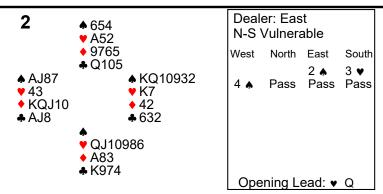
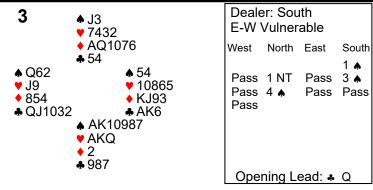


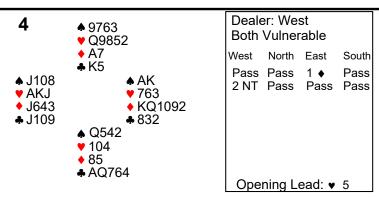
After the first trick goes to North's \$A, East knows that North has \$AKQ9. When he wins his \$A (not on the first round), West throws a discouraging spade so East shifts to a low heart (showing "like"--BOSTON) and defeats the contract.



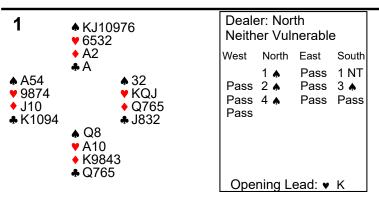
East opens 24, raised to 44 (after South's 3 vovercall). North wins the heart lead and should shift to a low club--his only chance (dummy's diamonds are threatening). South plays third-hand high (\*K) and the defense takes 4 tricks to set the contract.



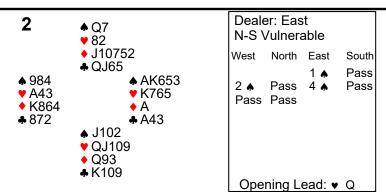
East has diamonds under control, so knows that declarer's only extra tricks might come from ruffing clubs in dummy. To prevent this, he wins the \*K (cheaper of equals) and shifts to a trump. When in with the next club, he plays another trump to defeat the contract.



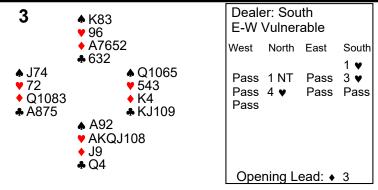
West's 2NT shows 11-12 balanced, no 4-card major. When West wins trick one with the \(\psi J\) (probably, he should falsecard), North knows declarer has \(\psi AKJ\). When diamonds are played, it is a good (the only) shot to switch to the \(\psi K\). Partner is marked with good clubs (West is a passed hand)--and it is the only chance--and it works!



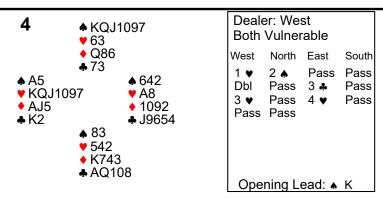
Declarer should duck the opening lead. Even with a trump shift (best) and another trump, declarer can draw trump and play A, A and throw a heart on the A9.



Declarer should duck the opening lead. Then he can win any return, cashing 2 top spades then unblocking the A and trumping the 4th heart in dummy.



West's diamond lead is the only one to allow the contract to make. Declarer must duck in dummy and then use the major-suit entries to set up the long diamond.



Declarer must use one heart entry to lead a LOW diamond to the jack. After it loses, he uses the other heart entry to run the ◆10. When that holds, he can lead to the ♣K.