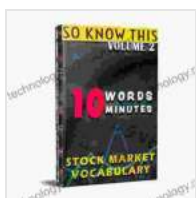


Stock Market Vocabulary 10 Words 10 Minutes Volume

The stock market is a complex and ever-changing landscape. To be successful, it is important to have a strong understanding of the vocabulary and concepts used in this field. In this article, we will provide you with 10 essential stock market terms that you need to know. We will also provide a brief explanation of each term, along with an example to help you understand its usage.

1. Stock

A stock is a security that represents ownership in a corporation. When you buy a stock, you are essentially buying a small piece of that company. Stocks are traded on stock exchanges, and their prices can fluctuate depending on a variety of factors, such as the company's performance, the overall economy, and investor sentiment.



Stock Market Vocabulary 10 Words 10 Minutes Volume 2: You Need to Know (Learn Stock Market Vocabulary: 10 WORDS in 10 MINUTES via Flash Cards) by Raj Kumar

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 4425 KB

Print length : 12 pages

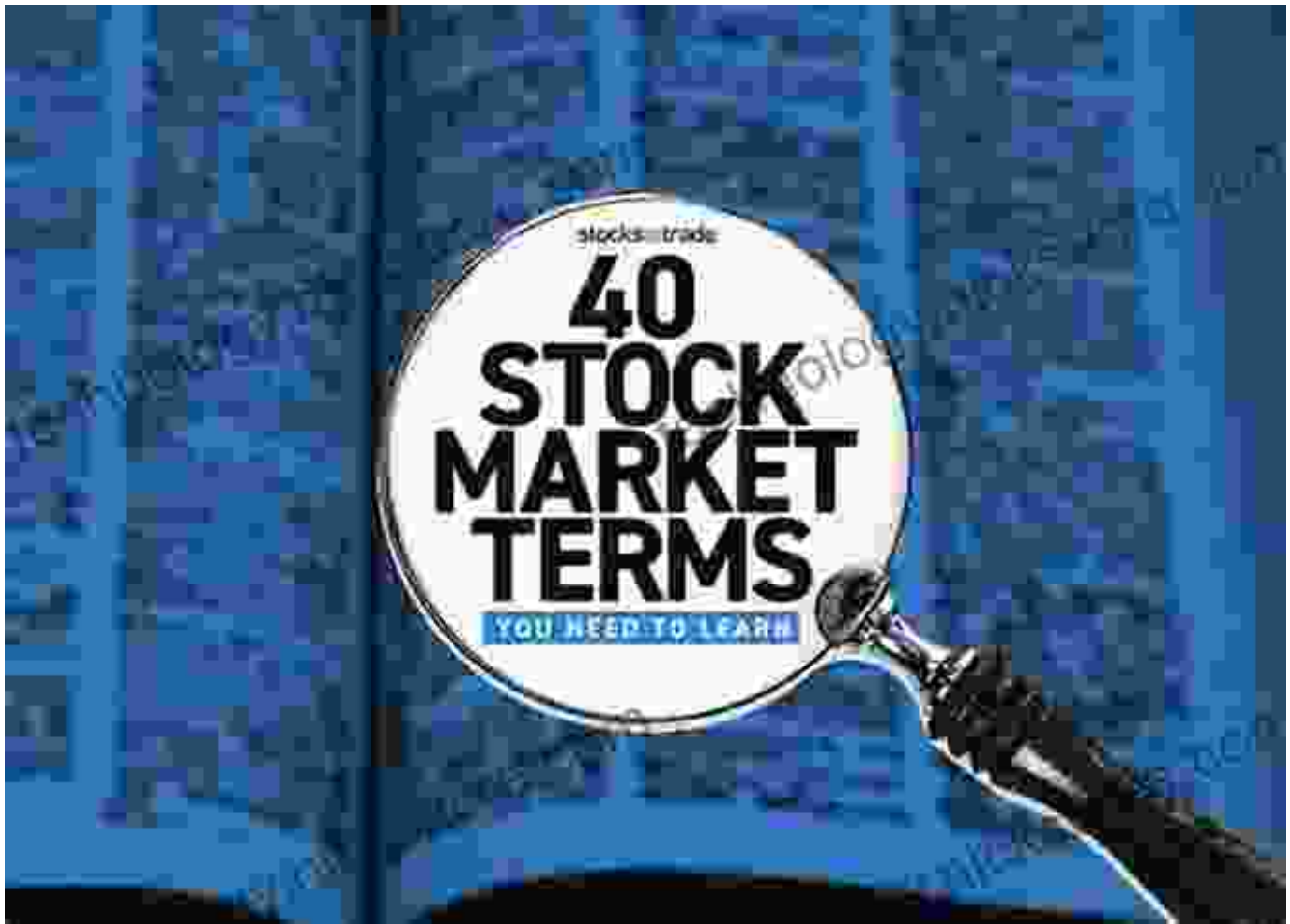
Lending : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

FREE

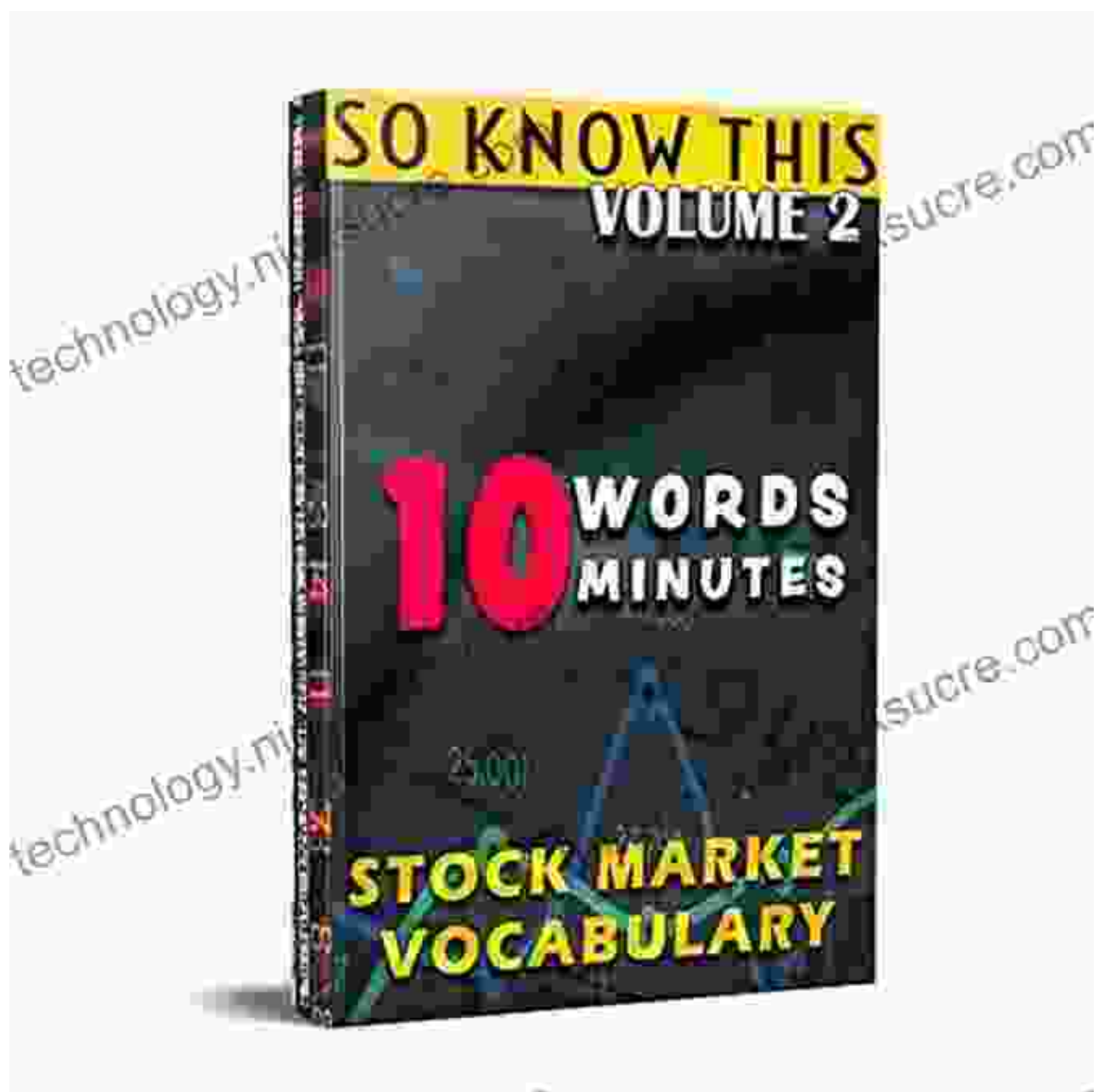
DOWNLOAD E-BOOK





2. Bond

A bond is a type of fixed-income security that represents a loan that an investor makes to a company or government. When you buy a bond, you are lending money to the issuer. In return, the issuer agrees to pay you interest on a regular basis and to repay the principal amount of the loan when it matures.



3. Mutual fund

A mutual fund is a type of investment fund that pools money from multiple investors and invests it in a diversified portfolio of stocks, bonds, or other securities. Mutual funds are managed by professional money managers, and they offer a variety of investment options to meet the needs of different investors.



The right choice for the long term

American Mutual Fund

Prospectus

Table of contents

- 1 Prospect summary
- 5 Fees and expenses of the fund
- 7 Investment objective, strategies and risks
- 9 Management and organization
- 11 Shareholder information
- 14 Creating a share plan
- 16 Purchase and exchange of shares
- 19 Sales charges
- 22 Sales charge reduction waivers
- 25 Rollovers from other mutual funds to IRAs
- 26 Methods of distribution
- 27 Other compensation to dealers
- 29 How to sell shares
- 30 Distributions and taxes
- 31 Financial highlights

The Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved of these securities. Further, it has not determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

4. Index fund

An index fund is a type of mutual fund that tracks the performance of a specific market index, such as the S&P 500 or the Nasdaq Composite. Index funds provide investors with a way to diversify their portfolios and gain exposure to a broad range of stocks or bonds.

[Click here to view the fund's statutory prospectus or statement of additional information.](#)



Vanguard Dividend Appreciation Index Fund Summary Prospectus

May 29, 2012

Investor Shares

Vanguard Dividend Appreciation Index Fund Investor Shares (VDIIX)

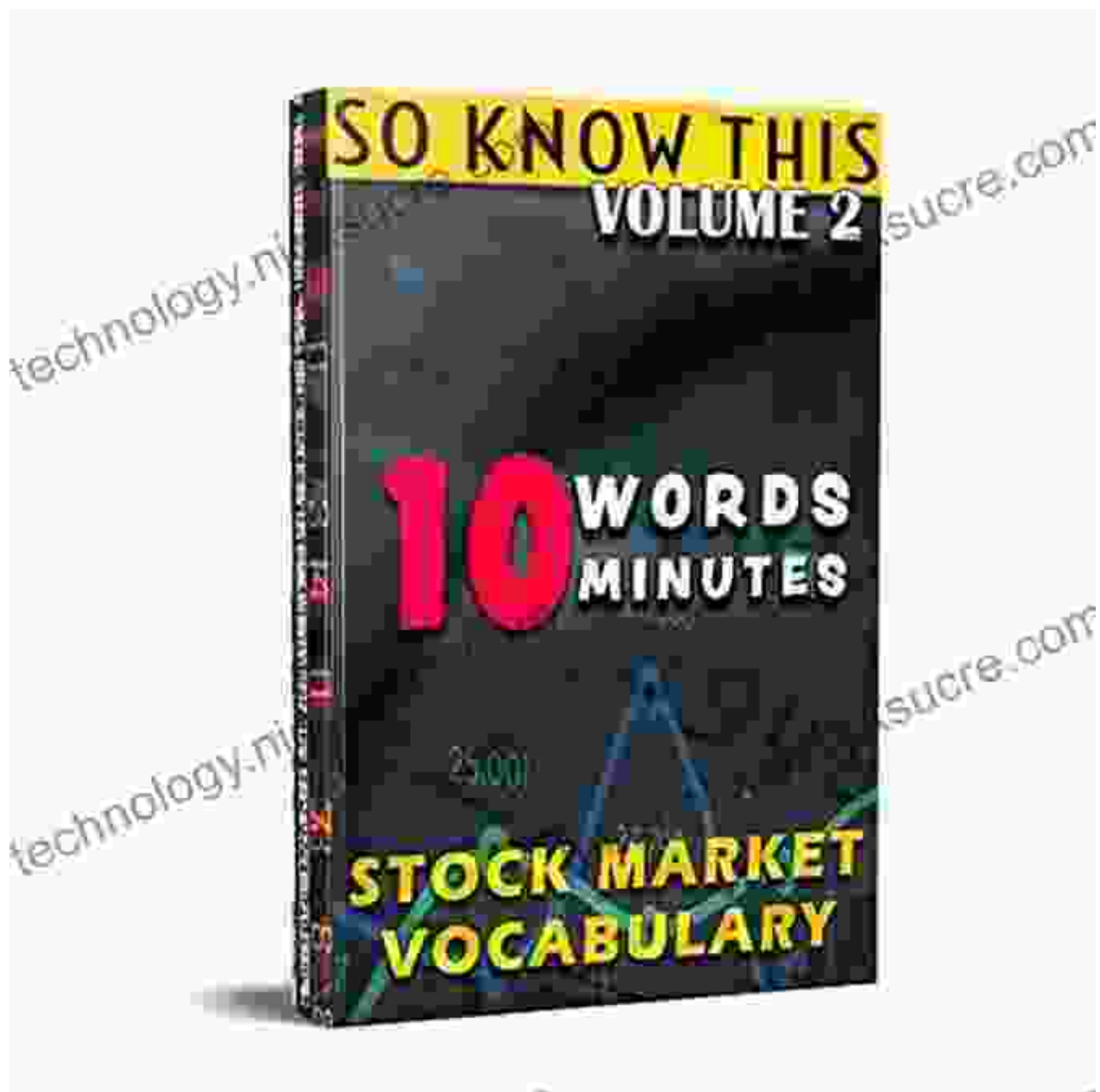
The Fund's statutory Prospectus and Statement of Additional Information dated May 29, 2012, are incorporated into and made part of this Summary Prospectus by reference.

Before you invest, you may want to review the Fund's Prospectus, which contains more information about the Fund and its risks. You can find the Fund's Prospectus and other information about the Fund online at www.vanguard.com/prospectus. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 800-662-7447 or by sending an e-mail request to online@vanguard.com.

The Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

5. ETF

An ETF (exchange-traded fund) is a type of investment fund that trades on a stock exchange, just like a stock. ETFs offer investors a way to diversify their portfolios and gain exposure to a variety of assets, such as stocks, bonds, or commodities.



6. Dividend

A dividend is a payment that a company makes to its shareholders on a regular basis, typically quarterly or annually. Dividends are paid out of the company's profits, and they can be a source of income for investors.



7. Capital gain

A capital gain is a profit that an investor makes when they sell an asset, such as a stock or a bond, for more than they paid for it. Capital gains can be either short-term or long-term, depending on how long the asset was held before it was sold.

Qualified Dividends and Capital Gain Tax Worksheet—Line 41

Keep for Your Records

Before you begin:

- Be sure you do not have to file Schedule D (use the instructions for Form 1040, line 13g, that begin on page 24)
- If you have capital gain distributions, be sure you checked the box on Form 1041 (if any).



1. Enter the amount from Form 1099-DIV, line 22	1.	
2. Enter the amount from Form 1099-DIV, line 2	2.	
3. Enter the amount from Form 1099-DIV, line 15a	3.	
4. Add lines 2 and 3	4.	
5. If you are claiming a dividend interest expense on Form 1088, enter the amount from line 8 of that form (do not include line 9)	5.	
6. Subtract line 5 from line 4. If zero or less, enter -0-	6.	
7. Subtract line 6 from line 1. If zero or less, enter -0-	7.	
8. Enter the smaller of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The amount on line 7 or \$55,000 if married filing jointly as qualifying widow/widower, \$27,500 if single or married filing separately, or \$100,000 if head of household 	8.	
9. Is the amount on line 7 equal to or more than the amount on line 8? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Skip lines 9 through 15; go to line 16 and check the "No" box <input type="checkbox"/> No—Enter the amount from line 7 	9.	
10. Subtract line 9 from line 8	10.	
11. Add the amounts from Form 1040, line 10b, and line 12	11.	
12. Enter the smaller of line 10 or line 11	12.	
13. Multiply line 12 by .05 (5%)	13.	
14. Subtract line 13 from line 10. If zero, go to line 16	14.	
15. Multiply line 14 by .18 (18%)	15.	
16. Are the amounts on lines 6 and 10 the same? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Yes—Skip lines 16 through 25; go to line 26 <input type="checkbox"/> No—Enter the smaller of line 1 or line 6 	16.	
17. Enter the amount from line 10 (if line 10 is blank, enter -0-)	17.	
18. Subtract line 17 from line 15	18.	
19. Add the amounts from Form 1040, line 12b, and line 2 above	19.	
20. Enter the amount from line 12 (if line 12 is blank, enter -0-)	20.	
21. Subtract line 20 from line 19	21.	
22. Enter the smaller of line 18 or line 21	22.	
23. Multiply line 22 by .15 (15%)	23.	
24. Subtract line 23 from line 18. If zero, go to line 26	24.	
25. Multiply line 24 by .20 (20%)	25.	
26. Figure the tax on the amount on line 7. Use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules, whichever applies	26.	
27. Add lines 13, 15, 23, 25, and 26	27.	
28. Figure the tax on the amount on line 1. Use the Tax Table or Tax Rate Schedules, whichever applies	28.	
29. Tax on all taxable income. Enter the smaller of line 27 or line 28 here and on Form 1040, line 41	29.	

8. Capital loss

A capital loss is a loss that an investor makes when they sell an asset, such as a stock or a bond, for less than they paid for it. Capital losses can be either short-term or long-term, depending on how long the asset was held before it was sold.

SCHEDULE D
(Form 1040)

Capital Gains and Losses

▶ Attach to Form 1040. ▶ See instructions for Schedule D (Form 1040).
▶ Use Schedule D-1 for more than 30 tax transactions for lines 7 and 8.

Call for 1040-1040
97
Additional
Reference No. **12**

Department of the Treasury
Internal Revenue Service
Supplemental Instructions for Form 1040

Your social security number

Part I Short-Term Capital Gains and Losses—Assets Held One Year or Less

1a	1b	1c	1d	1e	1f	1g
Description of property (Example: 100 shares XYZ Co.)	Identifying number (See instructions)	Realized gain or loss (See instructions)	Net short-term gain or loss (See page D-2)	Cost or other basis (See page D-4)	Adjusted cost or other basis (See page D-4)	Capital gain or loss (See instructions)
1						
2 Enter your short-term totals, if any, from Schedule D-1, line 2			2			
3 Total short-term sales price amounts. Add column (b) of lines 1 and 2			3			
4 Short-term gain from Forms 2110 and 8252, and short-term gain or loss from Forms 4884, 5781, and 8324				4		
5 Net short-term gain or loss from partnerships, S corporations, estates, and trusts from Schedule K-1				5		
6 Short-term capital loss carryover. Enter the amount from line 9 of your 1996 Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet				6		
7 Net short-term capital gain or loss. Combine lines 1 through 6 in column (g)				7		

Part II Long-Term Capital Gains and Losses—Assets Held More Than One Year

2a	2b	2c	2d	2e	2f	2g
Description of property (Example: 100 shares XYZ Co.)	Identifying number (See instructions)	Realized gain or loss (See instructions)	Net long-term gain or loss (See page D-2)	Cost or other basis (See page D-4)	Adjusted cost or other basis (See page D-4)	Capital gain or loss (See instructions)
8						
9 Enter your long-term totals, if any, from Schedule D-1, line 3			9			
10 Total long-term sales price amounts. Add column (b) of lines 8 and 9			10			
11 Gain from Form 8797, Part I, long-term gain from Forms 2110, 2439, and 8252, and long-term gain or loss from Forms 4884, 5781, and 8324				11		
12 Net long-term gain or loss from partnerships, S corporations, estates, and trusts from Schedule K-1				12		
13 Capital gain distributions				13		
14 Long-term capital loss carryover. Enter from 1996 column (d) and (e) the amount, if any, from line 14 of your 1996 Capital Loss Carryover Worksheet				14		
15 Combine lines 8 through 14 in column (g)				15		
16 Net long-term capital gain or loss. Combine lines 8 through 15 in column (g)				16		

20 Rate Gain or Loss includes all gains and losses in Part II, column (g), less exchanges or dispositions (including installment payments received) either: • Before July 7, 1997, or • After July 25, 1997, for assets held more than 1 year but not more than 18 months. It also includes ALL collectible gains and losses (as defined on page D-4).

For Raperwork Reduction Act notice, see Form 1040 instructions. Call for 1040-1040 Schedule D (Form 1040) 1997

9. Bear market

A bear market is a period of time when the stock market is declining. Bear markets are typically characterized by falling stock prices, investor pessimism, and a lack of confidence in the economy.

Bear Markets: How Deep Is Your Loss?

Length and depth of the latest S&P 500 bear markets

Start	End	Length of bear market (in months)	Length of recovery (in months)	S&P 500 decline
Jan 11, 1973	Oct 3, 1974	21	69	-48%
Nov 28, 1980	Aug 12, 1982	20	3	-27%
Aug 25, 1987	Dec 4, 1987	3	20	-34%
Jul 16, 1990	Oct 11, 1990	3	4	-20%
Mar 24, 2000	Oct 9, 2002	31	56	-49%
Oct 9, 2007	Mar 9, 2009	17	49	-57%
Feb 19, 2020	Mar 23, 2020	1	5	-34%
Jan 3, 2022*	?	?	?	-22%

* ongoing: as of market close on June 13, 2022
Sources: Yahoo Finance, Goldman Sachs, Statista

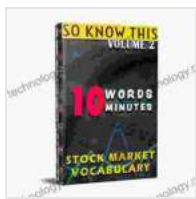


10. Bull market

A bull market is a period of time when the stock market is rising. Bull markets are typically characterized by rising stock prices, investor optimism, and a belief that the economy is strong.



These are just a few of the most important stock market terms that you need to know. By understanding these terms, you will be better equipped to make informed investment decisions and achieve your financial goals.



Stock Market Vocabulary 10 Words 10 Minutes Volume 2: You Need to Know (Learn Stock Market Vocabulary: 10 WORDS in 10 MINUTES via Flash Cards) by Raj Kumar

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

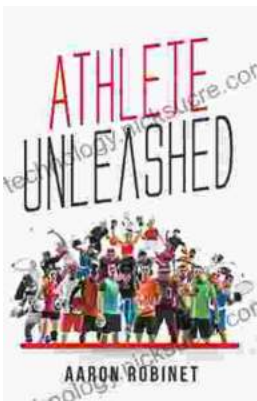
Language : English

File size : 4425 KB

Print length : 12 pages
Lending : Enabled
Screen Reader: Supported

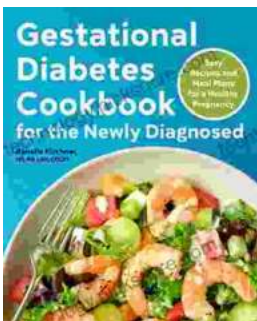
FREE

DOWNLOAD E-BOOK



Holistic Approach to Unleashing Your Best Inner Athlete

As an athlete, you know that success is not just about physical strength and endurance. It's also about mental and emotional well-being. In...



Easy Recipes And Meal Plans For Healthy Pregnancy

Congratulations on your pregnancy! This is an exciting time, but it can also be a time of change and adjustment. One of the most important things you...