

## Quantitative No-Trump Bidding

## Aims

- To revise bidding in no-trump auctions
- To refine hand evaluation of balanced hands
- To introduce the Quantitative NT Raise to 4NT and how to bid over it


## NT auctions

- An opening bid of 1 NT or 2 NT shows a balanced hand with a specified point range
- 12 to 14 for 1 NT
- 20 to 22 for 2 NT
- After a NT opener, you know whether or not game is on
- Partscore, if combined score is below 25 points
- Game, if 25 HCP or more
- Slam, if 33 HCP or more
- If game is possible should partner be maximum
- Invite with 2NT response
- If slam is possible should partner be maximum
- Invite with 4NT response
- Note that you can make an invitational NT bid after Stayman or Transfers


## Quantitative no-trump bids

- Quantitative no-trump bids describe the 4NT responses to opening bids of 1NT or 2NT
- This raise to 4 NT is called a quantitative no-trump bid
- It is NOT Blackwood
- This 4NT bid means "Pass if you are minimum, bid on if you are not minimum"

| AQ942 | N | ^AKJ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\checkmark$ K82 | W E | $\checkmark$ QJ7 |
| - Q65 | S | - AK92 |
| *AK5 |  | *Q92 |
| West |  | East |
| 1NT |  | 4NT |
| 6NT |  | Pass |

## Quantitative NT Bid after Stayman or Transfer

^K74

- QJ8
- Q92
*A743
West
1NT
2
Pass
- Q97
- A872
- QJ
-AJ105
West
1NT
$3 \wedge$
$6 \wedge$

| N | - Q 8 |
| :---: | :---: |
| W E | $\checkmark$ AK92 |
| S | - AK43 |
|  | ャK102 |

East
2.

4NT
^AKJ54

- Q7
- AK2
*Q92
East
$2 \vee$
4NT
Pass


## Hand evaluation in NT

- What if you open NT with 13 HCP or with 21 HCP and partner invites game or slam?
- You think "I'm 1 HCP short of bidding game (or slam)"
- "Is my hand worth upgrading by 1 HCP"
- East opens 1NT and West raises to 2NT. Which of hands A, B, C, each with 13 HCP , should pass and which should bid on?
A $\uparrow$ A742
Q Q52
- K82
ゃKJ5
B AK6
$\checkmark$ A52
- Q42
¢KJ1054
C AA1093
- QJ102
- Q109
ゃKJ
- Hand A has no intermediates and no 5 card suit
- Hand B has a good 5 card suit which can be established
- Hand C is loaded with 10s and 9s - good intermediates


## Finding a 4-4 fit after a Quantitative NT

- For a small slam we need to make 12 tricks no matter if it is in NT, in a major or in a minor
- Contrast with number of tricks to make game
- However a 4-4 fit may produce an extra trick in a trump contract
- So over a quantitative NT it's a good idea to look for a 4 - 4 fit
- West bids 1NT, partner replies 4NT
- West passes with a minimum or a bad 13 HCP
- Otherwise West checks on possible 4-4 fit by bidding 4-card suits upwards
- W bids 5 * to show 4 card club suit
- With 4 card club support E raises to $6 \boldsymbol{*}$, otherwise bids his 4 -card suit upwards in turn
- Partners continue in this way until they know there cannot be a fit
- When either player knows there is no fit, bid 5NT
- 5 NT can be passed, so if you want to be in 6 NT you have to bid it
- A bid at the 6 level after 4 NT , shows a 5 card suit, offering a choice
- If partner has 3-card support and a doubleton for ruffing values, PASS
- With only a doubleton in partner's suit, bid 6NT


## The Power of the 4-4 fit

A A6
$\checkmark$ KQ73

- AQ32
\&KJ5

| A J92 | N | AQ875 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\bullet$ A985 | W E | $\checkmark 1062$ |
| - 87 | S | - 964 |
| \&10987 |  | ¢632 |
|  | a K1043 |  |
|  | - J4 |  |
|  | -KJ105 |  |
|  | *AQ4 |  |

- South opens 1NT and North, with 19 HCP, bids 4NT
- South, with maximum 14 HCP , bids on to 6NT
- West finds a safe lead of 10 \&
- South counts 2 spades, 4 diamonds and 3 clubs and plays on hearts to establish extra tricks
- But the defence can hold up A to beat the J $\vee$
- And the contract goes 1 off
- Imagine the contract is 6
- This time 2 spades, 2 hearts, 4 diamonds and 3 clubs and a spade ruff make 12 tricks
- The $4-4$ fit made 5 tricks in diamonds, but could make only 4 in NT


## Bidding after the Quantitative NT

| A A1074 | N | A K63 |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| - Q86 | A 1094 | N | ^ AQJ |
| - A5 | $\checkmark$ K7 | W E | - QJ64 |
| ¢K1053 | - AJ92 |  | -KQ74 |
| West | \& KQJ4 |  | *A9 |
| T | West |  | East |
| Pass | 1NT |  | 4NT |
| Pass | 5\% |  | 5 |
|  | 6 |  | Pass |

1) You open 1NT with these hands. Partner invites game with a raise to 2NT. What is your response?
^ Q95

- A943
- K72
- A4
A K3
- A65
- A8743
- 98
* KJ5
Pass
A K1098
- QJ102
* QJ9
* Q53
Pass
^ Q109
- QJ2
\& AKJ107 3NT

2) How should these pairs of hands be bid? West is dealer.

| West | East | West | East |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| A A95 | ^ KJ2 | 1NT | 4NT |
| - A1092 | - KQ63 | 5\% | 5 |
| - 97 | - KQJ8 | 540 |  |
| - KQ84 | \& A 6 | 5 | 6 |

West
^ AQ96
East

- Q96
- AJ87
- 13

A J107

- AK42
- KQ6
\& AQ7

West
East
1NT 4NT
5
5a
5NT
3) What is the meaning of the final $4 N T$ bid in these auctions? Is it quantitative or Blackwood?

| West East | West East | West East |  | West East |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2NT 4NT | 1A 2 . | $1 \checkmark$ | 2* | 1NT | 2 |
|  | 2NT 4NT | 2NT | 3 | 24 | 3 |
|  |  | 4• | 4NT | $4 \wedge$ | 4NT |

quantitative quantitative Blackwood Blackwood

## THAT IS ALL FOR THIS WEEK

