



**NATIONAL DIRECTOR
DEVELOPMENT OFFICER**

Accreditation of Club Directors

Assessment Paper (D1): **Grade D** -

Mr/Mrs/Ms/Miss.
First name Surname

Email Address

Address

Postcode Phone

Home Club

Date returned

This is an open book exam. Any materials you desire may be used to answer the questions. Although it is permissible to seek advice from qualified directors, the answers must be your own work. Because of the open book format of the exam, a high degree of competence must be displayed in order to pass the exam.

Where a ruling is required please state in your own words how you would rule at the table. Just quoting the relevant Law will not be sufficient.

The exam may be completed at your leisure. Please return the completed paper, together with a marking and processing charge of \$20 to:

John McIlrath
41 / 8b Deepwater Road
CASTLE COVE NSW 2069
Or email to nddo@abf.com.au

Any enquiries should be directed to the same address.

Section A - LAWS

In answering these questions, where applicable, quote the Law Number(s) used for your answer.
In answering a multi choice question, please circle your answer.

Q1. What is the difference between a Bid and a Call.

A Bid

A Call

Q2. At what point does the Auction Period:-

a) Start

b) End

Q3. You are called to a table where East has 12 cards and South has 14.

What action do you take if:-

a) The players have looked at their hands but the auction has not started?

b) The hand has been completed?

Q4. With North the dealer, East makes an opening pass out of turn

a) What action do you take?

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b) Would your ruling have been different if the dealer had been West?

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c) What law(s) is your ruling based on?

Q5. West is the dealer and North makes the opening call of 1D out of turn.

a) What action do you take?

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b) How would your ruling be different if North had made the opening call of 1D out of turn when the dealer is South?

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Q6. West is the dealer and holding a flat hand with 14 High Card points opens 1C. They then realise that they have miscounted their high card and have 16 HCP and should have bid 1NT. They call you and wish to change their call. How do you rule

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Q7. South is the dealer and bids 2S, West then bids 1H.

a) Explain your ruling.

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b) If West does not bid Hearts at this call or later in the Auction and North becomes the Declarer in 3NT, What penalties (if any) are there?

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Q8. During the auction your partner gave the wrong systemic explanation for one of your bids. When should you bring it to the attention of the opponents?

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Q9. At what point does a card become a Played Card:-

a) For Declarer

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b) For a Defender

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Q10. a) East is Declarer in a Contract of 3NT. But North makes the opening lead of the 10 H.
What options do you offer to declarer.

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b) East may consult with their partner before making their choice? **RIGHT / WRONG**

Q11. a) What is the definition of a MINOR Penalty Card?

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b) What is the definition of a MAJOR Penalty Card?

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What lead penalties are there on you, if your partner has:-

c) A MINOR penalty Card ?

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d) A MAJOR Penalty Card ?

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e) Declarer can never have a Penalty Card. **RIGHT / WRONG**

f) South is on lead and makes the opening lead face down. When it is turned over, there are two cards face up, the SA, which South intended to lead, and the S4, which was stuck behind it. Explain your ruling.

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g) With South the declarer in 3NTs, West wins a trick but their partner East thinks that they have won it and leads a Heart to the next trick. Explain your ruling.

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h) South, the declarer, wins a trick, but East thinks that he has won it and leads to the next trick. It is to South's advantage to accept this lead. Even though the defenders were not on lead, South Can accept the lead?
RIGHT / WRONG

i) Declarer calls for a card to be led from dummy, but was in his own hand. He must lead the suit he called for?
RIGHT / WRONG

j) Declarer calls for a card to be led from dummy, but should have led from his own hand. The defenders require declarer to lead from the correct hand. He chooses the same suit as before. He must play the card he originally called for from dummy?
RIGHT / WRONG

Q12. a) Revokes are covered by which Laws?

b) At what point does a Revoke become Established and why is it relevant?

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c) During the play South – the declarer in a contract of 4 Spades – leads a Diamond from their hand. West trumps and declarer, with Diamonds K,10,3 in dummy calls for the 3. East also plays a small Diamond. At this point West states that they have revoked and then place the Diamond Queen on the table. Explain your ruling in full.

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d) On the following hand, the contract is 4♦ by South.

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

In each of the following scenarios, how many tricks will the offending side be penalised for the established revoke?

- i) West leads ♠A, winning, and then plays ♠K. East ruffs this, then plays ♦A and ♠Q. South claims the rest of the tricks.
- ii) West leads ♠A and ♠K, winning, and then leads a club. North wins ♣A. Declarer plays dummy's ♣K, on which he discards a spade. He then claims the rest of the tricks apart from the ♦A.
- iii) West leads ♠A and ♠K, winning, and then plays a club. South plays dummy's ♣AKQ. On the third round, both East and South discard spades. South then plays ♦J, won by East's ace. East returns his last trump and South claims the rest of the tricks.
- iv) West leads ♠A and ♠K, winning, and then plays a club. South plays dummy's ♣AKQ, discarding his spade on the third round. South then plays ♦J, won by East's ace. East leads ♣Q, won by South's ace, while West discards a club. South draws East's last trump with ♦K and then claims the rest of the tricks.
- v) West leads ♠A and ♠K, winning, and then plays a club. After winning A in dummy, ♦J is led. East wins ♦A and leads ♠Q. South ruffs and claims saying that he will draw the last trump. The cards are returned to the board. While South is entering the score, East enquires of West as to his distribution. It is quickly discovered that South only held 12 cards. The ♠6 is still on the previous table.
- vii) West leads ♠AK, winning, and then plays a heart to East's ace. East cashes ♠Q and leads ♦6. South wins and leads ♣4 to dummy's ♣A. On ♣K, South plays ♣4 and on ♣Q, South plays ♣5. South now leads ♣6 to ♣A and cashes ♣K. With only trumps left, declarer claims the rest of the tricks.

Q13. South is the declarer in a contract of 4 Spades – At trick 9 South exposes their hand and states that they will take the rest of the tricks. West calls you and indicates that there is still a trump in their hand. What criteria do you use in making your ruling.

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Section B - MOVEMENTS

Q1 List two movements you could use if you have a one session pairs event with 10 Tables?

- 1)
- 2)

Q2. Using an Appendix Mitchell movement with 11 tables and 28 boards. Explain the player and board movements

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Q3. (a) How many boards are needed for a six table share and relay movement playing four board rounds?

(b) How many different pairs will each EW pair play, assuming the move is completed?

(c) How many boards will each NS pair play? brds

Q4. You are directing a share and relay movement, indicate where the bye table should be for the following:

Number of tables	Sharing tables	Bye table between?
6	1 & 6	
8	1 & 2	
10	9 & 10	

Q5. a) You have seven teams playing each other over one session. What is the name of the movement you would use?

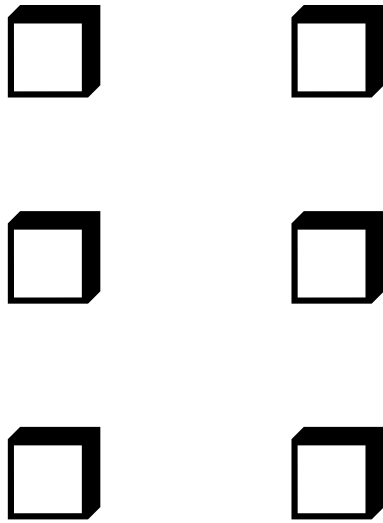
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b) How many boards would you put on each table?

c) What directions would you give for the movement of players and boards after each round?

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Q6. Set out below is a diagram representing the six tables that are playing teams in a New England Relay movement. Indicate how you would number the tables, where you would put the bye stands and which tables would be sharing boards (use arrows to show that two tables are sharing boards).



Circle the table or bye stand where the boards played on Table 1 in Round 1 would go to for Round 2.

What directions would you give for the movement of players and boards?

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