCP	Open one of a suit and jump rebid in no trumps on the next round
19 HCP	Open one of a suit and jump to 3NT on the next round
20-22 HCP	Open 2NT
23-24 HCP	Open 2♣ and rebid no trumps at the lowest level
25-27 HCP	Open 2♣ and rebid 3NT
28-30 HCP	Open 2♣ and rebid 4NT

#### 1.1 Opening 1NT

With a 5-card major suit in a 5-3-3-2 hand, open one of the major suit. Exceptionally, an otherwise suitable hand with a weak 5-card major (usually no high honour) may be opened 1NT. All other balanced hands in the 12-14 HCP range are opened 1NT.

##### 1.1.1 Responses on balanced hands

0-10 HCP	Pass
11-12 HCP	With no interest in a 4-4 major suit fit, bid 2NT to invite game
13-19 HCP	Raise to 3NT; opener must pass
20-21 HCP	Raise to 4NT
	Opener passes with a minimum, bids 6NT with a maximum
22-24 HCP	Raise to 6NT; opener must pass
25+ HCP	Raise to 7NT

##### 1.1.2 Response of 2♣ (The Stayman convention)

This is used on hands worth at least an invitation to game where responder wishes to investigate a 4-4 fit in a major and on some weaker hands seeking to improve the contract.

Over Stayman opener rebids:

2♦	no 4-card major
2♥	4 hearts, possibly 4 spades
2♠	4 spades, not 4 hearts

## Continuations by responder – weak options (0-10 HCP)

The weak options are:

- at least 5-4 in the majors
- long diamonds and support for both majors
- at least six clubs

1NT - 2♣ - 2 any - pass	When the object was to play in any suit but clubs
1NT - 2♣ - 2♦ - 2♥/2♠	5-card suit, 4 cards in the other major
1NT - 2♣ - 2 any - 3♣	At least 6 clubs

## Continuations by responder – invitational options (11-12 HCP)

1NT - 2♣ - 2 any – 2NT	Invitational, 11-12 HCP, no major suit fit has been found
1NT - 2♣ - 2♥/♠ - 3♥/♠	Invites opener to bid game in the agreed major with a maximum, otherwise pass

## Continuations by responder – strong options (13+ HCP)

1NT - 2♣ - 2 any – 3NT	No major suit fit has been found
1NT - 2♣ - 2♥/♠ - 4♥/♠	Opener must pass
1NT - 2♣ - 2♦ - 3♥/3♠	5-card suit, 4 cards in the other major. Opener bids 4♥/4♠ with 3-card support, otherwise 3NT

### 1.1.3 Responses of 2♦/2♥/2♠

These bids, called weak takeouts, show 0-10 HCP and at least a 5-card suit. Opener must pass.

### 1.1.4 Responses of 3♣/3♦

Natural, 6+ cards, game forcing and usually slam interest  
Opener:

- Rebids 3NT with no fit and no interest in a slam
- Raises with support and slam interest

### 1.1.5 Responses of 3♥/3♠

Natural, 5-card suit, game forcing  
Opener rebids:

- 3NT with a doubleton holding
- 4♥/4♠ otherwise
- Maybe a strong 6+ suit with slam interest, in which case responder bids on after opener's response.

### 1.1.6 Responses of 4♥/4♠

Natural, 6-card or longer suit. Opener must pass.

## 1.2 **Balanced hands with 15 – 19 HCP**

Open one of a suit and rebid no trumps. A 5-card major is no bar to a rebid in no trumps.

With 15-16 HCP rebid no trumps at the lowest level

With 17-18 HCP make a jump rebid in no trumps

With 19 HCP jump to 3NT even if the response was at the one level

### 1.2.1 **Responder's continuations after opener rebids in no trumps**

A return to two of opener's major suit after a 1NT rebid is weak, showing 3-card support

Three of opener's suit is forcing. If this is a major suit, responder will have 3-card support; if a minor it will be 3+ cards. Example:

The bidding goes 1♦-1♠-1NT. You hold

♠ A J 7 4 3

♥ 4 3

♦ Q 3 2

♣ K 9 3

Bid 3♦.

A minimum rebid in responder's suit is weak, usually six cards

A jump to three of responder's suit over 1NT is invitational with a 6-card suit

A new suit at the two level is natural and weak unless it is a reverse

A new suit at the three level is natural and forcing. Exceptionally this may be a 3-card suit, looking for opener to show 3-card support for responder's first suit (usually a major). With the above hand, if the auction has gone 1♥-1♠-1NT or 1♥-1♠-2NT, rebid 3♣.

### 1.3 Opening 2NT

Open 2NT on all balanced hands of 20-22 HCP. A 5-card major is acceptable. 2NT may also be the best choice on some slightly unbalanced hands (including a hand with a singleton ace or king).

#### 1.3.1 Responses to 2NT

Responder will first consider whether the partnership has at least the 25 HCP needed for game in no trumps or a major suit. 4 HCP in responder's hand is usually enough. Any response is forcing to game.

#### 1.3.2 Responses on balanced hands

0-3 HCP	Pass
4-10 HCP	Raise to 3NT; opener must pass
11-12 HCP	Invite slam by bidding 4NT
13+ HCP	Bid a slam, either raise directly to 6NT (opener must pass) or first investigate a major suit fit via Stayman

#### 1.3.3 Response of 3♣ (Stayman)

Shows values for game and an interest in a 4-4 major suit fit. Opener rebids:

3♦	no 4-card major
3♥	4 hearts, possibly 4 spades
3♠	4 spades, not 4 hearts

#### Continuations by responder

After 2NT-3♣-3♦ responder continues:

3♥/3♠	5-card suit, implies 4 of the other major. Opener bids 4♥/4♠ with 3-card support, otherwise 3NT
3NT	no further interest, implies an unbid 4-card major.

#### 1.3.4 Response of 3♦

5+ cards, 7+ HCP. Forcing to game and slam invitational.

#### 1.3.5 Responses of 3♥/3♠

Natural, 5-card suit, game forcing

Opener rebids:

- 3NT with a doubleton holding
- 4♥/4♠ otherwise

#### 1.3.6 Responses of 4♥/4♠

Natural, 6-card or longer suit. Opener must pass.

## 1.4 Opening 2♣

This is the strongest bid in the Acol system, showing 23+ HCP or a game forcing hand. See Section 2.8 for actions after 2♣ with unbalanced hands.

### 1.4.1 Responses to 2♣

Make a *negative response* of 2♦ if your hand contains *neither*,

- 8 HCP or more with at least one ace or king
- An ace and a king
- A 5-card suit headed by at least AQ

Otherwise

With a balanced hand of 8+ HCP, respond 2NT

With a weak 5-card suit in an otherwise balanced hand 2NT is the best choice

With a good 5-card suit, respond in that suit

With a solid (no loser) 6-card or longer suit, make a jump response in that suit

### 1.4.2 Opener's rebid with a balanced hand

23-24 HCP rebid 2NT

25-27 HCP rebid 3NT

28-30 HCP rebid 4NT

The 2♣ opening does not necessarily show a balanced hand. With an unbalanced hand rebid in a suit.

### 1.4.3 Responder's action after 2♣ - 2♦ - 2NT

*This is the only rebid that responder may pass below game level.* With just a couple of points responder should go for game, choosing from the same options as over a 2NT opening. Consider a slam when the partnership may have 33 HCP or compensating distribution.

### 1.4.4 Continuations after a positive response

A slam is highly likely so opener will rebid 2NT over a positive response of 2♥ or 2♠ on all balanced hands, leaving room to investigate a fit. Over a 2NT rebid by opener all continuations by responder are natural.

After a positive response of 2NT, opener rebids a 5+ card suit (game forcing) or 3NT with a balanced hand. Over a 3NT rebid responder, with extra values, can continue by bidding his lowest 4+card suit to look for a slam.

## 2 Unbalanced hands

This includes all hands not covered in Section 1.

### 2.1 Opening bids of one of a suit

#### Choice of suit to open (if not suitable for 1NT)

- With two suits of unequal length, open the longer.
- With two suits of equal length, with exactly 4 hearts and 4 spades open 1♥, otherwise open the higher ranking suit.
- With 4-4-4-1 shape and a red suit singleton open the suit below the singleton (i.e. singleton heart open 1♦, singleton diamond open 1♣)
- With 4-4-4-1 shape and a black suit singleton open the middle of the three suits (i.e. singleton spade open 1♦, singleton club open 1♥)

#### Is the hand worth an opening bid?

- Any hand with at least 12 HCP may be opened
- With 9-11 HCP, use the *Rule of 20*. Add the number of cards in your two longest suits to your HCP. If the total is 20 or more and most of your high cards are in your long suits, open the bidding.
- With borderline hands, take into account the quality of the suits, intermediate cards and whether you have a convenient *rebid* over any response. Examples:

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

10 HCP + 10 cards = 20  
Open 1♠

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

11 HCP + 9 cards = 20  
Pass, values in doubletons are less useful.

#### 2.1.1 Upper limit

The normal range for a one level suit opening is 12-19 HCP but distributional considerations may make a hand with more points unsuitable for a stronger opening.

Example:

♠ A K 7 5  
♥ 6  
♦ A Q 9 6  
♣ A K J 3

is unsuitable for a 2NT opening and cannot be opened with a strong two bid, so 1♦ is the best answer. If partner cannot bid over 1♦ it is unlikely you have missed game, but force to game over any response.

## **2.2 Raising the opening bid**

### **2.2.1 Support partner's opening bid in a major suit whenever you have 4+ cards in that suit**

With support for a minor suit, bid a major suit of your own first. To raise past 3NT in a minor you should have a very distributional hand; otherwise you will investigate a no trump contract. A minor suit raise to the two or three level is usually based on high card points (6-9 or 10-12) since opener's most likely continuation is to bid no trumps.

With support for a major suit take into account shortages in other suits as well as points when raising. With enough trumps, a singleton is like an extra king and a void is as good as an extra ace. A doubleton is a marginal extra asset.

A better method of evaluating a hand with a major suit fit is to use the *Losing Trick Count*.

#### ***LTC for raising partner's major suit opening***

##### **Count the losers in each suit**

Count each suit of three or more cards as three losers. Deduct one loser for each of the ace, king or queen that you hold in the suit.

With two cards in the suit, count two losers. Deduct one loser for holding the ace or king.

With one card count one loser, unless it is the ace.

With a void there are no losers.

##### **Find your loser total**

Add the losers in each suit together to get a total loser count.

- With 9-10 losers      raise to the two level
- With 8 losers        raise to the three level
- With 7 losers        raise to the four level

A raise to two of partner's major may be the best choice with only three trumps and an unbalanced hand. To raise to the three level or higher you must have at least four trumps.

### **2.2.2 Very good raises**

Hands with 4-card support and 16+ HCP should make a jump shift response before supporting opener's suit (see Section 2.3.2). With fewer than 16 HCP always raise partner immediately. When holding a game going hand, only bid a new suit followed by a jump to game with 3-card support.

## 2.3 Responding in a new suit

A response at the one level promises at least 6 HCP, at the two level at least 9 HCP. There is no upper limit in either case. Opener must bid again (unless, exceptionally, responder has already passed). Simple new suit responses show 4+ cards except 1♠ - 2♥ which guarantees a 5-card heart suit.

### 2.3.1 Choice of suit

With two 5-card or longer suits, bid the higher ranking if you intend to show both suits in the most economical way. With two 4-card suits, bid the cheaper, i.e. the one which takes up least bidding space. If partner declines an opportunity to bid your other 4-card suit, you can safely ignore it and rebid in no trumps.

With suits of unequal length, bid the longer first unless the hand is too weak to respond at the two level. Show a 4-card major at the one level in preference to a longer minor at the two level with fewer than 13 HCP. To bid the longer minor and then the 4-card major is called a *Responder's reverse* and is forcing to game.

### 2.3.2 A jump shift response in a new suit

This shows at least a decent 5-card suit and 16 or more HCP (perhaps a little less with a very good suit or an excellent fit). A jump shift is used on only three hand types:

- A single 6+ card suit, where the suit is good enough to rebid
- A 5+ suit with good 3-card or longer support for opener's suit
- A single 5-card suit, where the rebid can be in no trumps.

## 2.4 Responding in no trumps

A response in no trumps is a *limit bid*, describing the hand within a defined range of HCP. The ranges are:

1NT	6 - 9 HCP
2NT	10 - 12 HCP

Avoid an immediate response of 2NT unless the hand is completely suitable, balanced and with stoppers in all the unbid suits.

A 1NT response may be something of a 'dustbin' bid when there is no other appropriate response, e.g. weak unbalanced hands not suitable for a response at the two level. Conventionally over a 1♣ opening, a 1NT response shows a balanced hand with 8 - 10 HCP and no 4-card major. With 6 - 7 HCP bid 2♣ or 1♦ depending on the minor held.

Always prefer to respond in a major suit at the one level if you can.

A 3NT response shows a balanced hand (13-15 HCP) with no 5-card suit and no 4-card major.

## 2.5 Opener's second bid

Opener has two main considerations on the second round:

- To distinguish between balanced and unbalanced hands
- To describe the strength of the hand

A balanced hand will always rebid in no trumps (unless you can support responder's major suit). So to bid two suits guarantees 5+ cards in the first, except for the rare 4-4-4-1 hands, which can usually be discounted by the actual suits bid. Unbalanced hands usually fall into three point ranges.

- Hands with 12 - 15 points are weak
- Hands with 16 - 18 points are of intermediate strength
- Hands with 19 - 20 points are strong.

### 2.5.1 Opener's options with a weak unbalanced hand (in order of preference)

- To support partner's major with 4+ cards (occasionally three)
- To bid a new suit at the lowest level without reversing, showing 4+ cards
- To rebid the suit opened.

### 2.5.2 With a stronger unbalanced hand there are four types of bid

- A jump in the suit opened, shows a strong 6-card suit and around 16-18 HCP, encouraging but not forcing after a response at the one level (forcing to game after a two level response); with an even stronger hand you can jump to game but maybe you should have opened the suit at the two level.
- Jump support for partner – 4-card support and the equivalent of around 16-18 HCP, taking distribution into account. Encouraging but not forcing; again, you can bid game with a better hand still
- A jump in a new suit – the strongest option – at least a 4-card suit, at least 19 HCP (or the equivalent in a shapely hand) over a one level response (16-19 HCP over a two level response), forcing to game
- A reverse bid in a new suit, 16+ HCP or compensating distribution, forcing for one round at least

### 2.5.3 A reverse bid is one that would require responder to go to the three level to give preference to opener's first suit. An alternative definition is to imagine a barrier at two of opener's first suit; opener reverses by bidding above that barrier.

After a reverse by opener at the two level the following rebids by responder are not forcing:

- Minimum preference for opener's first suit
- A minimum rebid in responder's own suit
- A minimum rebid in no trumps

All other bids are forcing to game. A reverse at the three level is always forcing to game.

## 2.6 Responder's second bid

Responder's options after opener rebids a third suit without a reverse or jump are:

### With a weak hand (6-9 HCP)

- Pass
- Return to opener's first suit at the lowest level. 3-card support is quite adequate for a known 5-card suit. Even a doubleton is acceptable with no other suitable alternative, to give opener another chance (known as 'false preference')
- Bid 1NT (if the bidding is low enough)
- Rebid responder's suit showing 6+ cards.

### With a game invitational hand (10-12 HCP)

- Jump raise opener's first suit with 3-card support
- Rebid 2NT
- Single raise opener's second suit with 4-card support
- Jump rebid responder's suit showing 6+ cards and extra points.

### With a strong game going hand (13+ HCP)

- Bid game in either of opener's suits or responder's suit
- Rebid 3NT
- Bid the fourth suit (see Section 2.6.1)

### 2.6.1 Bidding the fourth suit

When the partnership has bid three suits a bid of the fourth suit is forcing and artificial, asking partner for more information. The only exception is the auction 1♣ - 1♦ - 1♥ - 1♠ which shows four spades (still forcing). In this instance 2♠ would be the artificial '*fourth suit forcing*' (FSF).

After the fourth suit is bid at the two level, the following rebids by opener are not forcing:

- A minimum rebid in opener's first suit
- A minimum rebid of no trumps
- Simple preference for responder's suit (often only doubleton support)

Other rebids are forcing to game. Fourth suit at the three level is forcing to game. These guidelines are similar to bidding after a reverse. It follows that to use fourth suit at the two level you need at least 11 HCP and at the three level, a good 12 or so. Avoid FSF if you can make a natural descriptive bid.

If responder bids on over opener's minimum rebid, the partnership is forced to game.

## 2.7 Slam bidding

**2.7.1** The most straightforward way of bidding a slam is by sheer weight of high cards. If both hands are balanced you need about 33 HCP to make 6NT, 37 for 7NT. When one player has bid no trumps a bid of 4NT by their partner is invitational, asking the no trump bidder to bid 6NT with a maximum hand for their previous bidding. For example:

1♥	2♣	3NT shows 17-19 HCP, 4NT shows 14-15 HCP
3NT	4NT	Opener will bid on to slam with a maximum hand

**2.7.2** In other circumstances a bid of 4NT is the *Blackwood Convention*, which asks partner to show how many aces he holds. The responses are:

5♣	0 or 4 aces	5♦	1 ace
5♥	2 aces	5♠	3 aces

If the 4NT bidder follows up with 5NT, this confirms that the partnership has all four aces and asks for kings on the same scale. After 5NT either partner may bid a grand slam if there appears to be sufficient tricks.

Only use Blackwood when you are certain the response will tell you what you want to know. In particular, if you have a side suit with two losers and partner's response to Blackwood confirms there is one ace missing, you do not know whether partner can cover your second loser in the side suit. Blackwood hasn't given you the answer, so you shouldn't have used it in the first place.

**2.7.3** Another approach is by *cue bidding*. Once a suit is agreed, a bid in a new suit which commits the partnership to game shows a *control*, in other words an ace, void, king or singleton – a holding that will prevent the opponents from winning quick tricks in that suit. For example 1♥ - 3♥ - 4♣ is a cue bid, showing a control in clubs.

**2.7.4** Use the following guidelines when cue bidding:

- Show *first round* controls – aces and voids – before second round controls
- Shortage controls – voids and singletons – are as valuable as aces and kings in preventing the opponents from winning early tricks, but you need enough trumps to ruff partner's losers and enough tricks from other sources
- In particular it is unwise as your *first* cue bid to show a shortage in a suit bid by partner
- With a choice of cue bids prefer the *cheapest*; for example 1♥ - 3♥ - 4♦ would deny a first round control in spades or clubs

## 2.8 Strong opening bids

**2.8.1** Hands of at least 23 HCP or which expect to make a game opposite a worthless dummy are opened 2♣. Strong balanced hands and responses to the opening 2♣ opening are covered in Section 1.4.

**2.8.2** A 2♣ opening is forcing to game unless opener rebids 2NT (23-24 HCP). So with an unbalanced hand you develop the auction naturally, confident that responder cannot pass. A jump rebid in a suit promises a solid, no loser suit.

**2.8.3** Opening bids of 2♦, 2♥ and 2♠ show at least eight playing tricks and a hand that would be concerned about missing game if partner were to pass an opening bid at the one level. These opening bids are forcing for one round and should also have at least two defensive tricks.

### 2.8.4 Weak responses to a strong two opener

Since a strong two bid is forcing for one round, partner must reply.

2NT                    negative, less than 8 HCP, not as much as an ace and a king, not as much as a 5-card suit headed by at least AQ (the same as a 2♦ response to a 2♣ opening).

After a negative response of 2NT opener may bid a new suit which is forcing for one round. A return to opener's first suit is not forcing, so responder should bid game with any helpful looking cards.

Other responses are natural, positive and forcing to game:

Single raise    forcing, 3+ card support, at least one ace (or very good trumps with the trump king)

Double raise    denies an ace but shows trump support and a couple of useful features, such as a king or a singleton. With a weaker hand, start with 2NT and show the support later.

### 2.8.5 Strong responses to a strong two opener

A jump bid in a new suit shows a solid 6+ suit and suggests that this should be the trump suit or that the hand is played in no trumps by partner.

With 8+ points, bid a decent 5-card suit. With a balanced 8-11 HCP respond 3NT provided you have some stopper in all the suits, other than partner's.

It is better to bid 2NT with a slightly stronger hand if no suitable bid is available than jump to 3NT on nine or so points without stoppers.

A positive response to a two opener is always game forcing.

## 2.9 Pre-emptive opening bids

**2.9.1** A pre-emptive bid is one that skips two or more levels of bidding. It is made on the first round of bidding, usually with an opening bid at the three, four or five level. Its purpose is to take away the opponents' bidding space and force them to guess at an uncomfortably high level.

Since a pre-empt attempts to steal the opponents' contract or to make it harder for them to reach their best spot, it follows that your hand must be much better in playing strength than in defence. An outside ace is not a bar to a pre-empt. So you need:

- A long, strong suit, normally at least seven cards
- Few defensive tricks – certainly fewer than two aces
- No side 4-card major suit (because of the risk of missing a major suit contract)

**2.9.2** You want to bid as high as you dare without the risk of a large penalty. A good rule of thumb is to expect to go down no more than three tricks in your contract if you are not vulnerable and no more than two tricks if vulnerable, with a worthless dummy opposite. This is known as the *Rule of 500*, meaning that if you were doubled you would lose no more than 500 points.

To assess how many tricks your long suit is worth, imagine that partner has a singleton and the opposing cards divide normally.

### 2.9.3 Responding to a pre-empt

A raise to game may be a further pre-empt or bid in the expectation of making game, bearing in mind that only trumps and top cards in side suits are likely to be valuable (e.g. an ace will make a trick) – outside queens and jacks are generally useless. Shortage in the pre-empter's suit is no bar to raising as you can count on a good suit. A raise below game (e.g. 3♦ 4♦) is not a game try.

You should only bid 3NT if:

- You can see the tricks in your own hand, or
- You have a fit for partner and can guard all the other suits.

A new suit by responder is natural and forcing; it should be at least a strong 6-card suit so that opener needs little to support it.

## Section B : Dealing with Intervention

### 1 Takeout doubles of overcalls after partner has opened

#### 1.1 Basic principles

Doubles of all suit bids up to and including the level of 2♠ are for takeout. When partner opens with a suit bid and the next player overcalls at the one or two level, a double is for takeout and implies support for the other two unbid suits. In practice, you can be flexible in its use if you can control the auction later.

**1.2** To double you need much the same strength as you would for a natural call, depending on the level at which opener is going to have to bid. If opener still has a bid available at the one level, as little as a suitable 6 HCP will do. If the bidding is likely to reach the two level you need at least 8 HCP and to go to the three level at least 10 HCP and so on. There is no upper point limit for a double.

**1.3** A double promises four cards in any unbid major suit – that is what you most want partner to bid. So, for example:

1♣ - 1♠ - dble	Promises four hearts
1♦ - 1♥ - dble	Promises exactly four spades
1♣ - 1♥ - 1♠	Shows <b>five+</b> spades (as a double would show four)
1♣ - 1♦ - dble	Shows four cards in both majors

#### 1.4 Opener's rebid after responder's double

This is quite straightforward and very similar to responding to any other takeout double. Just imagine that partner had made a minimum response in an unbid suit. For example, if the bidding has started 1♦ - 1♠ - double – pass, you simply bid as if partner had responded 1♥. If considering a raise, responder should always remember that he has in effect already bid the suit.

#### 1.5 When responder is strong in the opponents' suit

For example, partner opens 1♠, right hand opponent overcalls 2♣, and you have a hand that would have doubled 2♣ for penalties. As double would be for takeout you must pass and hope that partner can reopen with a takeout double, which you will pass for penalties. It follows that partner should always *protect* your possible penalty double, even with a minimum opening bid, unless he has such length in the opponent's suit (at least 3 cards) that it is highly unlikely that you could have such a hand.

## **2 Action over opponents' takeout double of the opening bid**

### **2.1 With no support for opener and a limited hand**

You no longer need to strain to bid something on a mediocre hand, just to give partner another chance. The double means that partner gets another chance anyway. So with a minimum responding hand you may pass, rather than bid a poor suit or 1NT. Your choices are:

- Pass With up to 6 HCP and no good suit
- 1NT Balanced hand, 7-10 HCP, stoppers in other suits
- New suit With 6+ HCP and a reasonable suit at the one level; 9+ HCP at the two level

### **2.2 With at least 10 HCP and fewer than four cards in opener's suit**

The options are:

- Bid a new suit, natural and forcing – just as if there had been no intervention
- With good defence and no outstanding playing strength, redouble. A redouble tells opener that the doubler may have misjudged and seeks opener's co-operation in penalizing the opponents.

**2.2.1** After a redouble all further doubles by the redoubling side are for penalties. As opener, do not bid in front of the redoubler unless your hand is weak and unsuitable for defence. With a reasonable opening bid pass first and take action later if it appears that opponents have found a safe resting place. Except when opener has shown a minimum distributional hand, the redoubler promises to bid again.

### **2.3 With support for partner**

The more cards you have in the partnership in one suit, the more likely it is that opponents have a fit also. (If your side have a 9-card fit, it is mathematically certain that opponents have at least an 8-card fit in another suit). So both sides may be able to make a high level contract and you want to make it harder for the opponents to find theirs. That means you should shade your raises.

Watch for the vulnerability and be prepared to raise to the three or four level if not vulnerable. You can raise to the two level with 3-card support and a bit of shape.

With a genuine raise to the three level or higher of opener's suit, you bid 2NT, which has no meaning in a natural sense, since you would redouble with a balanced 10+ points.

### **3 Action over intervention of our 1NT opening**

#### **3.1 Opponents make a natural overcall**

As after a suit opening, a double is for takeout. A suit bid at the lowest level is not forcing, a jump suit bid is forcing. A cue bid of the overcall suit is Stayman showing a game going hand.

If the opponents overcall your partner's 1NT at the three level a double is still for takeout. The overcaller will have a good suit so any penalty would be small. You need to check on 4-4 major suit fits and whether opener has a guard in their suit.

#### **3.2 Opponents make a penalty double of 1NT**

All suit bids by responder are natural and weak, including 2♣. Pass suggests there is no better resting place; redouble is strong, hoping to make 1NT redoubled or to double opponents for penalties if they bid on.

## Section C: Defensive Bidding

### 1 Suit Overcalls

- 1.1** When opponents open with a suit bid, an overcall in another suit shows around 8-18 HCP and a respectable 5-card suit usually with at least two honours. With fewer points the suit should be stronger. If your suit is lower ranking than opponents' the overcall would be at the two level, then you need 10+ HCP and a very good five or reasonable 6-card suit.

With more than about 16 HCP it may be better to start with a double rather than overcall.

#### **1.2 Responding to an overcall**

- 1.2.1** Supporting partner is very straightforward. As the overcaller should have a good suit there is no need to strain to find an alternative place to play. You can raise the overcall whenever you have 3-card support. Raise the overcall on the same values as you would raise an opening bid.
- 1.2.2** **To bid no trumps in response to an overcall** you need a little more than in response to an opening bid, as the overcaller may be weaker, and a good guard in the opponents' suit. A 1NT response shows about 9-12 HCP and a 2NT response 13-14 HCP.
- 1.2.3** To bid a new suit opposite an overcall you need a good suit – six cards or five very good ones; the bid is encouraging but not forcing, so partner may leave you to play in your suit. At the one level you should have 8 + HCP to bid a new suit, at the two level 10+ HCP. A change of suit with a jump is forcing. Don't respond just because you don't like overcaller's suit.
- #### **1.3 Jump overcalls**
- 1.3.1** A jump to one higher level than necessary (e.g. 1♥-2♠) shows a strong 6-card suit and around 12-16 HCP (an *intermediate jump overcall*). In practice that usually means you can expect to take about six or seven tricks even with nothing useful in dummy. At the three level (e.g. 1♥ - 3♣), especially when vulnerable, the suit should be very sound (a seventh card would be an asset).

- 1.3.2** When responding to a jump overcall, bear in mind that the overcaller's hand will be about an ace better than a minimum opening bid in terms of playing strength and that the suit will need little support. A response in a new suit is natural and forcing. 3NT is quite a likely choice opposite a jump in a minor suit.
- 1.3.3** If you are even stronger than a jump overcall, start with a takeout double and then, over partner's response, bid your suit. You will have about eight tricks in your own hand, similar to a minimum Acol two opening bid (see Section 2.8.3).

## **1.4 Pre-emptive overcalls**

- 1.4.1** A double jump in a new suit (1♣-3♠ or 1♥-4♦) shows exactly the same sort of hand as a pre-emptive opening bid, a very good 7-card or longer suit but little else. If doubled, you would expect to go down no more than 500 points, even if partner has nothing.

## **2 Overcalling no trumps after a suit opening**

- 2.1** A 1NT overcall shows a balanced hand of 16-18 points, including some strength (ideally two stoppers) in the opponent's suit. With 20-22 points overcall 2NT. Hands with a good 18 to a poor 20 HCP, double then bid no trumps at the lowest level.

### **2.2 Responding to a no trump overcall**

Bid exactly as in response to an opening no trump bid, but taking into account the fact that partner will have a stronger hand. So, use Stayman etc as before.

- 2.3** **In the fourth seat** (the *protective position*) 1NT shows 11-14 and not necessarily a stopper in the opponents' suit. It is bid on the assumption that second hand will have some values as opener's partner has passed. Respond as to a 1NT opening.

## **3 Takeout doubles**

### **3.1 Requirements for a normal takeout double:**

- Shortage in opener's suit.
- A hand on which you would have opened the bidding. In theory there is no upper limit.
- Tolerance for any suit partner may bid – ideally 3+ cards.

Occasionally you may be stuck with a good hand with only a doubleton in one unbid suit. You should certainly have support for any unbid major suit, because partner will often respond in a major if at all possible. With support for all suits prefer a double to an overcall on a poor suit.

- 3.2** Double on most hands of upwards of 17 HCP. For example, with 17+ HCP and a decent suit, double first and then bid your suit over partner's response. Balanced hands with a good 18 to a poor 20 HCP also start with a double then rebid in no trumps.

### 3.3 Responses to takeout doubles

You must respond to a takeout double unless you are exceptionally strong in the opponents' suit. Partner will usually lead a trump, to prevent declarer making ruffs with small trumps, so your trumps must be really good.

With up to 8 HCP bid your best suit at the minimum level. With about 9-12 HCP jump in your suit. A good guideline is to imagine partner had opened the bidding in your suit; if you would have considered giving jump support you should make a jump bid now.

With a choice of suits, prefer to show a major.

To bid no trumps you need much the same strength as in response to an opening bid; be sure to have good values in the opponents' suit, the one in which partner will be short.

With the values to at least invite game and no obvious choice, bid the opponents' suit. This is *forcing to suit agreement*; in other words neither partner may pass until a fit has been founded.

Table of responses to partner's double of 1♦:

- |              |                                  |
|--------------|----------------------------------|
| • 1♥, 1♠, 2♣ | 0-8 HCP, at least a 4-card suit  |
| • 2♥, 2♠, 3♣ | 9-12 HCP, at least a 4-card suit |
| • 1NT        | 6-9 HCP, stoppers in diamonds    |
| • 2NT        | 10-12 HCP, stoppers in diamonds  |
| • 3NT        | 13-15 HCP, stoppers in diamonds  |
| • 2♦         | 11+ HCP, no obvious bid          |

The responses are similar after opening in other suits.

## 4 Protective bidding

If your left hand opponent's opening bid has been followed by two passes, you may overcall or double on weaker hands than sitting over the opening bidder, as partner is marked with some values. In response to a protective bid, assume partner has already bid about 3 HCP of your hand (known as the *principle of the transferred king*).

A jump overcall still shows about 12-16 HCP with a good 6-card suit.

In the sequence 1 of a suit followed by two passes, 1NT shows 11-14 HCP and may not have a stop in the opener's suit. Bid exactly as in response to an opening bid of 1NT, so use Stayman and weak takeouts etc as before. See also Section 1.1.

With a stronger hand, where you would overcall 1NT in second seat, double is usually the best first action in the protective position. A 2NT overcall would show around 19-21 HCP, a takeout double followed by a minimum no trump rebid would show around 15-18 HCP; both with stops in opener's suit.

A rough rule in this position is to add the number of spades to your points. If the answer is less than 14 don't protect. It seems to work most of the time.

## 5 Defence to opponents' opening 1NT

- 5.1 A double of 1NT is for penalties**, showing 16 HCP or more if the hand is balanced, a little less if you have a very promising lead.

The doubler's partner will pass most of the time. Only with a very shapely hand is the double removed. A new suit at the two level is very weak, at the three level it is not forcing but highly encouraging.

If opener's partner rescues into a suit, any further doubles are also for penalties. Six or more HCP and four trumps headed by an honour are quite adequate.

### 5.2 Suit overcalls of 1NT

Use the same criteria when deciding whether the suit is good enough to overcall an opening 1NT, as you would for deciding on a two level overcall of an opening suit bid – at least 10 HCP and preferably a 6-card suit, though a hand with a good 5-card suit can be acceptable on, say, a 5431 distribution. A jump overcall shows a seven or very good 6-card suit and about seven tricks in your own hand.

## 6 Defence to pre-emptive opening bids

- 6.1** A pre-empt effectively deprives your side of space to investigate your best contract. Because you are forced to bid at the three or four level, you need to be a little stronger than over an opening bid of one of a suit. But because the pre-emptor will be weak, and short in the other suits, partner is more likely to have some useful cards. Assume partner has about 7 HCP when making a decision what to do – your partner should remember you have done this. As a general guide you may:

- Overcall on a 6-card suit or a very good 5-card suit and values for an opening bid.
- Make a takeout double on any hand worth an opening bid and support for the other suits – you may not always have the ideal shape, but support for an unbid major suit is important.
- Bid 3NT on a hand you would have overcalled 1NT over an opening bid of one (3NT may be the best choice on stronger hands and on some other hands, say with a long strong minor, which might make lots of tricks).

It follows that with values to spare, say about 8 playing tricks, you should take the strain off partner and bid game yourself if you can.

- 6.2** After a four level or higher pre-empt the same principles apply. A double is still for takeout, but partner is more likely to leave it in without a long suit to bid. A double of 4♥ should always have some support for spades, as 4♠ is your most likely game contract. Doubler's partner can pass the double more often with a few points and nothing useful to say

## 7 Other uses of doubles

- 7.1 The general principle is that doubles of natural suit bids are for takeout up to and including the level of 2♠.
- 7.2 Partner makes a takeout double and opponents raise, for example 1♥-dbl-2♥-dbl. Known as a *responsive double* this invites the doubler to choose a suit.
- 7.3 A double of a suit bid in a competitive auction shows at least two possible resting places, either in an unbid suit or in partner's suit.  
For example 1♣-1♥-2♦-dbl shows a spade suit and tolerance for hearts.
- 7.4 If partner has overcalled and opener's suit has been raised, a double shows interest in at least one of the other suits and a hand with useful high cards. For example, 1♦-1♠-2♦-dbl. This is called a *competitive double*.

## Section D: Defensive Carding Methods

### 1 Opening leads

#### 1.1 Table of standard opening leads

The standard rules for leads are

- a) top of a sequence
- b) top of an internal sequence
- c) fourth highest from a good suit
- d) lowest from three to an honour
- e) top of a doubleton
- f) MUD (middle, up, down) from three small cards, play the top card on the next round
- g) second highest from four small cards, play your original fourth highest card on the next round
- h) against a no trump contract the lead of a king asks partner to play any honour card held (unless to do so would cost a trick), otherwise to give a count signal.

Type of holding	Example(s)	Lead against a no trump contract	Rule	Lead against a suit contract	Rule
Sequence of three or more honours	K Q J 4 Q J 10 7	K Q	a,h a	K Q	a a
Two honours then a gap to a third card	K Q 10 9 J 10 8 6 5	K J	a,h a	K J	a a
Four or more cards headed by two honours in sequence	K Q 7 6 3 Q J 5 4	6 4	c c	K Q	a a
Three cards headed by two honours in sequence	J 10 7	J	a	J	a
An internal sequence of two or more honours	K J 10 8 4	J	b	J	b
A broken suit of four or more cards with at least one honour	Q 10 7 5 2	5	c	5	c
Three cards to an honour	K 7 3	3	d	3	d
Three or more small cards	9 7 5 8 6 3 2	7 (then 9) 6 (then 2)	f g	7 (then 9) 6 (then 2)	f g
A doubleton	J 6 6 4	J 6	e e	J 6	e e
A suit headed by AK	A K 8 5 2	5	c	A	a
AK doubleton	A K	Avoid this lead		K	
A strong suit headed by AKJ	A K J 9 6	K	h	A	a

1.2 When leading a suit bid by partner choose the normal card.

## 2 Signals

### 2.1 **When following suit and you have two or more cards in sequence.**

Where you need to play one of the sequence, play the lowest card of the sequence. For example, partner leads a low card, dummy plays low and you hold Q J 2 – play the jack. If you hold K Q J play the J.

### 2.2 **On partner's lead,** when not attempting to win a trick, play a high card to encourage a continuation of that suit and a low card to discourage.

Apply the 'Rule of 11' when partner leads low against a no trump contract – subtract the pips on the card led from eleven; the result gives the number of higher cards than the one led in the other three hands (of which you can see yours and dummy's).

The play of the queen on the lead of an ace against a suit contract tells partner that you can win the next trick with the jack or by ruffing.

When returning partner's suit, if you started with three, return the higher of the remaining two. If you started with four or more, return your original fourth highest.

### 2.3 **On declarer's lead,** play a high card to show an even number of cards in the suit and a low card to show an odd number. Don't signal if you think it will help declarer make the winning play.

### 2.4 **Suit preference signals,** in obvious circumstances, for example when giving partner a ruff, a high card asks for the higher ranking side suit and a low card asks for the lower ranking side suit.

### 2.5 **Trump signals,** playing high-low in trumps shows that you started with three trumps and are looking for a ruff.

## 3 Discards

### 3.1 As with signals, a discard of a high card shows interest in that suit, a low card lack of interest.

## Section E: Materials List

Book 1: Beginning Bridge                      2005  
Book 2: Continuing Bridge                    2006

### Books in the **Really Easy Bridge Series**

Practice Beginning Bridge                    2005  
Practice Continuing Bridge                   2006  
Really Easy Bidding                           2006  
Really Easy Mistakes                         2000  
Really Easy Play in No Trumps              2002  
Really Easy Play with Trumps               2001  
Really Easy Defence                         2002

### **Acknowledgments:**

Standard English Acol was developed by Sandra Landy with the help of the *Bridge for All* drafting team – Mike Pomfrey, Jean Patefield and Simon Ainger. *Bridge for All* is the nationally approved method of learning the game - formally recognised by the Open College Network.

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