



MMTA QUIZ #6 COURSE 1 – THE 18-YEAR STOCK MARKET CYCLE

1. What has been the historical range of the 18-year cycle in USA and British Stock market?

13-22 years

2. If you take out the shortest and longest instances, what now becomes the “normal” range for the 18-year cycle?

15-21 years

3. How many of the 18-year cycles have fallen in the “normal” range to date? What rate of frequency is this (what is the percentage of times it has exhibited a “normal” range)?

9; +80% but if we consider the 12th case as 1987-2002, then it's 10

4. What is the historical period of time it has taken the stock market to rise from the low that started it, to the crest of the 18-year cycle? What is the shortest and longest duration for this rally?

6-20 years. 6 years is the shortest (1829-1835). 21.5 years is the longest (1987-2009).

5. What has been the historical range for percentage of gain from the trough to the crest of the 18-year cycle so far?

122.2 - 883.5%

6. Historically, how long have declines lasted from the crest to the end of the 18-year cycle?

1-8 years. 1 year is the shortest (1953-1953). 8 years is the longest (1906-1914)

7. Historically, what has been the percentage of decline from the crest to the end of the 18-year cycle?

13.9 - 89.5%

8. How many 18-year cycles have exhibited “left translation?”

1 – 1829-1835. 6 years up, 7 years down.

9. When did the largest declines occur in 18-year cycles? What was their percent of decline?

1824-1829 – 5 years with an 80% decline. 1929-1932 – 3 years with an 89.5% decline. Note these were 90-year cycle lows too.

MMTA QUIZ #7 COURSE 1 THE PHASES WITHIN THE 18-YEAR CYCLE IN U.S. STOCK INDICES

1. In a perfect 18-year cycle, at what intervals of time would the troughs of a three-phase cycle occur?

Every 6 years with a range of 5-7 years.

2. In a perfect 18-year cycle, at what intervals of time would the troughs of a two-phase cycle occur?

Every 9 years with a range of 7.5-10.5 years (8-11 years).

3. In a perfect 18-year cycle, at what intervals of time would the troughs of a combination pattern cycle occur?

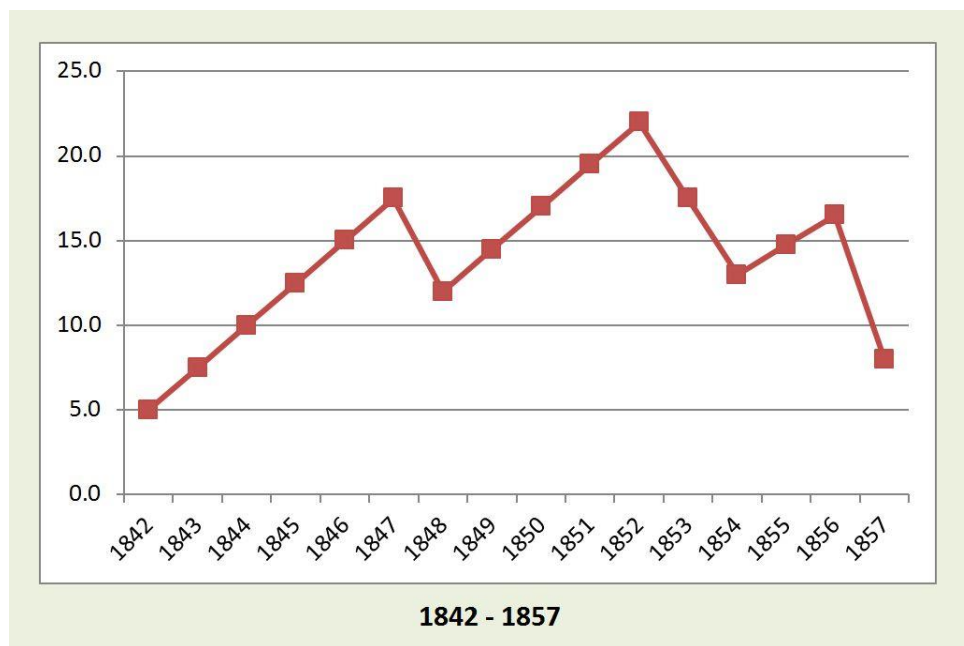
Every 6 years with a range of 5-7 years and every 9 years with a range of 7.5-11 years.

4. What is the normal range for the cycle lows in a 3-phase pattern? In actual history, how much have they distorted? What is the longest and shortest range seen so far?

5-7 years. There were 3 cases that these cycles distorted. It distorted once to 3 years, and twice to 8 years.

5. In the chart below, what type of pattern is this 18-year cycle? Was there a distortion in one of these phases? Which one?

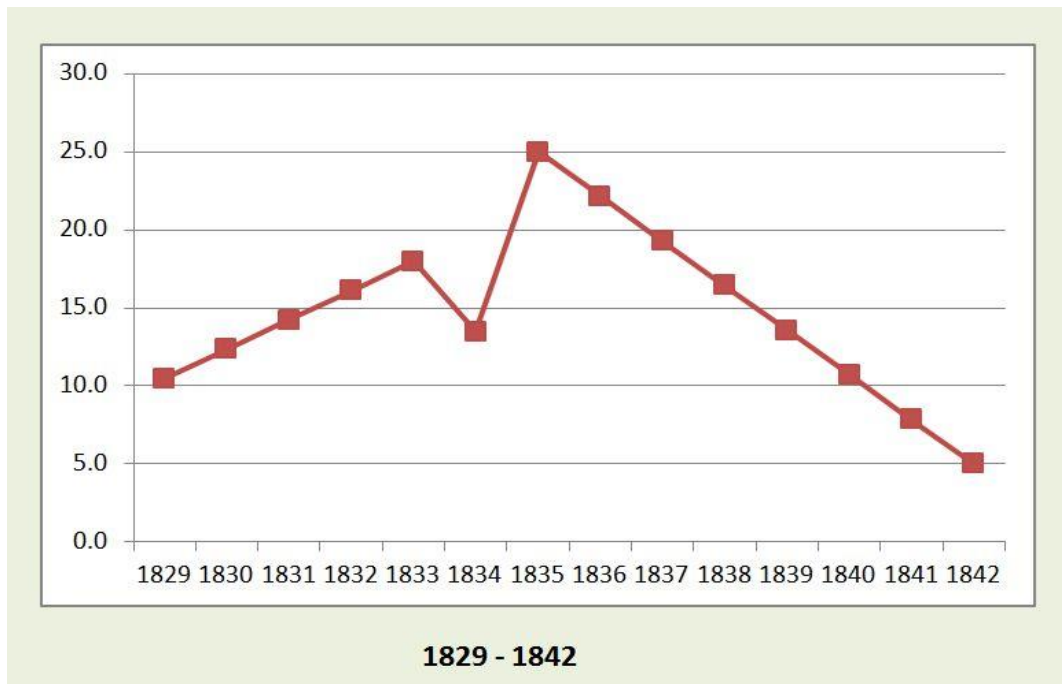
3-phase. The last (3rd) phase distorted and lasted 3 years.



6. What is the normal range for the cycle lows in a 2-phase pattern? In actual history, how much have they distorted? What is the longest and shortest range seen so far?

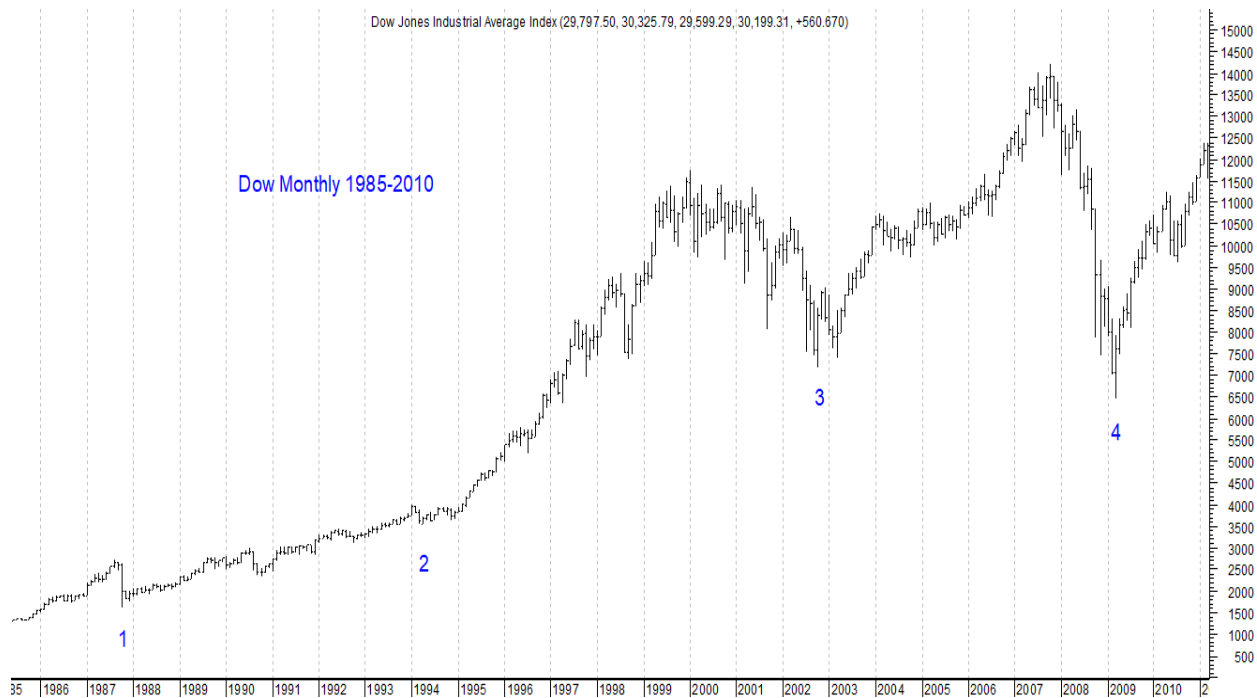
7.5-10.5 years (8-11 years). They have exhibited distortion twice in history to as little as 5 years. There was another case of it distorting to 6 or 7 years too, depending on the labeling due to a secondary double bottom. (1974-1987 instance)

7. In the chart below, identify the cycle type and the phase that distorted.



Two-phase 18 year cycle. The first phase distorted and bottomed in 5 years.

8. In the chart below, identify the basic cycle structure (type), and also any phases that distorted.



3-Phase 18-year cycle (1987-2009). The first phase was 6.5 years. The second phase distorted and was 8.5 years. The third phase was 6.5 years. Normally, 3-phase cycles exhibit a range of 5-7 years. The entire cycle was 21.5 years, which means it distorted slightly, but keep in mind the 2009 low was a much longer-term low too, which increases the likelihood of distortion. It was likely a 90-year and/or 75-year cycle low too.

MMTA QUIZ #8 COURSE 1 LONG-TERM CYCLES IN U.S. STOCK INDICES CON'T THE FOUR-YEAR CYCLE

1. Every cycle is part of a longer-term cycle by a multiple of **2 or 3**.
2. What is the historical range of all the 18-year cycles in U.S. stocks?

13-22 years.

3. What is the “normal” orb for the 18-year cycles in U.S. stocks where 75% of them occur? And what is the range where at least 80% of these cycles occur? Which one will we be using in this course?

15-21 years.

4. What is a secondary low? What has been the interval of time between a 72- or 90-year low and its secondary low?

Long-term cycles (18-year or greater) in U.S. stock indices are usually followed by a secondary low a few years later. The long-term 72- and/or 90-year stock market cycle is usually followed by a secondary low 6-22 years later. The secondary low can be slightly lower or higher than the low that started the cycle. It is more normal if it is higher in a bull market.

5. What is the historical range of all the 4-year cycles in U.S. stocks since 1893?

31-68 months

6. What is the actual normal periodicity for the 4-year cycle in U.S. stocks?
46 months, with an orb of 10 months

7. What is the range for this normal cycle?

36-56 months

8. When did the current 4-year cycle in U.S. stocks begin?

March 23, 2020

9. How long did the previous 4-year cycle last before this one?

55 months from August 2015 low, 50 months from January 2016 low (depends on when we start the cycle)

10. When would the current 4-year cycle be due if it is to be a “normal” cycle?

March 2023-November 2024

11. How many 4-year cycles are usually in an 18-year cycle? Have there been any exceptions? When? What cycle principle did they share in common in relationship to the 18-year cycle?

Five. It did not occur in 1974-1987 and 1987-2009. In 1974-1987, there were only three 4-year cycles within a contracted 13-year, 18-year cycle. In 1987-2009, there were six 4-year

cycles within an expanded 21.5-year, 18-year cycle. Distortions are more likely to occur in the last phase of longer-term cycles.

12. If a given long-term cycle is a contraction, what is more likely to happen in the next instance of that cycle than usual?

Expansion. Vice-versa is true too. Cycles that expand are likely to exhibit contraction in the following cycle.

The following questions pertain to the table of 4-year cycles.

13. What is the normal amount of time (range) that the 4-year cycle rallies from the start of the cycle to its crest?

12-49 months.

14. What is the normal range of the percentage gain during that period?

40-190%

15. What is the normal amount of time (range) that the 4-year cycle declines from the crest of the cycle to its trough?

2-27 months

16. What is the normal range of the percentage of loss during that period?

20.6-50.2%

17. What is the probability that the decline from the crest to the trough of the 4-year cycle will be at least 20%?

There is an 75.8% historical rate of frequency (probability) in which a 20% or greater decline has occurred from the crest to the trough of the 4-year cycle.

18. In how many cases has the first 4-year cycle within the greater 18-year cycle declined less than 19%? Given that fact, is it more likely that the last 18-year cycle bottomed in 2002 or 2009? Why?

There has not been a case in which the first 4-year cycle phase in the 18-year cycle has declined less than 19%, according to this study that began in 1893. It's therefore more likely that the 18-year cycle bottomed in 2009, because in 2002, the decline from the crest in 2006 was only 8.5%, whereas in 2011, the decline was 19.2% (it declined over 20% in the S&P).

**MMTA QUIZ #9 COURSE 1
PHASES OF THE FOUR-YEAR CYCLE IN STOCKS**

1. How many 4-year cycles have unfolded since 1893? What is the mean periodicity – in months – for the normal 4-year cycle?

33. 46-months.

2. What percent of the 4-year cycles have been three-phase patterns?

76%

3. What is the expected mean periodicity of each phase in a 3-phase pattern within the 4-year cycle?

15.33 months

4. What is the actual average length of the first phase in a 3-phase pattern of the 4-year cycle? What has been its normal range?

16.7 months. Range of 10-27 months. 80% occurred within 13-20 months.

5. What is the average length of the last phase in a 3-phase pattern of the 4-year cycle? What has been its historical range?

14.3 months. Range of 8-23 months.

6. True or false. In at least 80% of cases to date, the last phase of a three-phase pattern in the 4-year stock market cycle has seen prices below the low of the second phase.

True

7. What is the “normal” range of a half-cycle in a two-phase 4-year cycle?

19-27 months

8. True or false: In over 60% of cases of two-phase 4-year cycles, the low of the second phase has been lower than the low of the first phase?

False (56.2%)

9. In relationship to the USA presidential election, when does the 4-year cycle trough most often unfold? How many months after the election?

4-year presidential cycle trough has occurred 16-25 months after the USA presidential election.

10. What is the length and range of the sub-cycle phase that usually comprises the 23-month half-cycle in stocks? When did it last appear?

50-week cycles with range of 34-67 weeks. It was more prevalent until August 2007.

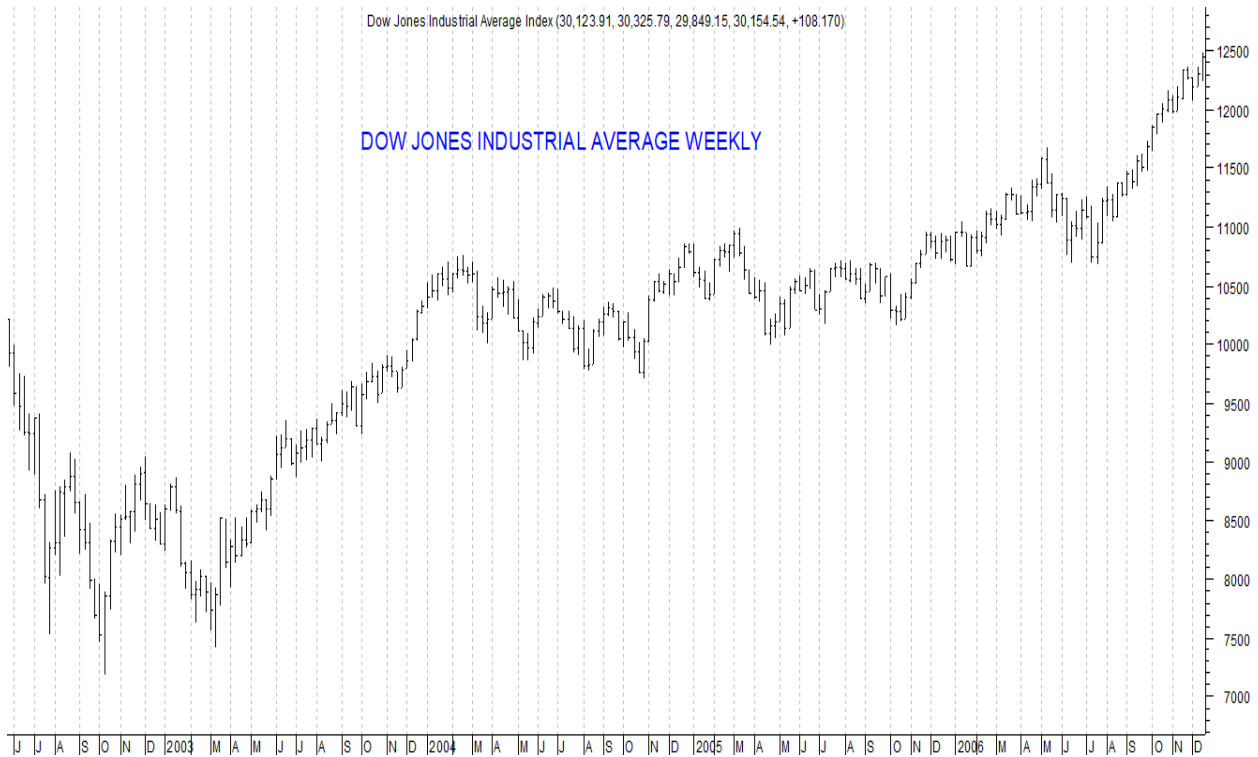
**MMTA QUIZ #10 COURSE 1
INTERMEDIATE AND SHORTER-TERM CYCLES IN THE USA STOCK
MARKET**

1. List the phases within the 4-year stock market cycle and their ranges.

Two phase: 18-27 months

Three phase: 13-20 months

2. In the chart of the DJIA below, identify the 4-year cycle and its phases.



4-Year cycle October 2002-July 2006.

2-phase cycle:

1st phase: October 2002-October 2004 (24 months)

2nd phase: October 2004-July 2006 (21 months)

3. What are the dates identifying the 4-year cycle (month and year)?

October 2002-July 2006

4. When was the 4-year cycle crest?

May 2006

5. When were the troughs of the sub-cycles or phases of this 4-year cycle?

1st phase: October 2002-October 2004 (24 months)

2nd phase: October 2004-July 2006 (21 months)