

1.

	♠ A Q 2		
	♥ J 10 7 2		
	♦ 8		
	♣ Q J 8 7 5		
♠ 6		♠ J 7 5	
♥ A K Q 6 4	W E	♥ 3	
♦ 10 6	8	♦ K J 9 7 4 3 2	
♣ K 10 6 4 2		♣ 9 3	
	♠ K 10 9 8 4 3		
	♥ 9 8 5		
	♦ A Q 5		
	♣ A		

West	North	East	South
Pass	4♣	3♦	3♣
		All Pass	

2.

	♠ 10 7 6		
	♥ A 7		
	♦ Q 7		
	♣ Q J 9 7 5 2		
♠ A K Q 8 2		♠ 5	
♥ 10 6 4	W E	♥ J 9 5 3 2	
♦ A 10 9 6	8	♦ J 8 3 2	
♣ 4		♣ K 8 3	
	♠ J 9 4 3		
	♥ K Q 8		
	♦ K 5 4		
	♣ A 10 6		

West	North	East	South
2♣	2NT ¹	Pass	1NT
All Pass			3♣
Lebensohl, asking South to bid 3♣			

Partner leads Heart A, followed by the ♥Q
What is your plan?

By leading the ♥Q at trick two, partner is helpfully announcing an ace-king-queen holding. This tells you of the likelihood of three heart tricks and of the possibility of making two discards on the hearts. If you can make two discards, you can get rid of both of your clubs and score a club ruff. To signify the doubleton you discard the ♣9 and then the ♣3. With the ♣A the only club not in view, it will then be easy for partner to give you a ruff. (If signalling, the first discard is standard attitude, thereafter standard count)

Partner leads the ♠6: ♠J, ♠A and ♠3. You return the ♠5: ♠8, ♠K and ♠Q. Partner cashes the ♠10: ♦2, ♠4 and ♠9. On the fourth spade lead dummy discards a second diamond. What do you do?

You can be sure of getting a heart switch after the fifth spade if you discard the ♥Q. You do not want to signal with a winner if you can help it, especially at match-points where some pairs will be higher than 1NT (some will not downgrade the bare Q-J). You should discard the ♦3 and then the ♣8, or maybe the ♣4 and then the ♦9. This way you discourage the first suit as well as clarifying that you could have encouraged the other suit if you had wanted to.

If you get partner to switch to the ♥10, you collect 300.