MMTA QUIZ #16 COURSE 1
CHARTING STUDIES TO ENHANCE CYCLE LABELING

1. What is a double bottom chart formation?

Occurs when a market returns to the same price area of support in which it made a bottom several days, weeks, months, or even years before.

2. What is another name for the second bottom in a double bottom chart formation?

Secondary bottom.

3. In a primary cycle, when is a double bottom chart formation a most valuable buy indicator?

It is most effective as a buy signal when at least one of the troughs falls in the time band when a primary cycle trough is due.

4. In a three phase pattern of any cycle type, where is a double bottom buy signal most likely to happen?

The third phase will often decline to form a double bottom in the price area of the trough of the second phase.

5. True or false: A double bottom to a primary cycle trough in the DJIA tends to occur about 2/3 of the time?
True

6. What is a double top formation and what is the second top also known as?

Occurs when a market returns to the same area of price resistance in which it peaked several days, weeks, months, or even years before. **Secondary crest**.

7. True or false: A double top at a primary cycle crest in the DJIA happens less than 60% of the time?

False (more than 60% of time it happens).

8. What is an intermarket bullish divergence signal?

Intermarket bullish divergence occurs when one market makes a new cycle low, but a related market does not, and then both start to rally.

9. True or false: an example of two markets that could exhibit an intermarket bearish divergence signal with one another would be Soybeans and Crude Oil.

False

10. True or false: It is best if there is at least one week separating markets that exhibit intermarket bullish or bearish divergence.

True

No quiz for Lesson 17.

MMTA QUIZ FOR LESSON #18 COURSE 1
GOLD MARKET LONG-TERM CYCLES

1. What is the longest cycle we use (so far) in Gold?

23.55-year cycle

2. What type of pattern does this cycle tend to break down into? What are the mean lengths of these phases?

3-phases of 7.83-years

3. What are the probable longer-term and intermediate-term cycles in Gold and when did the current labeling of each begin?

The 23.55-year cycle began in 1999-2001. The 7.83-year cycle began in December 2015. The 31.33-month cycle began in August 2018. The 16-17 month cycle began in November 2019 or March 2020. The 11.33-month cycle began in November 2019 or March 2020.

4. Measured from the low of December 2015, when are the next longer-term cycles due?

7.83-year cycle due February 2023-June 2024.

MMTA QUIZ FOR LESSON #19 PART 2

THE PRIMARY CYCLE IN THE GOLD MARKET
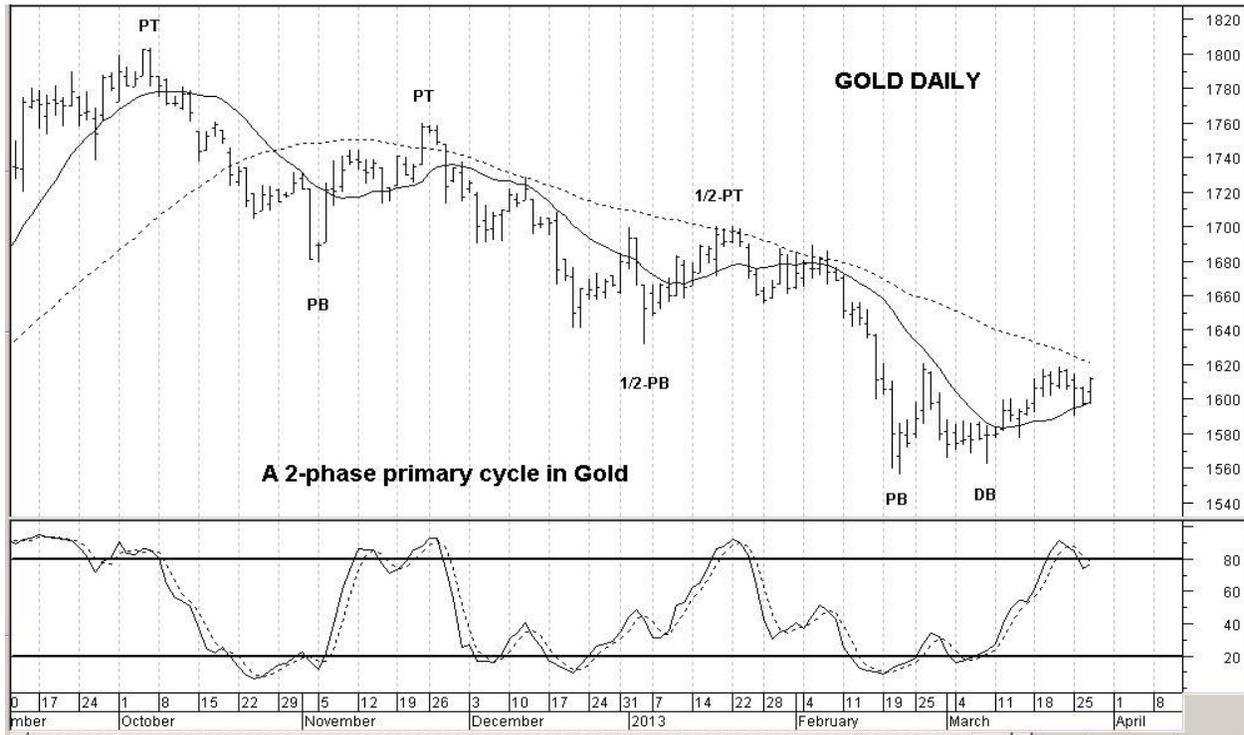
1. Using the chart above, what do you notice at the primary cycle troughs and crests in terms of technical studies and chart patterns?

Prices either rallied to touch or close back above the 15-day and 45-day moving averages in the case of a primary cycle low, or they dropped to touch or close back below the 15-day or 45-day moving averages in the case of a crest.

2. When did this market turn into a trend run down? Did it ever turn into a trend run up afterwards?

It turned into a trend run down in October 2012 when the 15-day moving average crossed below the 45-day moving average. It never turned back to a trend run up on this chart.

3. How long was this primary cycle? How long were the two half-primary cycles?
The primary cycle was 15 weeks. The first half-primary cycle was 8 weeks. The second half-primary cycle was 7 weeks.

4. What are the sub-cycles known as in a three-phase primary cycle in Gold? How long are they and what are their ranges?

Major cycles. 6-weeks long with a range of 5-7 weeks.

5. In a bull market, what is the important moving average to pay attention to when a major cycle trough is due? Will it act as support or resistance? If it breaks, what type of cycle crest does it confirm? What would it have to do in order to confirm the primary cycle crest has topped out?

15-day moving average. Tends to act as support. If it closes below the 15-day moving average, it implies a primary cycle crest is complete.

6. ~~In a bear market, what is the important moving average to pay attention to when a major cycle crest is due? Will it act as support or resistance? If it breaks, what type of cycle crest does it confirm? What would it have to do in order to confirm the primary cycle trough has bottomed out?~~

Throw out Question #6.

A classical three-phase primary cycle pattern
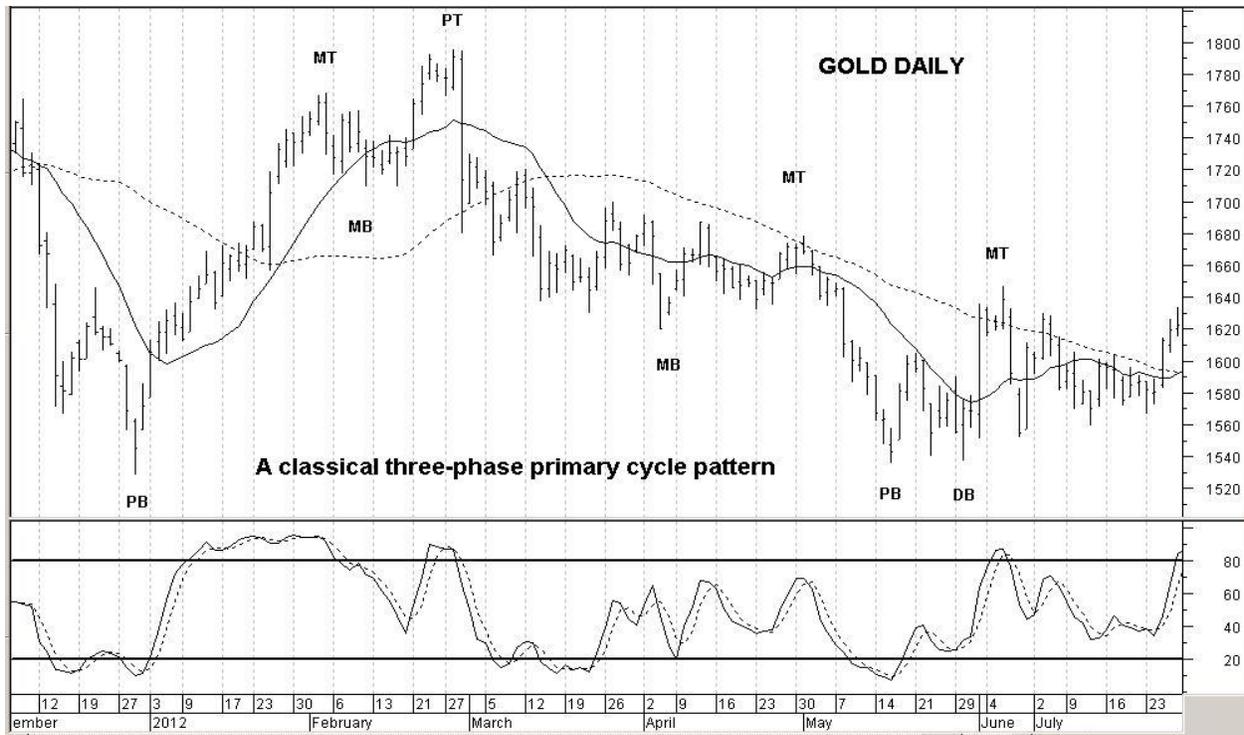
7. In the chart above, how many weeks apart is each of the major cycle troughs?

1st MB is 5 weeks from PB. 2nd MB is 7 weeks from previous MB. PB is 5 weeks from 2nd MB.

8. How do you know they are major cycle troughs?

Prices closed below or tested the 15-day moving average, and they were 5-7 weeks apart.

9. How do you know when they end?

When prices rally back to test or close back above the 15-day moving average. This would serve as confirmation that the low was complete after the fact. This is why moving averages are lagging indicators.

10. Was there a double bottom at the end? What was the condition of the stochastics at that primary bottom and the double bottom? What about at the primary cycle crest?

Yes. There was a case of bullish oscillator divergence at the double bottom low compared to the primary bottom low. There was a case of bearish oscillator divergence at the primary cycle crest.