

CONGRESS DIRECTOR COURSE
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LESSON 9A

As promised, I am sending you some samples from past examination papers. Do some work on these, and I'll try to provide my answers shortly.

I apologise for any formatting problems with the text. I've had to translate some of the material from quite old word processing files. I hope it will all be readable, if not perfect.

By the way, I have absolutely no idea of the contents of the examination paper for the exam coming up in October. Any similarity to any questions appearing in that paper will be quite coincidental. There are sure to be some similarities, because there are lots of standard questions for any accreditation paper.

Reg.

CONGRESS ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION 1995 - PAPER 2

Answers may be brief, but you should indicate the reasons for your answer, and show that you understand the applicable law(s).

Q 1. West is the dealer, but South opens 1C Precision out of turn. The bid is not accepted by West. What ruling do you make?

Subsequently West bids 1S raised to 4S by East with no competitive bidding. North is on lead. What are the lead penalties, if any?

Q 2. North is dealer. South starts to bid out of turn, gets as far as writing '1' on the bidding slip when he is told that he is not dealer. You are called. How do you rule?

Q 3. South has made an Ace enquiry, and North systemically shows three aces. South knows that North has made a mistake, as he holds two Aces. East asks about North's bid. What explanation should South give?

North subsequently realises that he has made a mistake in his Ace showing response. Is he obliged to alert the opponents to his error?

Q 4. The bidding goes:

W	N	E	S
1NT	P	2D	P
2H			

At this stage West remembers to alert the 2D bid as conventional, a transfer to hearts. You are called. South claims that he would have taken some action over the 2D bid had he known it was conventional. How do you rule?

Would your ruling be any different if North had passed over West's 2H bid before West remembered to alert?

Q 5. The bidding goes:

W	N	E	S
1S	X	P	XX

You are called. How do you rule?

What would be your ruling if the XX had been followed by three passes?

Q 6. West is dealer and opens 2C Precision. North does not notice the opening bid, and makes a bid of 1NT. When this is pointed out as insufficient, he corrects his bid to 2D. At this stage you are called. What is your ruling?

North subsequently bids diamonds during the auction. EW are the declaring side in 3S. What are the lead penalties for NS, if any?

Q 7. East makes his face down opening lead, and then calls you to ask may he change his lead. What is your answer?

Q 8. South calls you to the table. He has looked at his cards, and then finds he has 14 cards. No other player has yet looked at his cards, but East has only 12 cards. The C2 is the card South holds belonging to the East hand. What do you do in this situation?

Would your ruling be different if South had made an opening pass before discovering that he held 14 cards?

Q 8. Explain the meaning and significance of the term 'self-alerting bid'. List those bids which are classed as self-alerting under QBA and ABF regulations.

Q 9. (a) West has the H2 on the table as a minor penalty card. South plays on spades (which are trumps) and West must discard on the third round of spades. You rule that West must play the H2. Right or wrong?

(b) Again, West has the H2 as a minor penalty card. A few tricks later, he accidentally drops the S5 on the table when playing to a trick. You rule that the H2 and the S5 are both minor penalty cards. Right or wrong?

Q 10. Spades are trumps. South the declarer leads a heart from dummy which East ruffs. South plays a small heart, as does West. East now discovers that he does have a heart, so he replaces the spade with the H9.

South now asks may he withdraw his small heart and play a different one. Your ruling?

West also asks may he change his card played. Your answer?

Q 11. South is declarer. East looks as though he is about to make the opening lead out of turn, but North says 'It is not your lead'. Is there any problem with this?

Q 12. During a pairs event, a player comes to you and says 'In the first board of the previous round, I conceded the HJ at the end, thinking that the HQ was still not played. The opponents accepted the trick. I now realise that the HJ was high, and that I actually should have won that trick.' What action, if any, do you take?

Q 13. You are running a barometer Howell movement, with some tables slow to move. At one table the bidding has gone North 1NT East Pass South 2C. At this stage, another pair come to the table, and it is realised that EW are sitting at the wrong table. How do you handle this problem?

Q 14. In a highly competitive auction, with NS bidding hearts and EW spades, the bidding has reached 6S by East, pass by South, pass by West. North has not yet bid when South makes the opening lead face up. You are called. How do you rule?

1989 ACCREDITATION EXAMINATION - CONGRESS DIRECTOR

1. You are asked to run a country congress. List what announcements you should make, either in writing or verbally, before start of play.

2. The event is of four sessions, two qualifying and two final. What movements would you use for

- (a) 35 tables and
- (b) 23 tables.

3. What results would you need to collate for the state Masterpoint Secretary?

4. You finish with an entry of 23 1/2 tables, due to the non-arrival of a pair. You decide to have three qualifying sections, of 8, 8 and 7 1/2 tables, playing 4 boards per round. For qualification into the final, you need to find the best overall NS 3rd and EW 3rd., so you will need to factorise. Describe the factoring process for the 7 1/2 table section.

5. You are running a Swiss teams event. What would be the minimum number of rounds you would require for

- (a) 20 teams
- (b) 28 teams
- (c) 36 teams.

6. You are running a championship teams event, using a round robin. Draw up the table for a round robin of 12 teams.

7. Complete the table movement cards for a 5 table Howell using the movement specified in Appendix 3, filling in the appropriate data. (This page should be returned with your exam papers.

8. Describe briefly the Flower Howell. What are its advantages and disadvantages.

9. Matchpoint the travelling score card containing a fouled board in Appendix 2. (Note: sorry, but don't have this appendix). However, the answer will cover this type of problem..

10. You are running a Barometer Howell final. You have collected the result slips and are scoring them when two pairs who played against each other in the last round come to you. They had entered a score of 5H North for 9 tricks for -100. In actual fact, they now agree that North made 10 tricks, and that the score should have been -50. What do you do?

11. East is to make the opening lead. He places a card face down on the table, then calls you, saying that he has changed his mind, and wishes to change his lead. What do you rule?

12. In what situations would you allow the opening leader to retract his face down lead?

13. (a) With North as dealer, the bidding has gone 1NT - 2D - when it is discovered that the EW pair have gone to the wrong table. The Director cancels the auction and sends the EW pair to their correct table. When the correct EW pair arrive, you rule that any of the players may require that the board be cancelled. True or false?

(b) The bidding then proceeds 1NT - pass. At this point, you cancel the board, and award both pairs 60%. True or false?

14. Declarer is on lead. Dummy is high, but Declarer has no entry to dummy. Declarer leads incorrectly from dummy, covered by the defender next to play. You rule that because the incorrect play was condoned, the score must stand. True or false?

15. South as declarer claims at trick 11, saying "I'll give you a club". The score is entered. Immediately after the end of the session, South comes to you and says "I now realise that my club was the best". EW agree, but say "he conceded a club to us, so we took it". What action do you take, if any.

16. On the last round of a major pairs event, you decide to award a 60% score to NS at table 1 after a difficult decision. The EW pair accept your ruling. However, the 60% score allows NS to win the event by one matchpoint. The unlucky pair at table 6, who were thereby beaten into second place, advise that they wish to appeal against your ruling. Comment on this situation.

17.(a) South is declarer, West makes his opening lead face down, when suddenly South realises that he has given a wrong explanation of one of North's bids. You are called. What do you rule?

(b Would your decision be any different if the misexplanation had been brought to light by a question from East after the face down lead?

18.
Bd.6, Dlr E, EW vul.

	AKJ97		
	8		
	J2		
	Q10652		
Q8		106432	
KQ42		AJ	
K1087		6543	
A84		87	
	5		
	1097653		
	AQ9		
	KJ3		

W	N	E	S
		P	P
1H	2H(1)	P	2NT
P	3S(2)	P	3NT passed out.

- (1) Alerted by South as described as a forcing cue bid.
 - (2) After the 3S bid, South calls you, and explains that the first explanation was wrong. The 2H was a conventional bid showing at least 5-5 in spades and clubs.
- Result: 3NT making 9 tricks on a diamond lead. A top score.
Comment on this situation, and what you would rule.

19. What do you understand by the term "balance" in relation to pairs movements?

20. North
S. 109632
H. 2
D. QJ432
C. 32

South
S. AKJ74
H. A5
D. A75
C. 754

The bidding:

W	N	E	S
		1H	1S
4H	4S	5H	X
P	?		

Whilst North is still contemplating his call, South leads the SK.

4H EW and 4S NS both make. 5H EW and 5S NS both go off one.

What is your ruling?