MMTA FINAL EXAM

1. What is the formal term used to identify a cycle low by a cycles' analyst?

   A. Trough
   B. Crest
   C. Bottom
   D. Lower part of a price range

2. When a market analyst is referring to a market cycle by a cycle length, what is (s)he referring to? Or, how are cycles measured in Financial Market Timing?

   A. From trough to trough
   B. From trough to crest
   C. From crest to trough
   D. From crest to crest

3. Which of the following best describes a "cycle" as used in Financial Market Timing?

   A. A recurring trough or crest
   B. A trough or crest that occurs consistently at regular intervals of time
   C. A trough or crest that occurs at a specific interval of time
   D. A crest that occurs in a market every year in the same season

4. Cycles usually unfold in which of the following patterns?

   A. Three-phase
   B. Two-phase
   C. Combination
   D. All of the above

5. Let us assume that Gold has an 18-week primary cycle. There is a noticeable trough in the 5-7 week interval. What is this 5-7 week trough called?

   A. The first primary cycle trough
   B. The first trading cycle trough
   C. The first major cycle trough
   D. The first half-primary cycle trough

6. Now let us assume in the example above, there is another noticeable low at the 8-11 week interval that is more pronounced than the one at the 5-7 week interval. What is the labeling given to this 8-11 week low?

   A. The first primary cycle trough
   B. The first trading cycle trough
   C. The first major cycle trough
   D. The first half-primary cycle trough

7. Referring again to the same example, given that there was a low at the 5-7 week interval and another at the 8-11 week interval, what type of a pattern is starting to unfold for this primary cycle?

   A. Three-phase
   B. Two-phase
   C. Combination
   D. All of the above

8. Referring again to the same example, what labeling is to be given to the highest price prior to the low at the 8-11-week interval?

   A. Trading cycle crest
   B. Major cycle crest
   C. Half-primary cycle crest
   D. Primary cycle crest

9. Referring again to the same example, if Gold rallies to a new high in this primary cycle *after* the low at the 8-11 week interval, which of the following statements is true?

   A. The primary cycle is exhibiting a bullish right translation pattern
   B. The primary cycle is exhibiting a bearish left translation pattern
   C. The primary cycle is exhibiting a classical three-phase bullish pattern
   D. The primary cycle is exhibiting a classical two-phase bearish pattern

10. Referring again to the same example, and given that all the above-mentioned price activity has occurred, which of the following conditions would we next expect?

    A. A primary cycle crest would soon be completed
    B. Once the rally and the new crest are completed, we would expect prices to decline 2-5 weeks, and maybe as much as 8 weeks
    C. We would expect the price decline to be about 38-62% of the move up from the start of the primary cycle to its crest
    D. All of the above

11. What would be the "normal" range assigned for an 18-week primary cycle, in the event a formal study has not been conducted?

    A. 13-21 weeks
    B. 14-22 weeks
    C. 15-21 weeks
    D. 16-20 weeks

12. In the event that an 18-week primary cycle took 26 weeks to complete, what two terms would be used to label this cycle (choose two answers)?

    A. Contraction
    B. Expansion
    C. Distortion
    D. Lendahl Wiggle

13. When does a cycle most often distort?

    A. In its first phase
    B. In its second phase
    C. In its last phase
    D. The probability of distortion can occur equally in all phases

14. In a bull market cycle, when does the lowest price almost always occur?

    A. At the start of the cycle
    B. At the end of the first phase
    C. In the middle of the cycle
    D. At the end of the cycle

15. In a bear market cycle, when does the lowest price almost always occur?

    A. At the start of the cycle
    B. At the end of the first phase
    C. In the middle of the cycle
    D. At the end of the cycle

16. What does it usually mean once prices break below the start of the primary cycle?

    A. The market will continue to trend lower until the cycle ends
    B. That phase of the cycle is nearly over and we should look for a rally to start at once
    C. The cycle is distorting
    D. The market is probably going to make a half-cycle trough

17. When a formal study has not been conducted and you observe a mean periodicity (length) in a cycle, what orb should you allow from that mean to establish a preliminary range for this cycle?

    A. 10% of the mean cycle length you have observed
    B. 1/6 of the mean cycle length you have observed
    C. 20% of the mean cycle length you have observed
    D. 1/4 of the mean cycle length you have observed

18. When we do a formal study to determine a mean cycle length, what is the general percentage of instances we try to identify, as falling within a specific time band, to consider it a "normal" cycle range?

    A. 66.7%
    B. 70%
    C. 80%
    D. 90%
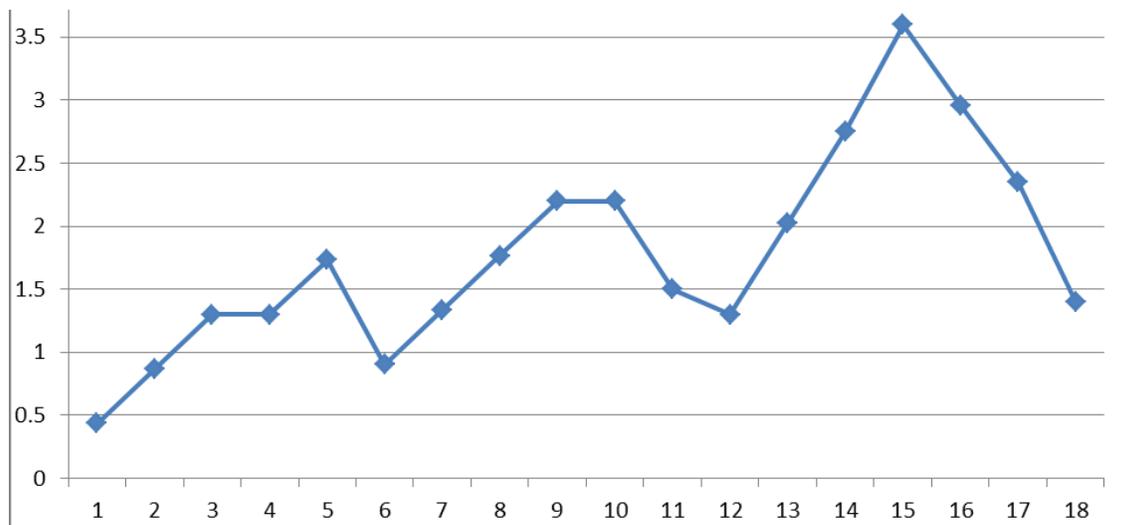
19. In the illustration above, what type of a cycle pattern is exhibited?
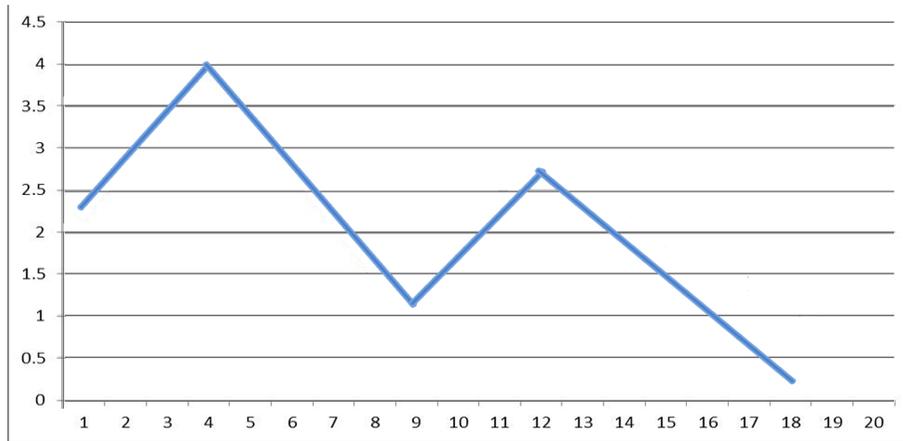
    A. A classical three-phase bullish cycle
    B. A classical three-phase bearish cycle
    C. A bullish combination pattern
    D. A bearish combination pattern

20. What do we anticipate in the last phase of a bullish three-phase cycle pattern?

    A. The decline will be the steepest since the cycle began
    B. The decline will be 38-62% of the move up from the start of the cycle to the crest of the cycle
    C. The decline will oftentimes re-test the low of the second phase, forming a double bottom
    D. All of the above

21. What do we anticipate in the *first phase* of a bearish three-phase cycle pattern?

    A. The crest of the entire cycle most often occurs in this phase
    B. The rally to the crest in this first phase will usually test or penetrate the moving average that is half the normal cycle length
    C. It (the first phase) will usually exhibit a center or right translation pattern
    D. All of the above

22. What type of cycles' pattern is shown in the chart above?

   A. A classical two-phase bullish pattern
   B. A classical two-phase bearish pattern
   C. A bullish combination pattern
   D. A bearish combination pattern

23. In considering whether the trend of a cycle is bullish or bearish, what is the *most important factor* of determination?

   A. The translation (left or right translation) of the cycle
   B. Whether the crest of that cycle was higher or lower than the previous crest
   C. The end of the cycle relative to the price that began the cycle
   D. All of the above are equally important

24. Which of the following best describes a "bullish strategy"?

   A. Buying within the range of daily or weekly support, regardless of the "trend"
   B. Buying corrective declines in a bullish cycle
   C. Buying breakouts of a weekly resistance zone
   D. Buying breakouts below weekly support zones

25. True or False: A bearish strategy would be to sell corrective rallies in a bearish trend.

26. True or False: As long as prices remain above the start of the cycle, that cycle is potentially bullish.

27. Once prices fall below the start of a cycle….

   A. One should look to buy
   B. One should immediately sell
   C. The cycle becomes bearish and one should begin looking for corrective rallies to sell
   D. One should hedge their long positions

6

Use the following chart on the monthly Dollar-Yen, with a 33-month moving average, for the next set of questions.

DOLLAR-YEN MONTHLY

28. The Dollar-Yen exhibits a 16.5-year long-term cycle. In this chart, those cycle lows occur in which years?

   A. 1973, 1988, and 2005
   B. 1978, 1995, and 2011
   C. 1981, 1995, and 2011
   D. 1975, 1990, and 2007

29. In the last completed 16.5-year cycle, it could be interpreted as either a 2- or 3-phase cycle. When did the phases within that cycle occur (two answers)?

   A. Nov 1999, Jan 2005, Oct 2011
   B. Jan 2005 and Oct 2011
   C. Aug 1998, Jan 2002, and June 2007
   D. Apr 1995 and Oct 2011

30. In the case of the Dollar-Yen monthly chart shown before, what characteristic would apply for the third and last phase?

    A. It was a normal cycle phase
    B. It was an expanded cycle phase
    C. It was a contracted cycle phase
    D. It was a bullish cycle phase

31. At what point(s) would you have *suspected* the last 16.5-year cycle would be bearish?

    A. When it took out the double bottom lows of November 1999 and January 2005
    B. When the crest of the 2nd phase failed to take out the crest of the first phase
    C. When the third phase started exhibiting lower highs and lower lows and prices could not get back above the 33-week moving average shown on chart
    D. All of the above

32. At what point would you have *known* that the 16.5-month cycle was bearish?

    A. When it took out the double bottom lows of November 1999 and January 2005
    B. When the crest of the 2nd phase failed to take out the crest of the first phase
    C. When prices broke below the low that started the cycle
    D. At some point in the first phase, between 2005 and 2000

33. At what point after the start of the current 16.5-year cycle would this chart have begun looking bullish?

    A. In November 2012 when it closed above the 33-month moving average
    B. When prices exceeded 84.17, the crest of the first rally in January 2012, after the long-term low of October 2011 and its first re-test held.
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

34. In the field of geocosmic studies, or astrology, what does the term "ingress" refer to?

    A. The point in time when a planet changes signs
    B. A point in time when two malefic planets are in a hard aspect to one another
    C. A point in time when a planet goes retrograde
    D. A point in time when the Moon makes its last major aspect before entering a new sign

35. A "Void of Course Moon" refers to which of the following?

    A. The point in time when a planet changes signs
    B. A point in time when two malefic planets are in a hard aspect to one another
    C. A point in time when a planet goes retrograde
    D. A point in time following the Moon making its last major aspect and before the Moon entering a new sign

36. What does "stationary" refer to?

    A. A time band when a planet is turning retrograde
    B. A time when a planet is ending its retrograde motion and turning direct
    C. Both A and B
    D. None of the above

37. When two planets are 0°, 90°, or 180° degrees apart from one another, they are said to be in…. (pick the choice that best applies)

    A. Conjunction to one another
    B. Square to one another
    C. Opposition to one another
    D. A "hard aspect" to one another

38. Which of the following is a "soft" or "harmonious" aspect between two planets?

    A. Conjunction
    B. Square
    C. Trine
    D. Opposition

39. "Waxing" refers to….

    A. Several conflicting considerations when making a market forecast
    B. The time it takes for two planets to move from a conjunction to an opposition
    C. The time it takes for two planets to move from an opposition to a conjunction
    D. The time between a full moon and the last quarter moon.

40. "Waning" refers to…

    A. The time when several conflicting considerations involved in market a market forecast begin to get answered
    B. The time it takes for two planets to move from a conjunction to an opposition
    C. The time it takes for two planets to move from an opposition to a conjunction
    D. The time between a new moon and the first quarter moon.

41. What does the term "central time band" refer to in geocosmic studies related to market cycles?

    A. The exact date when two planets make an exact aspect
    B. The period of time when two planets are within 3 degrees of an exact aspect
    C. The exact time in the central standard time zone when a geocosmic signature occurs
    D. The period of time extending from the first passage of an exact aspect to the last passage of an exact aspect between planets, due to the retrograde motion of one or both of the planets involved

42. The general principle applying to the relationship of planetary aspects to financial market cycles is…

   A. Stationary planets have the highest correlation to long-term market cycles
   B. Venus stations have the greatest correlation to longer-term market cycles
   C. Aspects involving Jupiter have the highest correlation to long-term market cycles
   D. The longer the planetary pair cycle forming an aspect, the more likely it will correlate to longer-term market cycles

43. Which two geocosmic signatures have the highest correlation (100%) to 4-year or greater cycles in the U.S. stock market, given an extended time band of up to 10 months?

   A. Jupiter-Saturn in hard aspect
   B. Saturn and Uranus in conjunction or opposition
   C. Saturn and Pluto in conjunction or opposition
   D. Saturn and Neptune in either of its trine aspects

44. What are the major aspects used in geocosmic studies?

   A. Conjunction, square, trine, and opposition
   B. Conjunction, semi-square, square, sesquiquadrate, and opposition
   C. Conjunction, sextile, and trine
   D. All of the above

45. Historically, which of the following has correlated with very long-term cycle troughs in U.S. stock markets (more than one answer may apply)

   A. Pluto in cardinal signs
   B. Uranus in cardinal signs
   C. Saturn in cardinal signs
   D. Uranus between 22° Pisces and 23° Aries

46. Pluto is in Capricorn until June 11, 2023 (tropical zodiac, not sidereal). When did Pluto first cross over into Capricorn in this current cycle?

   A. November 10, 1995
   B. January 25, 2008
   C. June 14, 2008
   D. Nov 26, 2008

47. What is the historical correlation of Neptune's position in the signs to long-term cycle lows in U.S. stocks so far?

   A. Anywhere in Capricorn or Aquarius
   B. 22° Leo through 5° Virgo and 17-24° Aquarius
   C. 22° Pisces through 23° Aries
   D. 8-23° Pisces

48. What is the historical correlation of Neptune's position in the signs to long-term cycle crests in U.S. stocks so far?

   A. Neptune in cardinal signs
   B. Neptune in fixed signs
   C. Neptune in mutable signs
   D. Neptune in water signs

49. True or false: the direction of the Moon's Nodes is backwards through the zodiac, like a retrograde planet

50. Which sector of the tropical zodiac has the highest correlation to long-term stock market troughs based on the position of the Moon's North Node?

   A. 1° Aries - 10° Sagittarius
   B. 9° Sagittarius - 22° Leo
   C. 21° Leo through 4° Aries
   D. Any earth sign

51. Which sector of the tropical zodiac has the highest correlation to long-term stock market crests based on the position of the Moon's North Node?

   A. 1° Aries - 10° Sagittarius
   B. 9° Sagittarius - 22° Leo
   C. 21° Leo through 4° Aries
   D. Any air sign

52. Which Saturn/Pluto aspect has the highest correlation to 4-year or greater cycle sin U.S. stocks, given an 8-month extended time band?

   A. Conjunction
   B. Waxing square
   C. Waning semi-square
   D. Opposition

53. What are the differences between geocentric and heliocentric positions? Choose all that apply.

   A. The furthest out planets are in very different zodiac positions
   B. The postion of the Earth is included in heliocentric
   C. The position of the Sun is not included in heliocentric
   D. The planets never go retrograde in heliocentric

54. True or False: The position of the innermost planets in heliocentric astrology can be greatly differtent than the position of the same planets in geocentric astrology.

55. What is the main trading cycle position traders use to analyze financial markets?

   A. Major cycle
   B. Half-Primary Cycle
   C. Primary Cycle
   D. The 50-week cycle

56. What is a geocosmic critcal reversal date?

   A. The midway point between the first and last signature of a geocosmic cluster
   B. A day when a Level 1 signature is present
   C. A day between at least two Level 1 signatures
   D. An outside range day that occurs on the day of an important geocosmic signature

57. What is a Level 1 geocosmic signature?

   A. The midpoint of two or more planetary aspects
   B. A time band containing three or more planetary aspects within a short span of time
   C. A stationary planet, or an aspect between two planets, that has the highest correlation to primary or greater cycles in a financial market
   D. A stationary planet, or an aspect between two planets, that has the lowest correlation to primary or greater cycles in a financial market

58. What is a geocosmic cluster?

   A. When Mars, Jupiter, and Uranus are all involved in a major aspect within one week of another
   B. A time band in which there are at least three Level 1, 2, or 3 signatures with no more than 6 calendar days between any two consecutive ones
   C. A time band in which there are at least three Level 1, 2, or 3 signatures with no more than 8 trading days between any two consecutive ones
   D. A time band in which there are at least two Level 1, 2, or 3 signatures with no more than 6 calendar days between any two consecutive ones

59. What is the minimum percentage of times a geocosmic signature must correspond to a primary or greater cycle to be considered a Level 1 signature by our methods?

A. 60%
B. 66.7%
C. 70%
D. 75%

60. Which stationary planets have the highest correlation to primary or greater cycles, given 12 trading days or less, per the studies in "The Ultimate Book on Stock Market Timing?"

A. Mercury retrograde
B. Venus direct
C. Saturn direct
D. Pluto direct

61. Which stationary planet has the highest correlation to primary cycles overall, according to these studies?

A. Venus retrograde
B. Venus direct
C. Uranus direct
D. Neptune retrograde

62. Which of the following stationary planets are Level 1 signatures?

A. Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Saturn
B. Venus, Mars, Neptune, and Pluto
C. Venus, Mars, Jupiter, and Uranus
D. Venus, Saturn, Uranus, plus Mars direct and Neptune retrograde

63. Which of the following planetary pair combinations have the highest correlation to primary cycles (Level 1 types) when in major aspects?

A. Venus/Mars
B. Venus/Saturn
C. Mars/Uranus
D. Jupiter/Uranus

64. How often does Venus go retrograde in approximately the same part of the zodiac?

A. Every 4th year
B. Every 5th year
C. Every 8th year
D. Every 12th year

65. In the MMTA method of market timing, we usually look for a market reversal within how many trading days either side of a Critical Reversal Date?

    A. 2
    B. 3
    C. 4
    D. 5

66. In what geocentric sign does Venus tend to coincide with a primary or half-primary cycle trough in Silver?

    A. Aries
    B. Taurus
    C. Libra
    D. Capricorn

67. In terms of grain markets and weather, which element tends to correlate with above normal temperatures?

    A. Fire
    B. Earth
    C. Air
    D. Water

68. In terms of grain markets and weather, which element tends to correlate with cooler than normal temperatures?

    A. Fire
    B. Earth
    C. Air
    D. Water

69. In terms of grain markets and weather, which element tends to correlate with heavy rainfall and floods?

    A. Fire
    B. Earth
    C. Air
    D. Water

70. In terms of grain markets and weather, which planet in hard aspect or stationary position, tends to correlate with crop damage and higher grain prices?

    A. Mars
    B. Saturn
    C. Uranus
    D. Pluto

71. What are the key zodiacal degrees of strong planetary positions in the chart of the U.S. stock market (i.e. the "Buttonwood" chart), from which the U.S. stock market often reverses when Mars or other planets transit here?

   A. 22-27° degrees of cardinal or air signs
   B. 23-27° fixed signs
   C. 5° earth signs
   D. 0-5° water signs

72. What are the key zodiacal degrees of strong planetary positions in the chart of the Federal Reserve Board, from which the U.S. Treasuries often reverse when Mars or other planets transit here?

   A. 0-1° of cardinal signs
   B. 0-1° of fixed signs
   C. 0-1° of mutable signs
   D. 22-27° of Taurus-Scorpio

73. Which heliocentric planet/sign combination has a 75%+ correlation to strong rallies in Gold

   A. Helio Mercury in Leo
   B. Helio Mercury in Sagittarius
   C. Helio Venus in Libra
   D. Helio Mars in Scorpio

Use the following chart for the next questions

GLD DAILY

PB
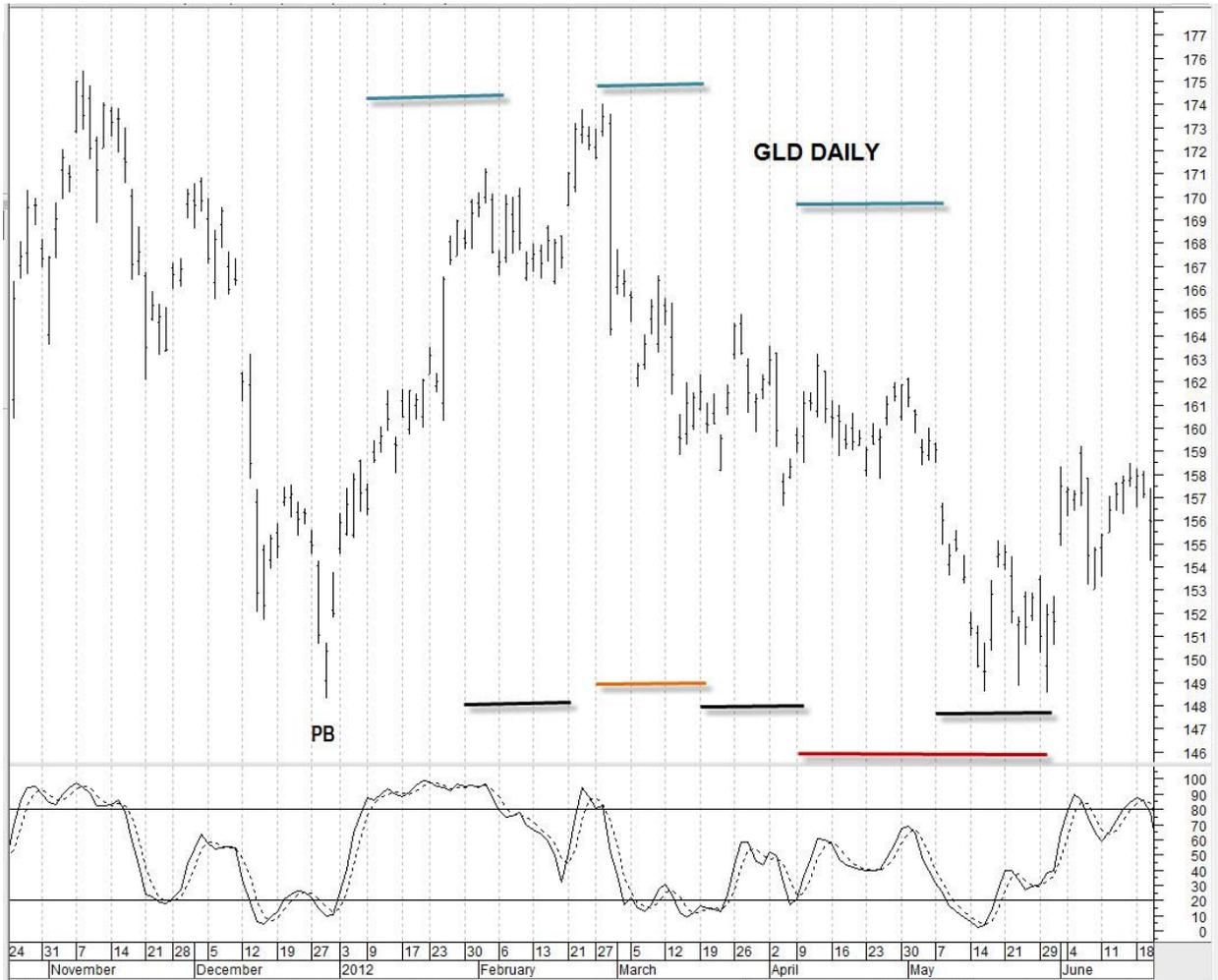
74. What do the horizontal lines on the bottom of this graph represent?

    A. When cycle troughs are due
    B. When cycle crersts are due
    C. When geocosmic clusters are present
    D. When critical reversal date zones are in effect

75. What does the very bottom horizontal line represent?

    A. When the primary cycle trough is due
    B. When the half-primary cycle trough is due
    C. When Venus is in Libra
    D. When Mars is in Scorpio

76. What do the three horizontal lines that are above the first and bottommost line represent?

    A. When the primary cycle low is due
    B. When the half-primary cycle troughs are due
    C. When the major cycle troughs are due.
    D. All of the above

77. The horizontal lines at the top of the graph represent…

    A. When major or greater cycle crests are due
    B. When a half-primary cycle crest is due
    C. When the primary cycle crest is due
    D. Geocosmic critical reversal dates that correlate to cycle crests

78. When entering a time band when a primary cycle trough is due, what stochastic pattern is most optimal (especially in the daily chart) before initiating a trade? Choose all that apply.

    A. A reading of over 90%
    B. A reading below 10%
    C. Bullish oscillator divergence, where the price makes a new cycle low, but the oscillator level is higher than a recent prior low
    D. Bullish double looping formation below 20% as a second and lower low forms, but stochastic is higher in the second loop

79. What is an isolated low?

    A. A bar chart in which the lowest price of the bar is lower than the bar before it and the bar after it
    B. A primary cycle trough
    C. A major cycle trough
    D. Any kind of a cycle low that is a trading cycle low or greater

80. True or False: An isolated high must be the crest of a trading cycle or greater.

81. True or False: Every trading cycle trough (or greater) is also an isolated low

82. A solar-lunar reversal set up for a "buy" signal in Silver involves which of the following steps? Choose all that apply.

    A. Silver trades on a day where the weighted solar-lunar value is 120 or higher
    B. Silver trades above the high of the previous day
    C. Silver has rallied at least 4% from a prior isolated low
    D. Silver takes out the low of the previous day

83. When doing solar-lunar reversal studies, which of the following technical tools are used?

  A. A short-term moving average, such as a 15-day day MA
  B. A long-term moving average, such as a 45-day MA
  C. Filtered waves of a special % move
  D. Oscillators, like a daily stochastic

84. Generally speaking, which of the following applies to the correlation of moon signs to stock indices? Choose all that apply.

  A. Earth and water signs are bullish
  B. Earth and water signs are bearish
  C. Fire and air signs are bullish
  D. Fire and air signs are bearish

85. Approximately, how often does the Moon change signs?

  A. Every day
  B. Every 2.5 days
  C. Every week
  D. Every month or 27.3 days

86. If a solar-lunar combination has a weighted value score for Silver of 208.5, how many stars would it be rated?

  A. One
  B. Two
  C. Three
  D. Four

87. When a solar-lunar reversal score for the DJIA is below 50, which of the following do you expect to happen during those days?

  A. The DJIA to make an isolated high from which one can sell short
  B. The DJIA to make an isolated low from which one can go long
  C. The DJIA to not make an isolated low or high that would result in a worthwhile trade
  D. None of the above

88. What is a "Big Range Day?"

  A. A day where the high is above the prior day's high and the low is below the prior day's low
  B. A day in which the range of a market (H – L) is greater than an established % of the value of the low of that day that defines "Big Range," such as 2%
  C. A day in which both the high and low represent also the weekly high and low
  D. A day that exceeds the highest price of the past two weeks

89. What type of trader would benefit most from knowing if a "Big Range Day" is in force?

    A. Day traders
    B. Position Traders
    C. Investors
    D. Buy and Hold investors

90. The calculation for a daily Pivot Point is…

    A. The three-day moving average
    B. The midpoint of the low and high of the previous day
    C. The sum of the open, high, low, and close of the previous day, divided by 4
    D. The sum of the high, low, and close of the previous day, divided by 3

91. True or false. By itself, the pivot point is not a powerful level of support or resistance. In most cases, the next day's trading will be above and below the pivot point.

92. The main things to remember about pivot points are:

    A. They are used in the calculation of support and resistance areas
    B. They are used in the calculation of Trend Indicator Points (TIP)
    C. They may act as support or resistance in lower time periods from which they are calculated
    D. All of the above

93. What is the Trend Indicator Point (TIP)? Choose all that apply.

    A. It is the average of the high, low, and close of the previous three bars
    B. It is the average of the open, high, low, and close of the previous three bars
    C. It is the average of the last three pivot points
    D. It is the average of the last three closes

94. The formula for TIP is:

    A. $(H + L + C) \div 3$
    B. $(PP_1 + PP_2 + PP_3) \div 3$, where $_{1, 2,}$ and $_3$ represent 3 consecutive days
    C. $(H - L) \div 2$, added to close
    D. $(H - L) \div 2$, subtracted from close

95. What is the TIP (Trend Indicator Point) for Day 4?

Day	H	L	C	PP	TIP
1	70.50	69.20	69.75		
2	71.28	69.36	71.07		
3	71.10	69.95	70.74		
4					

    A. 69.82
    B. 70.57
    C. 70.52
    D. 70.33

96. The main function of the TIP is to ….

    A. Determine the trend status of a market
    B. Determine support
    C. Determine resistance
    D. Determine the price objective of the current move

97. What are the *three* basic trend statuses of a market?

    A. Trend Run Up
    B. Trend Run Down
    C. Neutral
    D. Bubble

98. When is a market in a trend run up via the daily chart?

    A. When it closes three consecutive days above the daily TIP
    B. When it closes above the weekly TIP
    C. When it closes above the 15-day moving average
    D. When it closes three consecutive days above the daily TIP, and the third day is also an up day from the previous close

99. When is a market officially in a trend run down on the daily chart?

    A. When the close is below the daily TIP for three consecutive days
    B. When the close is below the most recent major cycle trough
    C. When the close is below the 15-day moving average
    D. When the close is below the daily TIP for three consecutive days and is down from the prior day's close

100. Under what circumstances can a market still be considered neutral even though it has closed three consecutive days below the daily TIP?

    A. When the close is down three consecutive days, but still above the weekly TIP
    B. When the close is below the daily TIP for three consecutive days, but the third day is an up day from the prior close
    C. When the close is below the daily TIP for three consecutive days, but still above the weekly TIP
    D. When the close is down three consecutive days, but still above the 15-day moving average

101. What is the formula for calculating the "predicted low," or S_1, for a time frame?

    A. Take the low of the previous time frame
    B. Take the High minus the low of the previous time frame, divide it by 2, and subtract that from the close
    C. Multiply the pivot point times 2, and then subtract the prior bar's high from that amount
    D. Multiply the prior bar's low by 2, and subtract the high of two bars earlier. That gives you the predicted low for the next bar.

102. What is the formula for calculating the "1x1," low, or S_2, for a time frame?

    A. Take the low of the previous time frame
    B. Take the low minus the high of the previous time frame, divide it by 2, and subtract that from the close
    C. Multiply the pivot point times 2, and then subtract the prior bar's high from that amount
    D. Multiply the prior bar's low by 2, and subtract the high of two bars earlier. That gives you the predicted low for the next bar.

103. What does the "support zone" for a day refer to?

    A. S_1 or the "predicted low" of the day
    B. S_2 or the "1x1" low of the day
    C. The value of a moving average that is 1/3 of a cycle's length if it is below the close of the prior day
    D. The range between S_1 and S_2

104. What is the formula for calculating the "predicted high," or R_1, for a time frame?

    A. Take the high of the previous time frame
    B. Take the high minus the low of the previous time frame, divide it by 2, and add that to the close
    C. Multiply the pivot point times 2, and then subtract the prior bar's low from that amount
    D. Multiply the prior bar's high by 2, and subtract from that amount the low of two bars earlier. That gives you the predicted high for the next bar.

105. What is the formula for calculating the "1x1," high, or R_2, for a time frame?

   A. Take the high of the previous time frame
   B. Take the low minus the high of the previous time frame, divide it by 2, and add that to the close
   C. Multiply the pivot point times 2, and then subtract the prior bar's low from that amount
   D. Multiply the prior bar's high by 2, and subtract from that amount the low of two bars earlier. That gives you the predicted high for the next bar.

106. What does the "resistance zone" for a day refer to?

   A. R_1 or the "predicted high" of the day
   B. R_2 or the "1x1" high of the day
   C. The value of a moving average that is 1/3 of a cycle's length if it is above the close of the prior day
   D. The range between R_1 and R_2

Use the following table for the next questions:

Day	H	L	C	PP	S_1	S_2	R_1	R_2
1	18.79	18.58	18.63					
2	18.70	18.51	18.65					
3	18.71	18.52	18.64					
4	18.88	18.71	18.73					
5	18.88	18.51	18.66					

107. The support zone for Day 2 (round off to nearest .005) is:

   A. 18.525 – 18.545
   B. 18.54 – 18.555
   C. 18.535 – 18.545
   D. 18.50 – 18.545

108. The resistance zone for Day 2 (rounded off to nearest .005) is:

   A. 18.725 – 18.735
   B. 18.73 – 18.745
   C. 18.67 - 18.68
   D. 18.73.5 - 18.75.5

109. Assuming the above table was for each day of a week, what would the support zone be for the next week?

   A. 18.45 – 18.49
   B. 18.645 – 18.665
   C. 18.475 – 18.485
   D. 18.655 – 18.685

110. Assuming the above table was for each day of a week, what would the resistance zone be for the next week?

   A. 18.815 – 18.835
   B. 18.845 – 18.855
   C. 18.735 – 1877.5
   D. 18.80 - 18.855

111. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "neutral" close?

   A. A close that is between support and resistance
   B. A close that is into daily support or resistance, but not below or above it
   C. A close that was down on the day after first taking our resistance
   D. A daily range that stayed within the boundaries of daily support and resistance

112. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "bearish" close?

   A. A close that is below daily support
   B. A close that is below daily support after having traded into daily resistance
   C. A close that is below daily support after having traded above daily resistance
   D. A close that is below daily resistance after having traded above daily resistance

113. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "very bearish" close (more than one answer may pertain)?

   A. A close that is below daily support
   B. A close that is below daily support after having traded into daily resistance
   C. A close that is below daily support after having traded above daily resistance
   D. A close that is below daily resistance after having traded above daily resistance

114. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "bearish trigger" close?

   A. A close that is below daily support
   B. A close that is below daily support after having traded into daily resistance
   C. A close that is below daily support after having traded above daily resistance
   D. A close that is below daily resistance after having traded above daily resistance

115. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "bullish" close?

    A. A close that is above daily resistance
    B. A close that is above daily resistance after having traded into daily support
    C. A close that is above daily resistance after having traded below daily support
    D. A close that is above daily support after having traded below daily support

116. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "very bullish" close? Choose all that apply.

    A. A close that is above daily resistance
    B. A close that is above daily resistance after having traded into daily support
    C. A close that is above daily resistance after having traded below daily support
    D. A close that is above daily support after having traded below daily support

117. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "bullish trigger" close?

    A. A close that is above daily resistance
    B. A close that is above daily resistance after having traded into daily support
    C. A close that is above daily resistance after having traded below daily support
    D. A close that is above daily support after having traded below daily support

118. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "bearish bias" close?

    A. A close into daily support
    B. A market that went into daily support, but closed below the daily PP
    C. A market that went into (but not above) daily resistance, but then closed between support and resistance without touching support
    D. A market that closed down on the day after being up most of the day

119. In labeling a market's daily activity in terms of support, resistance, and close, what constitutes a "bullish bias" close?

    A. A close into daily resistance
    B. A market that went into daily support, but closed above the daily PP
    C. A market that went into (but not below) daily support but then closed between support and resistance without touching resistance
    D. A market that closed up on the day after being down most of the day

120. When does a bullish sequence on a daily chart occur? Choose all that apply.

    A. There are two consecutive closes above daily resistance
    B. When a bullish trigger close is followed by a bullish close
    C. When a bullish bias day is followed by a bullish close
    D. When a neutral day is followed by a very bullish close

121. A bearish sequence on a weekly chart occurs when…

    A. There are two consecutive closes below weekly support
    B. A bearish trigger close is followed by a bearish close on a weekly chart
    C. A bearish week is followed by a bearish trigger close
    D. When a neutral week is followed by a very bearish close

The following questions relate to the table below of the weekly Crude Oil prices:

Day	H	L	C	PP	TIP	S_1	S_2	R1	R_2
1/9	52.73	46.83	48.36	53.49	55.26	50.83	51.23	54.54	54.94
1/16	51.27	44.20	48.69	48.05		45.16	44.83	52.23	51.90
1/23	49.09	45.35	45.59	46.68		43.72	44.27	47.46	48.01
1/30	48.35	43.58	48.24	46.72		45.86	45.09	50.63	49.86
2/6	54.24	46.67	51.60						
2/13	53.99	48.05	52.78						

122. What type of close best describes what happened on January 9?

    A. Bearish Trigger
    B. Bearish
    C. Very Bearish
    D. Neutral

123. What type of close best describes what happened on January 16?

    A. Bearish Trigger
    B. Bullish Trigger
    C. Bearish
    D. Bullish

124. What type of close best describes what happened on January 23?

    A. Bearish Trigger
    B. Bearish
    C. Very Bearish
    D. Neutral

125. What type of close best describes what happened on January 30?

    A. Bearish Trigger
    B. Bullish
    C. Very Bullish
    D. Neutral

126. What type of close best describes what happened on February 6?

    A. Bearish Bias
    B. Bearish Bias
    C. Bullish
    D. Very Bullish

127. What type of close best describes what happened on February 13 ?

    A. Bearish Trigger
    B. Bearish
    C. Mixed
    D. Neutral

128. A bearish crossover zone occurs when….

    A. The market has a gap down day
    B. The lowest price of daily resistance is below the highest price of the previous day's support zone
    C. When the daily support zone is below the weekly support zone
    D. When the market flip-flops from bullish to bearish

129. When does a bullish crossover zone occur?

    A. When the market has a gap up day
    B. When the lowest price of daily resistance is below the highest price of the previous day's support zone
    C. When the daily support zone is below the weekly support zone
    D. When the highest price of a daily support zone is above the lowest price of the prior's days resistance zone

Use the following chart for the final questions on this exam
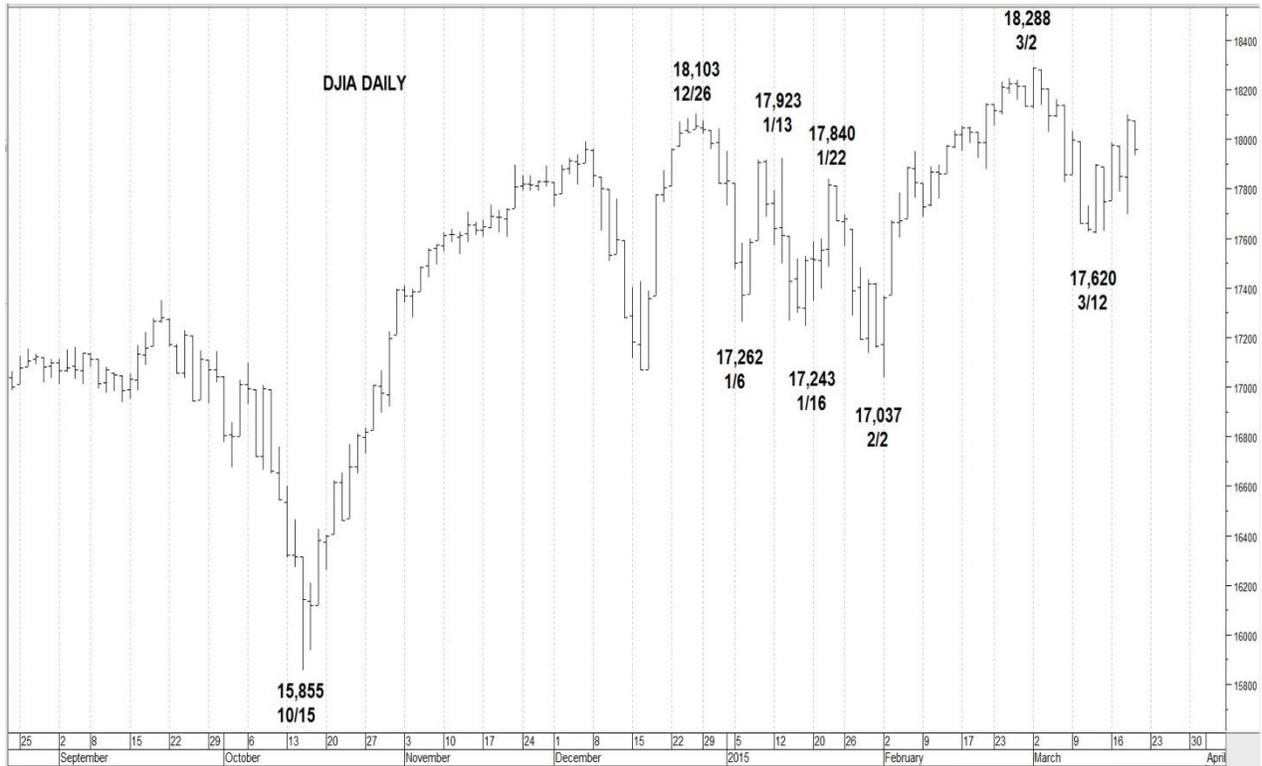
130. What type of cycle occurred on October 15? Use only the strongest cycle that applies.

   A. Trading cycle trough
   B. Major cycle trough
   C. Primary cycle crest
   D. Primary cycle trough

131. What type of cycle formed on December 26? Use only the strongest cycle that applies

   A. Trading cycle crest
   B. Major cycle crest
   C. Primary cycle crest
   D. Primary cycle trough

132. What type of cycle formed on February 2?

   A. Trading cycle trough
   B. Major cycle trough
   C. Primary cycle crest
   D. Primary cycle trough

133. How many weeks into the primary cycle was that cycle of February 2?

    A. 13
    B. 16
    C. 18
    D. 21

134. Which of the following would have been a "normal corrective decline" to a primary cycle trough following the high of December 26?

    A. 16,979 +/- 265
    B. 17,037 +/- 279
    C. 17,585 +/- 67
    D. 15,855 +/- 238

135. Which of the following could have been MCP downside price target(s) for the primary cycle trough? Choose all that apply.

    A. 16,980 +/- 132
    B. 17,082 +/- 120
    C. 16,905 +/- 89
    D. 16,865 +/- 101

136. What type of a cycle formed on March 2?

    A. Major cycle crest
    B. Half-primary cycle crest
    C. Primary cycle crest
    D. It could end up being any of these three at the time this chart was constructed

137. What type of cycle occurred on March 12? Use only the strongest that applies.

    A. Trading cycle trough
    B. Major cycle trough
    C. Half-primary cycle trough
    D. Primary cycle trough

138. What would have been a normal corrective decline price target for this low?

    A. 17,037 +/- 148
    B. 16,741 +/- 182
    C. 17,854 +/- 79
    D. 17,662 +/- 148

139. What is the MCP price target for the crest of this current primary cycle?

   A. 18,871 +/- 216
   B. 17,854 +/- 79
   C. 19,285 +/- 405
   D. 19,106 +/- 242

140. Which of the following would confirm this primary cycle has turned bearish after February 2? Choose the *best* answer.

   A. A close below 17,620
   B. A close below 15,855
   C. A close below 17,037
   D. Failure to exceed 18,288