



**QUALITATIVE VERSUS QUANTITATIVE UNDERSTANDING OF  
PLANETS, SIGNS AND ASPECTS  
QUIZ ON LESSON 1**

1. In the application of geocosmic studies as a market-timing tool, what are the two types of studies/analysis of most value in MMTA courses?

**Quantitative and Qualitative**

2. True or False. An example of a quantitative study would be finding the percentage of times that a particular geocosmic signature occurred nearby to a primary cycle crest or trough in a financial market.

**Quantitative**

3. True or False. A qualitative analysis of a financial market would involve interpreting a market move within both the principles of geocosmic factors in effect and the type of events currently unfolding in human activity.

**True**

4. The time leading up to an exact aspect between two planets is known as:

**Applying aspect**

5. The time that follows an exact aspect between two planets is known as:

**Separating aspect**

6. What do we call a time band containing a number of planetary aspects and/or retrograde and direct dates of planets in close proximity to one another?

**Geocosmic clusters**

7. What is the usual way to determine a Geocosmic critical reversal date (CRD)?

**Find the midpoint of a cluster time band that contains at least two Level 1, 2, or 3 geocosmic signatures no more than 6 calendar days apart.**

8. What is another way to find a potential CRD?

**If there are long clusters, say more than 20 days, look for smaller clusters where there are less than 6 consecutive days between signatures.**

9. The probability that Gold prices will rise when Mars transits through Scorpio is an example of a what type of study?

### **Quantitative**

10. Let's assume it is the middle of the growing season for Corn, and Mars is applying to a conjunction to Saturn next week. The weather report shows a possible system developing of hot and dry conditions in the Midwest, and Corn prices are falling. Your historical studies show no consistent historical correlation to reversals in grains under Mars-Saturn conjunctions. However, there have been cases of explosive moves when this signature has happened in the summer months. As a market timer and analyst, what do you do?

**Consider the possibility of a low forming due to crop damage that could reduce supply.  
(Qualitative observation)**

**NO QUIZ LESSON 2; LESSON 3 & 4 ARE PRACTICUMS**

## **PRICE OBJECTIVES FOR LONG-TERM CYCLES LESSON 5 QUIZ**

1. What are the two main methods of determining price targets for long-term cycles in financial markets, such as 18-year or greater cycles in U.S. stocks?

**Determining the percentage value of gains between troughs and crests for all historical 18-year or greater cycles, and determining the price range in which 80% of these percentage gains and losses can occur.**

2. When considering a price target for a 72- or 90-year cycle trough in U.S. stocks, how much (percentage-wise) does the decline from the cycle crest to trough usually cover?

**50-90%**

3. When considering a price target for an 18-year cycle trough in U.S. stocks, what parameters should we look for? That is, what is the minimum decline, percent-wise, to look for? What is the “norm?”

**Look for the steepest decline to be in the final phase of the 18-year cycle on a percentage basis, and it will exceed the percent decline of any of the previous 6-year or 9-year phases. A 37-63% decline from the 18-year crest to the trough is the norm. Only 30% chance it falls outside this range.**

4. When considering a price target for an 18-year cycle crest in U.S. stocks, which historical guidelines should we apply? What is the minimum appreciation? What is the normal percent of appreciation from the start of the cycle to its crest?

**Rallies from 18-year trough to 18-year cycle crest occur mostly in a price range of 250-400% appreciation. Every 18-year cycle since 1896 has appreciated at least 262%.**

## **PRICE OBJECTIVES – 4-YEAR CYCLES IN STOCKS QUIZ FOR LESSON 6**

1. Study the current 4-year cycle in the DJIA. How much has it appreciated so far, percentage-wise, from the start of the cycle to its highest price so far?

**103% from 18,213.65 low to current all-time high at 36,952.65**

2. What has happened in the past when the 4-year cycle has appreciated this much (how much has it appreciated, how long does it usually take to get to the crest, and what is the decline that usually follows)?

**84% of the time, the 4-year trough appreciated at least 50% from the lows, but not more than 174%. 80% of the time, it took at least 20 months to get to the crest (this time was 22 months, but not likely that 4-year cycle crest formed yet). 81.8% of the time, the decline will be at least 19% from the high, but not more than 50%.**

3. What have been the three longest rallies of the 4-year cycle in the past, time-wise? What was the duration and percent of the declines that followed?

- **8/1921-2/1926: 54 months; declined 17.1%**
- **8/2015-2/2020: 54 months; declined 38.4%**
- **7/1932-3/1937: 56 months; declined 50.2%**
- **8/1982-8/1987: 60 months; declined 41.1%**

4. What is the length of the ongoing 4-year cycle thus far? What are its percentage moves?

**23<sup>rd</sup> month of the 4-year cycle, March begins the 2<sup>nd</sup> year, over 100% appreciation thus far**

5. What would be the price objective range for the current 4-year cycle, as measured from March 2020?

**24,624.85-49,905.40 (35.2-174%)**