



**MOVING AVERAGES' APPLICATION AS TREND ANALYSIS
INDICATORS IN LONG-TERM CYCLES
QUIZ FOR LESSON 7**

1. What is the general rule for cycle analysis regarding which moving averages to use?

Use ½ of the cycle length. Example: 9-week MA for an 18-week primary cycle

2. What does it mean in a bullish cycle when prices break below a moving average based on cycle lengths?

The cycle that is related to the moving average length is culminating or bottoming

3. What is the most optimal moving average used to monitor the 18-year stock market cycle? What is the second optimal moving average to use in the analysis of the 18-year cycle trend?

108-month moving average for 18-year cycle and a 36-month moving average, which is for the 6-year cycle phases to the 18-year cycle. Could also use a 54-month moving average for the 9-year cycle phase to the 18-year cycle

4. True or False: When two moving averages are used 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.

True

5. When monitoring the trend of 4- and/or 6-year cycles, we like to use a 23-month and 36-month moving average. Give four signals that we use to determine trend, support, or resistance that relate to this pair of moving averages.

- 1). **If 23-month moving average is above 36-month moving average, it's bullish**
- 2). **If 23-month moving average is below 36-month moving average, it's bearish**

- 3). In bull markets, support is at the lower of the two moving averages, regardless if it's the shorter one**
- 4). In bear markets, resistance is at the higher of the two moving averages, regardless if it's the longer one**

**FIBONACCI CORRECTION RULES IN PRICE OBJECTIVE
CALCULATIONS FOR TREND RUNS UP AND DOWN
QUIZ FOR LESSON 8**

1. What is the formula for determining a normal corrective retracement in financial markets?
What is the name often used to describe this “normal” retracement zone?

Fibonacci corrections: $(A + B) / 2 = C$; $(B - A) \times .118 = D$; $C \pm D$ (**Low to High**)
 $(A - B) \times .118 = D$; $C \pm D$ (**High to Low**)

2. If a security is in a bull market and making a crest, and its primary swing up was from a low of 120 to a high of 172, what would be the expected range for its normal corrective decline?

$$(120 + 172) / 2 = 146 \qquad (172 - 120) \times .118 = 6.14 \qquad 146 \pm 6.14$$

3. If a security is in a bear market and making a trough, and its primary swing down was from a high of 90 to a low of 72, what would be the expected range for a normal corrective rally?

$$(90 + 72) / 2 = 81 \qquad (90 - 72) \times .118 = 2.12 \qquad 81 \pm 2.12$$

4. What type of geocosmic signatures are present when normal corrective retracements begin and/or end? Can a strong solar-lunar weighted value correlate with a corrective decline or retracement?

Level 2 or Level 3 signatures, Level 1 if we are expecting a half-primary or primary cycle trough/crest. Solar-lunar WVs can sometimes lead to a normal corrective reversal, but more for trading cycles (2-4 weeks)

5. What type of geocosmic signatures are present when markets commence retracements that are less than or more than “normal”?

Uranus, Mercury, Venus, Mars Rx

**THE 45-85% CORRECTION RULE FOR HALF-CYCLE
RETRACEMENTS
QUIZ 9**

1. A market rallies from 116 to 175 into the midway part of a cycle, without a normal retracement so far. What would be the projected price range for a retracement into the half-cycle trough of this market? Which moving average should it test or even exceed during this pullback?

$$175 - 116 = 59$$
$$59 \times .45 = 26.55$$
$$59 \times .85 = 50.15$$

Decline is set to be 26.55-50.15 points or down to 124.85-148.45. Assuming an 18-week primary cycle, we would look for a retest or penetration of the 45-day moving average.

2. A market declines from 1350 to a half-cycle low of 1218. What would be the projected price range for a retracement into the second half-cycle crest of this market? Which moving average should it test or even exceed during this pullback?

$$1350 - 1218 = 132$$
$$132 \times .45 = 59.40$$
$$132 \times .85 = 112.20$$

Corrective rally would set to be 59.40-112.20 points or up to 1277.40-1330.20. Assuming an 18-week primary cycle, we would look for a test or penetration of the 45-day moving average.

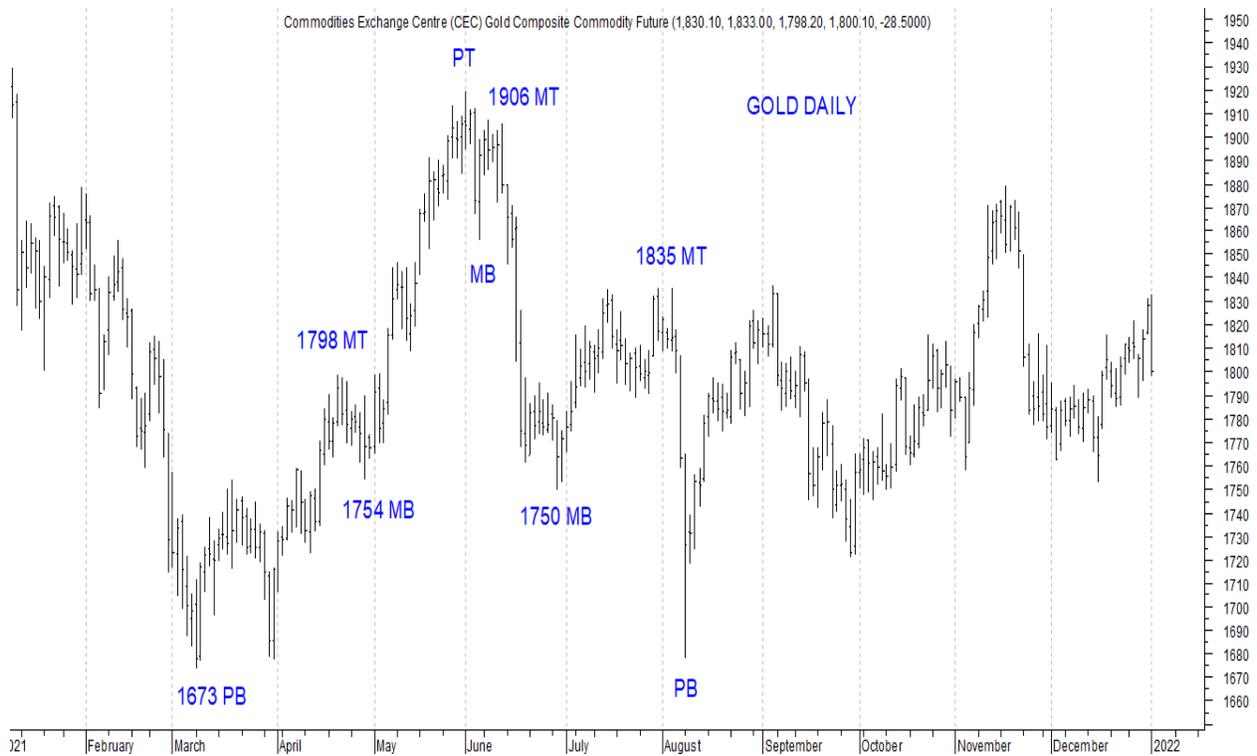
3. What geocosmic signatures are often present when a market makes a half-primary cycle crest or trough, and then retraces more than the normal 38.2-61.8% level?

Uranus signatures or Mercury, Venus, Mars Rx.

4. What moving average is often tested or penetrated at half-cycle retracements?

½ of the length of the primary cycle, so for Dow, it would be 18-weeks or 45 days.

THE MID-CYCLE PAUSE PRICE OBJECTIVE (MCP) QUIZ 10



1. From the daily chart of the Gold above, calculate the price target zone for the PT of June 1.

$$\begin{aligned} (1798 + 1754) - 1673 &= 1879 \\ (1879 - 1673) \times .118 &= 24.31 \\ 1879 \pm 24.31 &= 1854.69-1903.31 \end{aligned}$$

2. From the daily chart of the Gold above, calculate the price target zone for the PB of August 6.

$$\begin{aligned} (1750 + 1835) - 1906 &= 1679 \\ (1906 - 1679) \times .118 &= 26.79 \\ 1679 \pm 26.79 & \end{aligned}$$

3. What were the geocosmic signatures present nearby to each of these dates marked on the chart above? Were there any 3-star critical reversal dates in effect?

May 26-27 3-star CRD (Mercury Rx May 29 and Mars trine Neptune May 31) and August 4-7 3-star CRD (Sun opposite Saturn August 2, Venus trine Uranus August 3, Sun square Uranus August 9)

THE .618 CALCULATION FOR PRICE TARGETS IN THE THIRD PHASE OF A 3-PHASE CYCLE

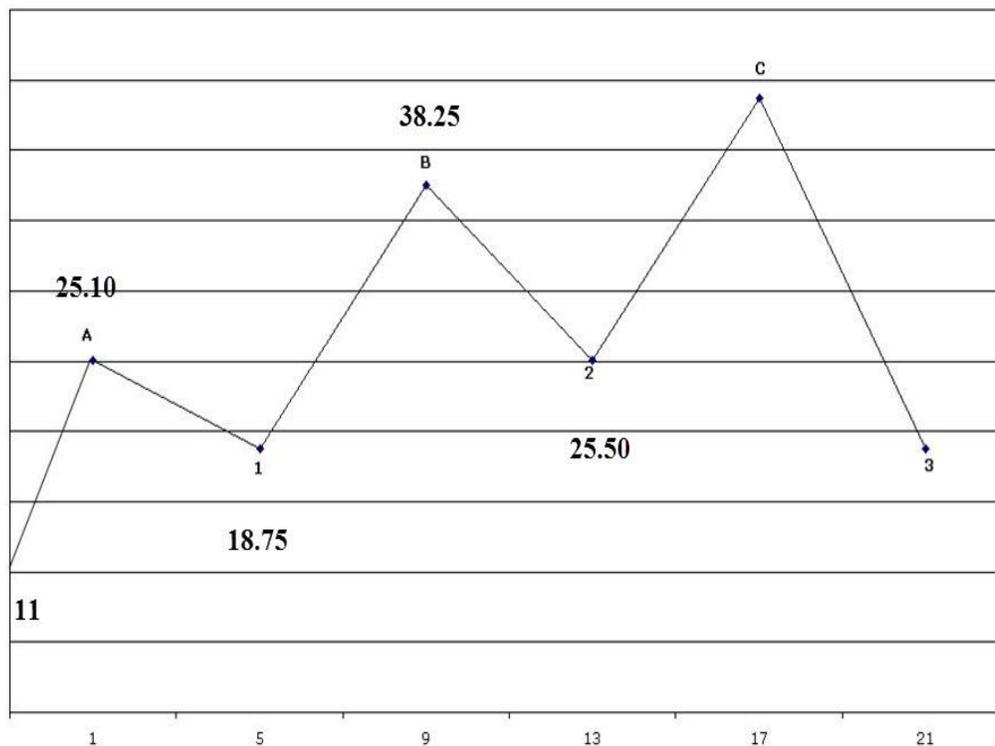
QUIZ 11

1. Give at least 4 ways to calculate the price target of a crest in the third phase of a bullish three-phase cycle.

1. Double top (retest of second phase)
2. MCP Price target
3. .618 Price target
4. 1.618 Price target

2. Give at least 4 ways to calculate the price target of a trough in the third phase of a bearish three-phase cycle.

1. Double bottom (retest of second phase, but usually slightly lower)
2. .618 multiplier
3. MCP Price target
4. 1.236 or 1.382 target



3. In the example above, calculate the price target for C, using both the MCP price objective method, and the .618 price objective method. Do they overlap?

$$\text{MCP: } (38.25 + 25.50) - 18.75 = 45$$

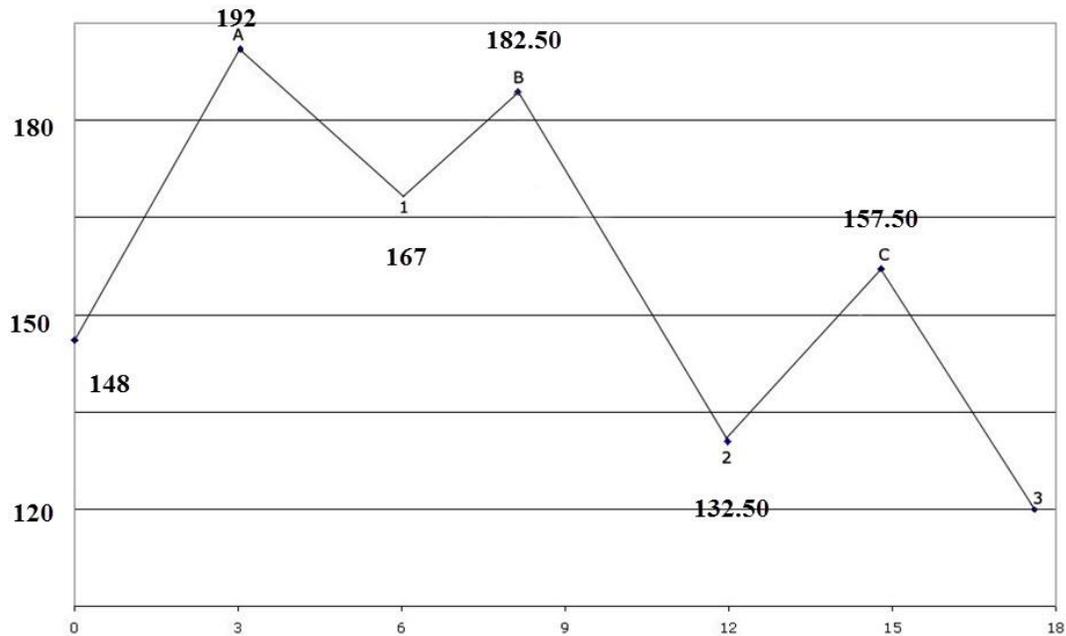
$$(45 - 18.74) \times .118 = 3.10 \qquad = 45 \pm 3.10$$

$$.618: (38.25 - 11) \times .618 = 16.84$$

$$16.84 + 25.50 = 42.34$$

$$(42.34 - 11) \times .118 = 3.70 \qquad = 42.34 \pm 3.70$$

Yes, they overlap



4. In the example above, calculate the MCP and .618 price targets for the low at 3. Is there an overlap of the ranges here?

$$\text{MCP: } (132.50 + 157.50) - 182.50 = 107.50$$

$$(182.50 - 107.50) \times .118 = 8.85; \qquad 107.50 \pm 8.85$$

$$.618: (192 - 132.50) \times .618 = 36.77$$

$$157.50 - 36.77 = 120.73$$

$$(192 - 120.73) \times .118 = 8.41; \qquad 120.73 \pm 8.41$$

Yes, they overlap.

NO QUIZ LESSON 12, PRACTICUM ONLY