MMTA2 COURSE FIVE EXAM

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?

   A. Anecdotal
   B. Case
   C. Qualitative
   D. Quantitative

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.

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.

4. If a cycle of Uranus square Pluto coincides with massive market intervention on the part of the central bank, and this is cited as a cause for the stock market rising to new all-time highs because Pluto can pertain to interventions, this would be a case of:

   A. A quantitative study
   B. A coincidence
   C. A qualitative analysis
   D. All of the above

5. Which of the following statements is (are) true?

   A. Planets and signs have a multitude of characteristics unique to each
   B. Each planet and sign has a unique correspondence to certain behaviors, activities, and even areas of life in which human activity takes place
   C. The language of astrology is like trying to tell the time on a clock with many hands
   D. All of the above

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

    A. Perigee
    B. Apogee
    C. Applying
    D. Separating

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

    A. Perigee
    B. Apogee
    C. Applying
    D. Separating

8. The time band containing a number of planetary aspects and/or retrograde and direct dates of planets in close proximity to one another, is known as:

    A. A "cluster."
    B. "Translation"
    C. Out of bounds
    D. Declination

9. The usual way to determine a critical reversal date (CRD) is to:

    A. Take the date of a Level One signature
    B. Take the midpoint of the date of first signature in a cluster and the date of the last signature within the cluster
    C. Take the date of any new or full moon that falls within the cluster
    D. All of the above

10. True or False. Another way to find a potential CRD is to locate the strongest Level One signature within a cluster, or the aspect involving the longest planetary pair cycle, and assuming that the actual reversal may not occur until the market is within four trading days of that signature.

11. The probability that Gold prices will rise when Mars transits through Scorpio is an example of a …

    A. Quantitative study
    B. Qualitative analysis
    C. Vedic Astrology
    D. How Mars and Scorpio are the true rulers of Gold

12. 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?

    A. Advise your clients to buy Corn with reasonable stop-loss points (risk-reward)
    B. Advise your clients to stand aside since your quantitative studies do not suggest anything remarkable here.
    C. Advise your clients to sell Corn because prices are falling and may continue to fall
    D. Advise your clients to buy Crude Oil

13. Which of the following is a method to determine price targets for long-term cycles in financial markets, such as 18-year or greater cycles in U.S. stocks:

    A. 38-62% corrective retracements of long-term cycle moves.
    B. Long-term double top and double bottom chart formations that define long-term support and resistance zones
    C. Trend lines on long-term monthly charts
    D. A price range based on historical percentage of gains and losses from long-term cycle troughs and crests

14. In considering a price target for a 72- or 90-year cycle in U.S. stocks, which of the following ideas are most likely correct?

   A. The decline from the crest to the final trough of the cycle will represent a loss of 50-90% in value
   B. If the market has been bullish, the steepest decline will be in the final phase of that cycle. It will likely exceed the percent of decline that took place in any of the 2 or three phases that made up this long-term cycle
   C. The price target for the crest of the long-term cycle is nearly impossible to know
   D. All for the above

15. In considering a price target for an 18-year cycle trough in U.S. stocks, which of the following ideas are most likely correct?

   A. There is a 90+% probability that the decline will be at least 30% below the price of the crest
   B. The "normal" price target for the low will be 37-63% off the price of the crest that preceded it
   C. The steepest decline of the two or three phases within the 18-year cycle will be in the last phase. Percentage-wise, it will be greater than the declines of any 6- or 9-year cycle within the 18-year cycle
   D. All of the above

16. In considering a price target for an 18-year cycle crest in U.S. stocks, which of the following ideas are most likely correct?

   A. The appreciation from the trough to the crest will be at least 120%
   B. The "normal" price target for the crest will be approximately 250-400% higher than the low that started the cycle
   C. In the cycles that contained the 72-year cycle crests of 1929 and 2007, the amount of appreciation has exceeded 600%.
   D. All of the above.

17. What is the general rule for a cycles' analyst regarding the use of appropriate moving averages?

    A. The moving average should be the same length as the cycle being analyzed
    B. The moving average should be one-third the length as the cycle being analyzed
    C. The moving average should be one-half the length as the cycle being analyzed
    D. None of the above

18. Which of the following statements are true?

    A. Appropriate moving averages based on cycle lengths often serve as resistance
    B. Appropriate moving averages based on cycle lengths often serve as support
    C. A break below an appropriate moving average based on cycle lengths, in a bullish cycle, can indicate its crest has completed
    D. All of the above

19. Theoretically, the most optimal moving average used to monitor the 18-year cycle is:

    A. 216-month
    B. 108-month
    C. 72-month
    D. 54-month

20. Theoretically, the most optimal moving average used to monitor the 6-year cycle is:

    A. 72-month
    B. 54-month
    C. 36-month
    D. 18-month

21. True or False: When using two moving averages to monitor the trend of a cycle, it is best to use a moving average that is half the greater cycle's length, and one that is half the length of one of its phases.

22. When a market that has been in a bullish primary cycle, what tends to happen after the primary cycle crest has been completed?

    A. Prices will test or break below the moving average that is ½ the length of the primary cycle
    B. Prices will test the start of the primary cycle, forming a double bottom formation
    C. Prices will form a double top, and then decline sharply
    D. Prices will decline 38.2-61.8% of the move up in the second phase

23. What is the normal range of a cycle correction?

    A. 45-85%
    B. 38.2-61.8%
    C. 50%
    D. 100%

24. A market moves up from 120 to 170. What is the range for a normal corrective decline?

    A. 145 +/- 11.80
    B. 145 +/- 5.90
    C. 127.50-147.50
    D. 108.20 +/- 7.29

25. A market moves down from a primary cycle crest at a price of 100 to a half-primary cycle trough at 75. What is the price objective for the rally to the crest of the second half-primary cycle?

    A. 115.45 +/- 4.77
    B. 98.50 – 101.50
    C. 87.50 +/- 2.95
    D. 86.25-96.25

26. What type of geocosmic signatures can be present when corrective retracements begin or end?

    A. Level 1
    B. Level 2 or 3
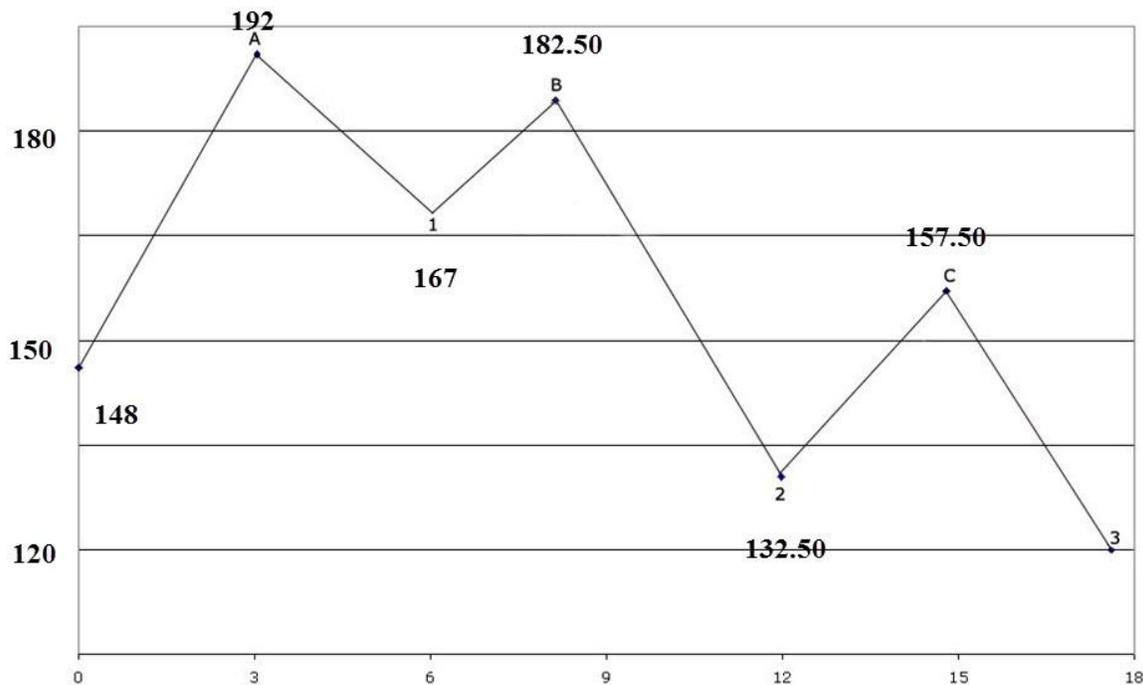   C. Strong solar-lunar weighted values combinations
    D. All of the above

27. What planetary signatures are present more often when markets correct more than the "normal" expected retracements?

    A. Uranus aspects or stations
    B. Jupiter aspects or stations
    C. Saturn aspects or stations
    D. Mercury, Venus or Mars retrograde

28. A market in a bullish cycle makes it first major cycle trough at 45. It then rallies to 60 for the crest of the second major cycle, before declines back to 54 for its second major cycle trough. What is the MCP price target for the crest of tis third major cycle phase?

    A. 69 +/- 2.83
    B. 61.41 – 62.29
    C. 78.27 +/- 3.92
    D. 58.50-61.50

GLD DAILY chart with price levels labeled: PT, 130.14, 131.44, 123.55, 121.85, 114.68, PB

29. Based on the chart above, what is the price objective targets for primary cycle top (PT) on August 28, based on the MCP price objective calculations given in this course?

    A. 133.10 +/- 2.17
    B. 131.50-132.66
    C. 139.01 +/- 2.87
    D. 144.50-147.50

30. Which of the following reasons best describe why the low on December 31 was a good buy point? You should be able to see this just by eyeballing the chart and approximate price.

    A. It was a case where the downside price target range of the MCP was met
    B. It was a case where the downside price target range of the .618 calculation of the first two swings down, subtracted from the crest of the rally that followed, worked
    C. It was a double bottom to the low of June 28
    D. All of the above

31. What is the calculation of a .618 price target for the crest of the third phase in a three-phase bullish cycle?

    A. You take .618 of the swing down in the second phase and add it to the low of the second phase
    B. You take .618 of the swing up in the second phase and add it to the low of the second phase
    C. You take .618 of the swing up from the start of the cycle and add it to the low of the second phase
    D. You take .618 of the swing up in the first phase and add it to the low of the second phase

32. Which of the following are ways to calculate the price target of a crest in the third phase of a bullish three-phase cycle?

    A. MCP price target based on the move up in the first phase
    B. .618 multiplier of the rally from the start of the primary cycle to the crest of the second major cycle, added to the trough of the second major cycle
    C. 1.618 multiplier of the swing up in the second phase, added to trough of second phase
    D. 45-85% retracement of the prior move down in the second phase

33. True or False. There will be times when different price targets will overlap. You should only choose to use the one closest to the market.

34. Using the .618 price objective calculation, what is the price target or the low at 3 in the chart above?
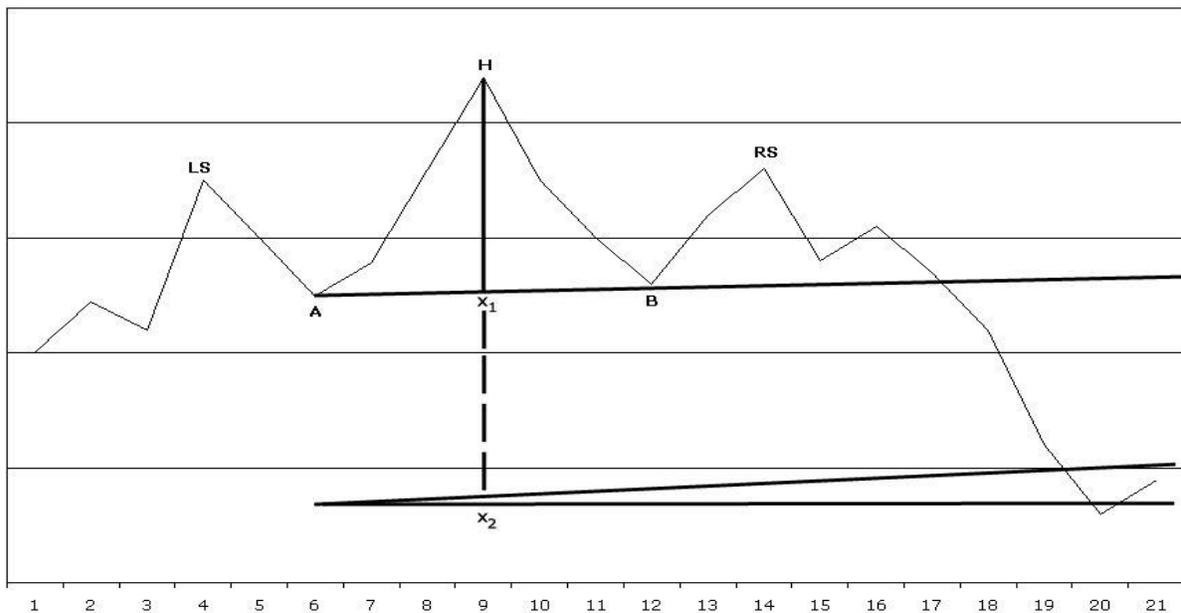
   A. 126.60
   B. 142.05
   C. 120.73
   D. 119.82

35. When is a 1.618 calculation used to calculate a price target?

   A. Following a double bottom or double top chart formation (C-waves)
   B. In the second or third phase of any cycle if there are Uranus signatures present and the market is breaking out below or above normal support-resistance zones
   C. In the third or fifth wave of a 5-wave Elliott Wave formation
   D. All of the above

36. Which of the following statements are true with regards to 1.236 and 1.382 calculations for irregular 'B' wave highs?

    A. B equals the range between 1.236 of the move down to A, and 1.382 of the move down to A, added to A

    B. The price objective for B can be (1.236 x A), added to A to get B. Then to get the range, take (B-A) x .118. Add and subtract this figure from B

    C. The price objective for B can be (1.382 x A), added to A to get B. Then to get the range, take (B-A) x .118. Add and subtract this figure from B

    D. All of the above

Head Shoulders - Bearish

37. In the illustration above, what is line A-B called?
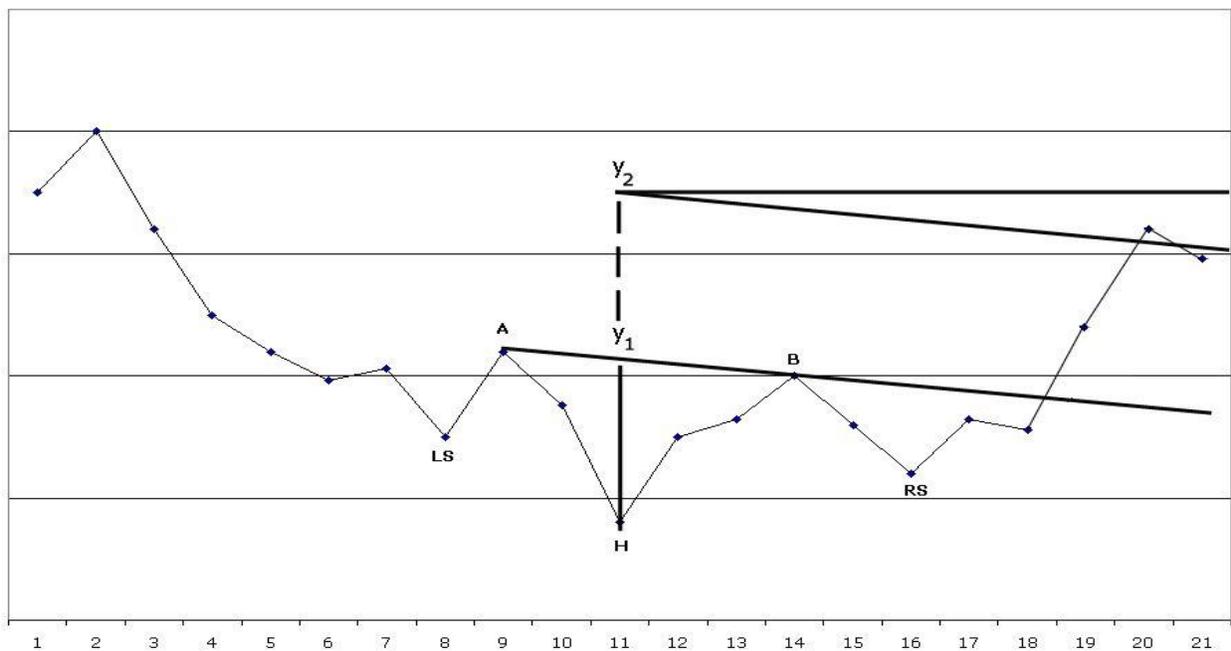
    A. The left and right shoulder

    B. The armpit

    C. The neckline

    D. The hemline

38. What does X_2 represent?

    A. A previous low several weeks before this chart
    B. A previous high several weeks before this chart
    C. The first price objective of this pattern once line A-B is broken
    D. The lower range of the first price objective once A-B is broken

39. True or False: Once line A-B is convincingly broken, it becomes resistance

Reverse Head & Shoulders - Bullish

40. The graphic above is known as a …

    A. Bullish flag
    B. A bullish channel
    C. A 1.618 bullish price target zone
    D. An inverted or reverse head and shoulders pattern (bullish)

41. The "neckline" in this graphic is illustrated by…

   A. LS-RS
   B. H
   C. A-B
   D. $Y_1 - Y_2$

42. Which of the following represent support below the market in long-term cycles?

   A. Downside price targets of any broken neckline of a head and shoulders pattern
   B. Moving averages below the market, based on ½ the length of well-established cycles
   C. Double bottoms
   D. All of the above

43. Which of the following represent resistance above the market in long-term cycles?

   A. Downside price targets of any broken neckline of a head and shoulders pattern
   B. Moving averages below the market, based on 1/4 the length of well-established cycles
   C. Price targets that are .618 of the length of the prior two swings up, added to the trough of the second low.
   D. Price targets that are 1.786 the length of an A-wave up, added to the B-wave low

44. What are the first 3 steps in creating a long-term investment plan via MMTA Cycle studies?

   A. Identify the longest cycle you can in each market. Based on historical ranges, determine when that long-term cycle low is next due.   1
   B. Determine which phase of that longer-term cycle the market is in   2
   C. Determine the next solar-lunar cycle coming up with a weighted value over 180
   D. Identify the long-term geocosmic signatures in effect during the time band of the long-term cycle and its phases that are in effect, and the overlap period   3

45. When calculating a long-term cycle crest, which of the following steps are to be taken?

   A. Determine the range of percentage of increase based historical data
   B. Identify any previous double top zones
   C. Identify moving averages relative to this cycle that are above the current price level
   D. All of the above

46. What is the order of the five steps used in constructing a monthly trading plan based on the MMTA market timing methodology?

   A. Price Objectives, Geocosmic Critical Reversal Dates, Market Timing Cycles, Technical indicators, Trend Analysis
   B. Trend Analysis, Market Timing Cycles, Geocosmic Critical Reversal Dates, Price Objective, Technical indicators,
   C. Market Timing Cycles, Geocosmic Critical Reversal Dates, Trend Analysis, Price Objective, Technical indicators,
   D. Geocosmic Critical Reversal Dates, Market Timing Cycles, Trend Analysis, Price Objective, Technical indicators,

47. Once you enter the time when a cycle is due to top out or bottom, what is the next thing to look for?

   A. Is the market price meeting a price objective zone?
   B. Are the stochastics overbought or oversold?
   C. Is there a solar-lunar reversal date in effect?
   D. Is there a moving average of significance being tested?

48. Once you are in the time band for a cycle crest or trough, and you have met the price target zone for that cycle, which two of the following signals becomes most important?

   A. Intermarket bearish or bullish divergence
   B. Solar-Lunar reversal dates
   C. Bullish or bearish oscillator divergence
   D. A sighting of a UFO

49. True or False: A double bottom low in the 3rd wave of a bearish cycle should exceed the initial low.

50. As of the end of February 2022, the Dow was declining into a:

   A. 4-year cycle trough
   B. 23-month cycle trough
   C. Primary cycle trough
   D. 90-year cycle trough