## Weak Two Bids and Defense Thereto

Good suit or not? (the fundamental decision)
If not required, will be able to preempt more often but partner might make a bad lead ( K from Kx or Q from Qx ) and will not be sure what to do with a good hand.

If yes, preempt less often but easier for partner to lead the suit or bid with a good hand. Can often bid 3 NT or 4 M with quick-trick hands (and/or shortness in a trump contract)

If not require a good suit, how bad can the suit be? Anything? Q-10-xxxx?
Suit strength depends on vulnerability? Good suit if VUL, otherwise not required?
Point range? 4, 5 or 6 as minimum, 9-11 as max
Feature asking or Ogust are typical responses with a "good" hand opposite a weak two "Good" hand not necessarily a certain \# of HCP, but one that will produce 9 or 10 tricks.

Feature asks for an non-trump high card feature (A or K or maybe QJx). This is used if partner promises a good suit. (Might be looking for a NT stopper.)

Ogust used if partner does not promise a good suit. Bid 2NT asks for further description.
3C is a bad suit and a bad hand
3 D is a good suit but a bad hand
3 H is a bad suit but a good hand
3 S is a good suit and a good hand.
Need an agreement on what constitutes a good suit and a good hand (top of point range). Don't use Ogust if you can't stand the response (too high and forces to the 4-level).

Some play Ogust if non-vulnerable and feature if vulnerable (since you have a good suit).

Defense vs. weak twos. Lebensahl (there are other Lebensahls - vs interference of 1NT)
Immediate double or $4^{\text {th }}$ chair double (either one)
2 level bids are $0-\mathrm{n}$ (must agree on what " n " is, often 6 or 7 )
3 -level bids are either ( $\mathrm{n}+1$ or better) or ( $\mathrm{n}+3$ or better)
$2 N T$ is the Lebensahl bid. Either ( $0-\mathrm{n}$ ) or ( $\mathrm{n}+1$ or $\mathrm{n}+2$ ) or ( $\mathrm{n}+1$ or better) Relay to 3 C
Pass shows clubs and has 0-n HCP
Bid 3D shows diamonds and has 0-n HCP
Bid 3H shows hearts and has either ( $n+1$ or better) or ( $n+1$ or $n+2$ )
Bid 3S show spades and has $n+1$ or $n+2$ HCP

Depends on whether or not one could have bid at the two-level.
Example of HCP ranges: $(0-7,8+)$ \{could not have bid at two-level \} or (0-7, 8-9, 10+)
Spiral - raise by opener with 3 trumps (modified if hearts are trump). 2NT (or 2 S ) asks the opener to describe. 3C (or 2NT) is weak with 3, "strong" with 3, weak with four, "strong" with four.

Smolen - over partner's 1NT with 5-4 majors and game going. Bid Stayman. If partner bids a major, you've found a trump fit. If not bid major, bid $\mathbf{3}$ of your $\mathbf{4}$-card major. The 1 NT bidder will now be the declarer in 3 NT or 4 of your 5 -card major.

Puppet Stayman - over 2NT (caters to a 5-card major by the NT bidder). Do this even if you don't have a 4-card M, but do have 1+3-card major. 3D means no 5-card but at least one 4 -card M. 3 H or 3 S is a 5 -card M. 3NT is no 5 or 4 -card M. Over 3D, bid non-4card Major (Strong hand is declarer.). (If both, bid 4D with no slam interest, 4C with slam interest.)

- over 1NT (3 clubs - modified) Do this even (as above) unless you have both 4-card M, in which case bid 2C (regular stayman). 3D says no 5 -card $M$ and says nothing about any 4 -card M. 3H/S says 5-card major. If you do have a 4 -card M over 3D bid, bid the other major. If you don't, bid 3NT.

Lebensohl - 1NT interference - 2-level to play (ignore oponents' X or 2C) - 2NT relays to 3C (which can be passed if you want to play 3C), 3D says you want to play 3D. 3NT says you have a stopper in their suit. Immediate 3NT says you have game-going values but don't have a stopper. $3 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ after 2 NT is invitational. Immediate $3 \mathrm{H} / \mathrm{S}$ is game going.

RKC Blackwood - if ambiguous about Queen, next cheapest (non-trump suit) asks (if asker not have the Q)

