NO QUIZ LESSON 1

**PRICE TARGETS FOR BREAKOUTS OF MAJOR CHART PATTERNS
WITH GEOCOSMICS
QUIZ ON MODULE LESSON 2**

1. Describe the structure of a classical head and shoulders pattern.

This basic head and shoulders pattern begins with an isolated high, shown on the chart as (LS), which stands for "left shoulder." From that crest, the market declines to a low, shown on the chart as (A). This is the first point of what is to be called the "neckline" of the head and shoulders pattern. The market then rallies to a price that is higher than the left shoulder (LS). This new price high is known as the "head" of the head and shoulders pattern and is depicted as (H) in the figure. Prices then decline again back to the area of (A). This second low is denoted by (B) and creates the second point of the "neckline." Drawing a line connecting (A) to (B) defines the neckline of this pattern. Following this low (B), the market rallies again, back to the price area that defined the left shoulder (LS). It will, however, be below the head (H). This crest becomes the right shoulder of the head and shoulders pattern, identified as (RS) in the figure. If the right shoulder is higher than the left shoulder, it is considered a little less bearish. If it is lower than the left shoulder, it is considered "drooping," and a harbinger of a more serious decline about to occur.

2. Describe the structure of an inverted head and shoulders pattern.

A bullish "inverse" head and shoulders pattern is like an upside down conventional head and shoulders pattern. Sometimes this is referred to as a "reverse," or inverted, head and shoulders pattern, but in either case, it means the same thing. This pattern begins with an isolated low, shown on the illustration above as (LS.) This also stands for "left shoulder," just as it was in the normal head and shoulders formation that is bearish. From that trough, the market rallies to a crest, shown on the chart as (A). This is the first point of what is to be called the "neckline" of the inverted head and shoulders pattern. The market then declines to a price that is lower than the left shoulder (LS). This new low is known as the "head" of the inverse head and shoulders pattern and is depicted as (H) in the figure. Prices rally again back to the area of (A.) This second high is denoted by (B) and forms the second point for the "neckline." A trendline connecting A-B thus becomes the neckline of this developing pattern. Following this crest, the market declines again back to the area that defined the left shoulder (LS). It will be higher than the head (H), however. This trough becomes the right shoulder of the head and shoulders pattern and is identified as (RS). If the right shoulder is higher than the left shoulder, it is considered a little more bullish, and a harbinger of a significant rally about to occur.

3. How are the price targets calculated once the neckline of a head and shoulders pattern is broken?

Taking the difference from the head and neckline and projecting from the neckline.

4. Which planet seems to be active when the neckline of a head and shoulders patterns is broken?

Uranus

USING GEOCOSMIC SIGNATURES, CRDS, AND TECHNICAL STUDIES AND CHART PATTERNS TO CONSTRUCT THE TRADING PLAN FOR PRIMARY AND INTERMEDIATE-TERM CYCLES
QUIZ MODULE LESSONS 4-6

1. When developing a longer-term investment analysis or strategy, what are the first two steps to take from a market –timing perspective?

1. **When is the next primary, or longer-term cycle trough due? Identify the time band for this low.**
2. **Is there a time band when a primary cycle crest would be due (which phase of the primary cycle is the crest due, based on longer-term cycle phasing)?**

2. For cycles of a 3-year or greater duration, which planets do we prefer to see in aspect to one another?

Outer planets Jupiter and beyond.

3. What is the primary method in which we determine price targets for long-term cycle troughs and crests?

Historical studies based on range of percentage moves.

4. What are other ways to determine long-term support and resistance?
Fibonacci retracements (38.2-61.8%), .618 target, double tops/bottoms, 1.236-1.382 moves up or down and 1.618 extension, and price objectives derived from patterns

5. When constructing a monthly or weekly trading plan, what are the five steps of analysis to apply, and in their order?

1. **Trend Analysis**
2. **Market Timing - Cycles**
3. **Geocosmic Critical Reversal Dates**
4. **Price objectives**
5. **Technical Indicators and Chart Patterns**

6. Once you determine a time band for a primary cycle trough or crest, how do you narrow that time band down to smaller range?

Look for overlapping trading cycles (half-primary, major, trading cycles)

7. Once you narrow your time band down for a cycle trough or crest, what are the next steps to take in creating a weekly or monthly trading plan?

Look for upcoming geocosmic critical reversal dates and Level 1 signatures nearby

8. Give at least two technical studies or chart patterns that are useful for a trading strategy when entering the time band for a cycle reversal?

Double-top or bottom and head and shoulders (inverted too)