

OPPENHEIMER Main Street Fund®

Prospectus dated October 28, 2014

NYSE Ticker Symbols

Class A MSIGX
Class B OMSBX
Class C MIGCX
Class R OMGNX
Class Y MIGYX
Class I OMSIX

As with all mutual funds, the Securities and Exchange Commission has not approved or disapproved the Fund's securities nor has it determined that this prospectus is accurate or complete. It is a criminal offense to represent otherwise.

Oppenheimer Main Street Fund® is a mutual fund that seeks capital appreciation. It emphasizes investments in common stocks based on analyses using fundamental research and quantitative models.

This prospectus contains important information about the Fund's objective, investment policies, strategies and risks. It also contains important information about how to buy and sell shares of the Fund and other account features. Please read this prospectus carefully before you invest and keep it for future reference about your account.

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THE FUND SUMMARY

Investment Objective. The Fund seeks capital appreciation.

Fees and Expenses of the Fund. This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold or redeem shares of the Fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts if you (or you and your spouse) invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$25,000 in certain funds in the Oppenheimer family of funds. More information about these and other discounts is available from your financial professional and in the section "About Your Account" beginning on page 13 of the prospectus and in the sections "How to Buy Shares" beginning on page 45 and "Appendix A" in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information.

Shareholder Fees (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class R	Class Y	Class I
Maximum Sales Charge (Load) imposed on purchases (as % of offering price)	5.75%	None	None	None	None	None
Maximum Deferred Sales Charge (Load) (as % of the lower of original offering price or redemption proceeds)	None	5%	1%	None	None	None
Annual Fund Operating Expenses¹ (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class A	Class B	Class C	Class R	Class Y	Class I
Management Fees	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%	0.46%
Distribution and/or Service (12b-1) Fees	0.25%	1.00%	1.00%	0.50%	None	None
Other Expenses	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.23%	0.04%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.94%	1.69%	1.69%	1.19%	0.69%	0.50%

1. Expenses have been restated to reflect current fees.

Example. The following Example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. The Example assumes that you invest \$10,000 in a class of shares of the Fund for the time periods indicated. The Example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions your expenses would be as follows:

	If shares are redeemed				If shares are not redeemed			
	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years	1 Year	3 Years	5 Years	10 Years
Class A	\$ 666	\$ 859	\$ 1,067	\$ 1,668	\$ 666	\$ 859	\$ 1,067	\$ 1,668
Class B	\$ 673	\$ 837	\$ 1,125	\$ 1,627	\$ 173	\$ 537	\$ 925	\$ 1,627
Class C	\$ 273	\$ 537	\$ 925	\$ 2,014	\$ 173	\$ 537	\$ 925	\$ 2,014
Class R	\$ 122	\$ 380	\$ 658	\$ 1,452	\$ 122	\$ 380	\$ 658	\$ 1,452
Class Y	\$ 71	\$ 221	\$ 385	\$ 861	\$ 71	\$ 221	\$ 385	\$ 861
Class I	\$ 51	\$ 161	\$ 280	\$ 630	\$ 51	\$ 161	\$ 280	\$ 630

Portfolio Turnover. The Fund pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it buys and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover rate may indicate higher transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Fund shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in the annual fund operating expenses or in the Example, affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 52% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies. The Fund mainly invests in common stocks of U.S. companies of different capitalization ranges. The Fund currently focuses on "larger capitalization" issuers, which are considered to be companies with market capitalizations equal to the companies in the Russell 1000. The portfolio managers use fundamental research and quantitative models to select securities for the Fund's portfolio, which is comprised of both growth and value stocks. While the process may change over time or vary in particular cases, in general the selection process currently uses:

- a fundamental approach in analyzing issuers on factors such as a company's financial performance and prospects, industry position, and business model and management strength. Industry outlook, market trends and general economic conditions may also be considered.
- quantitative models to rank securities within each sector to identify potential buy and sell candidates for further fundamental analysis. A number of company-specific factors are analyzed in constructing the models, including valuation, fundamentals and momentum.

The portfolio is constructed and regularly monitored based upon several analytical tools, including quantitative investment models. The Fund aims to maintain a broadly diversified portfolio across major economic sectors by applying investment parameters for both sector and position size. The portfolio managers use the following sell criteria: the stock price is approaching its target, deterioration in the company's competitive position, poor execution by the company's management, or identification of more attractive alternative investment ideas.

Principal Risks. The price of the Fund's shares can go up and down substantially. The value of the Fund's investments may change because of broad changes in the markets in which the Fund invests or because of poor investment selection, which could cause the Fund to underperform other funds with similar investment objectives. There is no assurance that the Fund will achieve its investment objective.

When you redeem your shares, they may be worth more or less than what you paid for them. *These risks mean that you can lose money by investing in the Fund.*

Main Risks of Investing in Stock. The value of the Fund's portfolio may be affected by changes in the stock markets. Stock markets may experience significant short-term volatility and may fall sharply at times. Different stock markets may behave differently from each other and U.S. stock markets may move in the opposite direction from one or more foreign stock markets.

The prices of individual stocks generally do not all move in the same direction at the same time and a variety of factors can affect the price of a particular company's stock. These factors may include, but are not limited to: poor earnings reports, a loss of customers, litigation against the company, general unfavorable performance of the company's sector or industry, or changes in government regulations affecting the company or its industry.

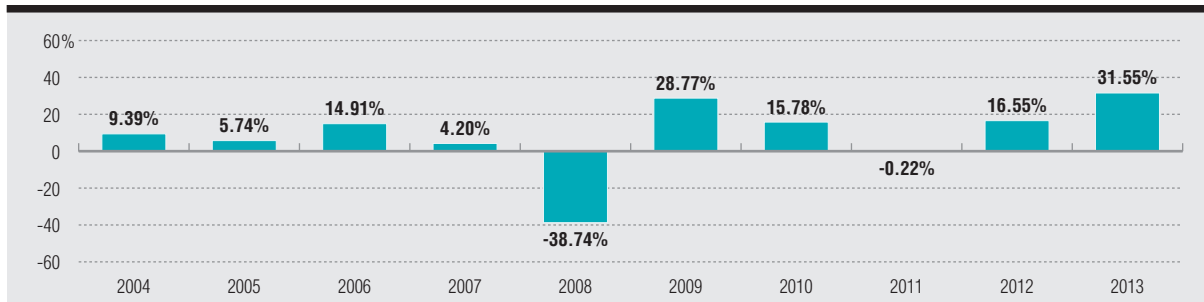
Industry and Sector Focus. At times the Fund may increase the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector. The prices of stocks of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. To some extent that risk may be limited by the Fund's policy of not concentrating its investments in any one industry.

Main Risks of Small- and Mid-Sized Companies. The stock prices of small- and mid-sized companies may be more volatile and their securities may be more difficult to sell than those of larger companies. They may not have established markets, may have fewer customers and product lines, may have unseasoned management or less management depth and may have more limited access to financial resources. Smaller companies may not pay dividends or provide capital gains for some time, if at all.

Who Is the Fund Designed For? The Fund is designed primarily for investors seeking capital appreciation. Those investors should be willing to assume the risks of short-term share price fluctuations that are typical for a fund that focuses on stock. The Fund is not designed for investors needing current income. The Fund is not a complete investment program. You should carefully consider your own investment goals and risk tolerance before investing in the Fund.

An investment in the Fund is not a deposit of any bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

The Fund's Past Performance. The bar chart and table below provide some indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance (for Class A shares) from calendar year to calendar year and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns for the periods of time shown in the table compare with those of a broad measure of market performance. The Fund's past investment performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily an indication of how the Fund will perform in the future. More recent performance information is available by calling the toll-free number on the back of this prospectus and on the Fund's website: <https://www.oppenheimerfunds.com/fund/MainStreetFund>



Sales charges and taxes are not included and the returns would be lower if they were. During the period shown, the highest return for a calendar quarter was 18.65% (2nd Qtr 09) and the lowest return was -22.27% (4th Qtr 08). For the period from January 1, 2014 through September 30, 2014 the cumulative return before sales charges and taxes was 7.04%.

The following table shows the average annual total returns for each class of the Fund's shares. After-tax returns are calculated using the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns, depending on your individual tax situation, may differ from those shown and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold their Fund shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts. After-tax returns are shown for only one class and after-tax returns for other classes will vary.

Average Annual Total Returns

for the periods ended December 31, 2013

	1 Year	5 Years (or life of class, if less)	10 Years (or life of class, if less)
Class A Shares (inception 2/3/1988)		7.2%	
Return Before Taxes	23.98%	16.54%	6.19%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	23.63%	16.39%	5.68%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	13.57%	13.42%	4.96%
Class B Shares (inception 10/3/1994)	25.35%	16.68%	6.33%
Class C Shares (inception 12/1/1993)	29.54%	17.06%	6.03%
Class R Shares (inception 3/1/2001)	30.19%	17.62%	6.52%
Class Y Shares (inception 11/1/1996)	31.90%	18.43%	7.27%
Class I Shares (inception 12/29/2011)	32.06%	24.02%	N/A
S&P 500 Index	32.39%	17.94%	7.41%
(reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)		23.93% ¹	

1. As of 12/31/2011

Investment Adviser. OFI Global Asset Management, Inc. (the “Manager”) is the Fund’s investment adviser. OppenheimerFunds, Inc. (the “Sub-Adviser”) is its sub-adviser.

Portfolio Managers. Manind (“Mani”) Govil, CFA, has been lead portfolio manager and Benjamin Ram has been co-portfolio manager of the Fund since May 2009. Paul Larson has been a co-portfolio manager of the Fund since February 28, 2014.

Purchase and Sale of Fund Shares. You can buy most classes of Fund shares with a minimum initial investment of \$1,000. Traditional and Roth IRA, Asset Builder Plan, Automatic Exchange Plan and government allotment plan accounts may be opened with a minimum initial investment of \$500. For wrap fee-based programs, salary reduction plans and other retirement plans and accounts, there is no minimum initial investment. Once your account is open, subsequent purchases may be made in any amount. For Class I shares, the minimum initial investment is \$5 million per account. The Class I share minimum initial investment will be waived for retirement plan service provider platforms.

Shares may be purchased through a financial intermediary or the Distributor and redeemed through a financial intermediary or the Transfer Agent on days the New York Stock Exchange is open for trading. Shareholders may purchase or redeem shares by mail, through the website at www.oppenheimerfunds.com or by calling 1.800.225.5677.

Share transactions may be paid by check, by Federal Funds wire or directly from or into your bank account.

Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases. Any investments for existing Class B share accounts will be made in Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund.

Taxes. Fund distributions are subject to Federal income tax as ordinary income or as capital gains and they may also be subject to state or local taxes, unless your shares are held in a tax-deferred account (in which case you may be taxed later, upon withdrawal of your investment from such account).

Payments to Broker-Dealers and Other Financial Intermediaries. If you purchase Fund shares through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank), the Fund, the Sub-Adviser, or their related companies may pay the intermediary for the sale of Fund shares and related services. These payments may create a conflict of interest by influencing the broker-dealer or other intermediary and your salesperson to recommend the Fund over another investment. Ask your salesperson or visit your financial intermediary’s website for more information.

About the Fund's Investments

The allocation of the Fund's portfolio among different types of investments will vary over time and the Fund's portfolio might not always include all of the different types of investments described below. The Statement of Additional Information contains additional information about the Fund's investment policies and risks.

The Fund's Principal Investment Strategies and Risks. The following strategies and types of investments are the ones that the Fund considers to be the most important in seeking to achieve its investment objective and the following risks are those the Fund expects its portfolio to be subject to as a whole.

Common Stock. Common stock represents an ownership interest in a company. It ranks below preferred stock and debt securities in claims for dividends and in claims for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. Common stocks may be exchange-traded or over-the-counter securities. Over-the-counter securities may be less liquid than exchange-traded securities.

Diversification and Concentration. The Fund is a diversified fund. It attempts to reduce its exposure to the risks of individual securities by diversifying its investments across a broad number of different issuers. The Fund will not concentrate its investments in issuers in any one industry. At times, however, the Fund may emphasize investments in some industries or sectors more than others. The prices of securities of issuers in a particular industry or sector may go up and down in response to changes in economic conditions, government regulations, availability of basic resources or supplies, or other events that affect that industry or sector more than others. To the extent that the Fund increases the relative emphasis of its investments in a particular industry or sector, its share values may fluctuate in response to events affecting that industry or sector. The Securities and Exchange Commission has taken the position that investment of more than 25% of a fund's total assets in issuers in the same industry constitutes concentration in that industry. That limit does not apply to securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities or securities issued by investment companies; however, securities issued by any one foreign government are considered to be part of a single "industry."

Small-Cap Investments. The Fund may invest in small-cap companies, including "unseasoned" companies that have been in operation for less than three years (including the operations of any predecessors). Small-cap companies may be developing new products or services that the Fund believes have relatively favorable prospects. They may be expanding into new and growing markets that might enable them to achieve a favorable market position. In many instances, the securities of smaller companies are traded over-the-counter or on a regional securities exchange, where the frequency and volume of trading is substantially less than is typical for securities of larger companies traded on national securities exchanges. Therefore, the securities of smaller companies may be subject to wider price fluctuations and may be less liquid.

Mid-Cap Investments. Mid-cap companies are generally companies that have completed their initial start-up cycle, and in many cases have established markets and developed seasoned management teams. The portfolio manager searches for stocks of mid-cap companies that have the financial stability approximating that of larger companies and the high growth potential associated with smaller companies.

The Fund measures the market capitalization of an issuer at the time of investment. Because the relative sizes of companies change over time as the stock market changes, the Fund's definition of what is a "mid-cap" company may change over time as well. After the Fund buys their stock, individual companies may grow and no longer fall within the Fund's definition of a "mid-cap" issuer. Although the Fund is not required to sell the stock of companies whose market capitalizations have grown beyond the Fund's mid-cap definition, it might sell some of those holdings to try to lower the dollar-weighted median capitalization of its portfolio. That might cause the Fund to realize capital gains on the investment and could increase taxable distributions to shareholders.

Other Investment Strategies and Risks. The Fund can also use the investment techniques and strategies described below. The Fund might not use all of these techniques or strategies or might only use them from time to time.

Other Equity Securities. In addition to common stocks, the Fund can invest in other equity or "equity equivalents" securities such as preferred stocks or convertible securities. Preferred stocks generally pay a dividend and rank ahead of common stocks and behind debt securities in claims for dividends and for assets of the issuer in a liquidation or bankruptcy. The dividend rate of preferred stocks may cause their prices to behave more like those of debt securities. A convertible security is one that can be converted into or exchanged for common stock of an issuer within a particular period of time at a specified price, upon the occurrence of certain events or according to a price formula. Convertible securities offer the Fund the ability to participate in stock market movements while also seeking some current income. Convertible debt securities pay interest and convertible preferred stocks pay dividends until they mature or are converted, exchanged or redeemed. The Fund considers some convertible securities to be "equity equivalents" because they are convertible into common stock. The credit ratings of those convertible securities generally have less impact on the investment decision, although they are still subject to credit and interest rate risk.

Master Limited Partnerships. The Fund may invest in publicly traded limited partnerships known as "master limited partnerships" or MLPs. MLPs issue units that are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission and are freely tradable on a securities exchange or in the over-the-counter market. An MLP consists of one or more general partners, who conduct the business, and one or more limited partners, who contribute capital. The Fund, as a limited partner, normally would not be liable for the debts of the MLP beyond the amounts the Fund has contributed, but would not be shielded to the same extent that a shareholder of a corporation would be. In certain circumstances creditors of an MLP would have the right to seek return of capital distributed to a limited partner. This right of an MLP's creditors would continue after the Fund sold its investment in the MLP. MLPs are typically real estate, oil and gas and equipment leasing vehicles, but they also finance movies, research and development, and other projects.

Exchange-Traded Funds. The Fund can invest in exchange-traded funds (ETFs), which are typically open-end funds or unit investment trusts listed on a stock exchange. The Fund might do so as a way of gaining exposure to securities represented by the ETF's portfolio at times when the Fund may not be able to buy those securities directly. As a shareholder of an ETF, the Fund would be subject to its ratable

share of that ETF's expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. At the same time, the Fund would bear its own management fees and expenses. The Fund does not intend to invest in ETFs unless the portfolio manager believes that the potential benefits of the investment justify the expenses. The Fund's investments in the securities of ETFs are subject to the limits that apply to investments in investment companies under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

Debt Securities. The Fund does not focus on debt securities as a principal investment strategy, however debt securities are one of the other investments that the Fund may use. The Fund may invest in debt securities to seek income, for liquidity or for hedging purposes.

The debt securities the Fund buys may be of any maturity. The Fund's debt securities may be rated by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's Investors Service or Standard & Poor's Ratings Services or may be unrated. "Investment grade" refers to securities that are rated in one of the top four rating categories. The Fund can invest up to 25% of its total assets in debt securities that are rated below investment grade, also referred to as "junk bonds." The Fund cannot invest more than 10% of its assets in lower-grade non-convertible debt securities and currently does not intend to invest more than 10% of its assets in lower-grade debt securities of any type.

- **Interest Rate Risk.** Interest rate risk is the risk that rising interest rates, or an expectation of rising interest rates in the near future, will cause the values of the Fund's investments in debt securities to decline. The values of debt securities usually change when prevailing interest rates change. When interest rates rise, the values of outstanding debt securities generally fall, and those securities may sell at a discount from their face amount. When interest rates fall, the decrease in values of outstanding debt securities may not be offset by higher income from new investments. When interest rates fall, the values of already-issued debt securities generally rise. However, when interest rates fall, the Fund's investments in new securities may be at lower yields and may reduce the Fund's income. The values of longer-term debt securities usually change more than the values of shorter-term debt securities when interest rates change; thus, interest rate risk is usually greater for securities with longer maturities or durations. "Zero-coupon" or "stripped" securities may be particularly sensitive to interest rate changes. Risks associated with rising interest rates are heightened given that interest rates in the U.S. are at, or near, historic lows. Interest rate changes may have different effects on the values of mortgage-related securities because of prepayment and extension risks.
- **Duration Risk.** Duration risk is the risk that longer-duration debt securities are more likely to decline in price than shorter-duration debt securities, in a rising interest-rate environment. Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a debt security or portfolio to interest rate changes. "Effective duration" attempts to measure the expected percentage change in the value of a bond or portfolio resulting from a change in prevailing interest rates. The change in the value of a bond or portfolio can be approximated by multiplying its duration by a change in interest rates. For example, if a bond has an effective duration of three years, a 1% increase in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to decline about 3% while a 1% decrease in general interest rates would be expected to cause the bond's value to increase 3%. The duration of a debt security may be equal to or shorter than the full maturity of a debt security.
- **Credit Risk.** Credit risk is the risk that the issuer of a security might not make interest and principal payments on the security as they become due. U.S. government securities generally have lower credit risks than securities issued by private issuers or certain foreign governments. If an issuer fails to pay interest, the Fund's income might be reduced, and if an issuer fails to repay principal, the value of the security might fall and the Fund could lose the amount of its investment in the security. The extent of this risk varies based on the terms of the particular security and the financial condition of the issuer. A downgrade in an issuer's credit rating or other adverse news about an issuer, for any reason, can reduce the market value of that issuer's securities.
- **Credit Spread Risk.** Credit spread risk is the risk that credit spreads (i.e., the difference in yield between securities that is due to differences in their credit quality) may increase when the market expects lower-grade bonds to default more frequently. Widening credit spreads may quickly reduce the market values of the Fund's lower-rated and unrated securities. Some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.
- **Extension Risk.** Extension risk is the risk that, if interest rates rise rapidly, repayments of principal on certain debt securities may occur at a slower rate than expected, and the expected maturity of those securities could lengthen as a result. Securities that are subject to extension risk generally have a greater potential for loss when prevailing interest rates rise, which could cause their values to fall sharply. Extension risk is particularly prevalent for a callable security where an increase in interest rates could result in the issuer of that security choosing not to redeem the security as anticipated on the security's call date. Such a decision by the issuer could have the effect of lengthening the debt security's expected maturity, making it more vulnerable to interest rate risk and reducing its market value.
- **Reinvestment Risk.** Reinvestment risk is the risk that when interest rates fall, the Fund may be required to reinvest the proceeds from a security's sale or redemption at a lower interest rate. Callable bonds are generally subject to greater reinvestment risk than non-callable bonds.
- **Prepayment Risk.** Certain fixed-income securities (in particular mortgage-related securities) are subject to the risk of unanticipated prepayment. Prepayment risk is the risk that, when interest rates fall, the issuer will redeem the security prior to the security's expected maturity, or that borrowers will repay the loans that underlie these fixed-income securities more quickly than expected, thereby causing the issuer of the security to repay the principal prior to expected maturity. The Fund may need to reinvest the proceeds at a lower interest rate, reducing its income. Securities subject to prepayment risk generally offer less potential for gains when prevailing interest rates fall. If the Fund buys those securities at a premium, accelerated prepayments on those securities could cause the Fund to lose a portion of its principal investment. The impact of prepayments on the price of a security may be difficult to predict and may increase the security's price volatility. Interest-only and principal-only securities are especially sensitive to interest rate changes, which can affect not only their prices but can also change the income flows and repayment assumptions about those investments.
- **Event Risk.** If an issuer of debt securities is the subject of a buyout, debt restructuring, merger or recapitalization that increases its debt load, it could interfere with its ability to make timely payments of interest and principal and cause the value of its debt securities to fall.

Fixed-Income Market Risks. The fixed-income securities market can be susceptible to unusual volatility and illiquidity. Volatility and illiquidity may be more pronounced in the case of lower-rated and unrated securities. Liquidity can decline unpredictably in response to overall economic conditions or credit tightening. Increases in volatility and decreases in liquidity may be caused by a rise in interest rates (or the expectation of a rise in interest rates), which are at or near historic lows in the U.S. and in other countries. During times of reduced

market liquidity, the Fund may not be able to readily sell bonds at the prices at which they are carried on the Fund's books. If the Fund needed to sell large blocks of bonds to meet shareholder redemption requests or to raise cash, those sales could further reduce the bonds' prices. An unexpected increase in Fund redemption requests, which may be triggered by market turmoil or an increase in interest rates, could cause the Fund to sell its holdings at a loss or at undesirable prices. Similarly, the prices of the Fund's holdings could be adversely affected if an investment account managed similarly to that of the Fund were to experience significant redemptions and those accounts were required to sell its holdings at an inopportune time. The liquidity of an issuer's securities may decrease as result of a decline in an issuer's credit rating, the occurrence of an event that causes counterparties to avoid transacting with the issuer, or an increase in the issuer's cash outflows. A lack of liquidity or other adverse credit market conditions may hamper the Fund's ability to sell the debt securities in which it invests or to find and purchase suitable debt instruments.

Economic and other market developments can adversely affect fixed-income securities markets in the United States, Europe and elsewhere. At times, participants in debt securities markets may develop concerns about the ability of certain issuers of debt securities to make timely principal and interest payments, or they may develop concerns about the ability of financial institutions that make markets in certain debt securities to facilitate an orderly market. Those concerns may impact the market price or value of those debt securities and may cause increased volatility in those debt securities or debt securities markets. Under some circumstances, as was the case during the latter half of 2008 and early 2009, those concerns could cause reduced liquidity in certain debt securities markets.

Following the financial crisis, the Federal Reserve has sought to stabilize the economy by keeping the federal funds rate at or near zero percent. The Federal Reserve has also purchased large quantities of securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, pursuant to its monetary stimulus program known as "quantitative easing". As the Federal Reserve tapers its securities purchases pursuant to quantitative easing or raises the federal funds rate, there is a risk that interest rates may rise and cause fixed-income investors to move out of fixed-income securities, which may also increase redemptions in fixed-income mutual funds.

In addition, although the fixed-income securities markets have grown significantly in the last few decades, regulations and business practices have led some financial intermediaries to curtail their capacity to engage in trading (i.e., "market making") activities for certain debt securities. As a result, dealer inventories of fixed-income securities, which provide an indication of the ability of financial intermediaries to make markets in fixed-income securities, are at or near historic lows relative to market size. Because market makers help stabilize the market through their financial intermediary services, further reductions in dealer inventories could have the potential to decrease liquidity and increase volatility in the fixed-income securities markets.

Risks of Below-Investment-Grade Securities. Below-investment-grade securities (also referred to as "junk bonds") generally have higher yields than securities rated in the higher rating categories but also have higher risk profiles. Below-investment-grade securities are considered to be speculative and entail greater risk with respect to the ability of the issuer to timely repay principal and pay interest or dividends in accordance with the terms of the obligation and may have more credit risk than investment-grade rated securities, especially during times of weakening economic conditions or rising interest rates. These additional risks mean that the Fund may not receive the anticipated level of income from these securities, and the Fund's net asset value may be affected by declines in the value of lower-grade securities. The major risks of below-investment-grade securities include:

- Prices of below-investment-grade securities are subject to extreme price fluctuations, even under normal market conditions. Adverse changes in an issuer's industry and general economic conditions may have a greater impact on the prices of below-investment-grade securities than on the prices of higher-rated fixed-income securities.
- Below-investment-grade securities may be issued by less creditworthy issuers and may be more likely to default than investment-grade securities. Issuers of below-investment-grade securities may have more outstanding debt relative to their assets than issuers of higher-grade securities. Issuers of below-investment-grade securities may be unable to meet their interest or principal payment obligations because of an economic downturn, specific issuer developments, or the unavailability of additional financing.
- In the event of an issuer's bankruptcy, claims of other creditors may have priority over the claims of below-investment-grade securities holders.
- Below-investment-grade securities may be less liquid than higher rated fixed-income securities, even under normal market conditions. There are fewer dealers in the below-investment-grade securities market and there may be significant differences in the prices quoted by the dealers. Because they are less liquid, judgment may play a greater role in valuing certain of the Fund's securities than is the case with securities trading in a more liquid market.
- Below-investment-grade securities typically contain redemption provisions that permit the issuer of the securities containing such provisions to redeem the securities at its discretion. If the issuer redeems below-investment-grade securities, the Fund may have to invest the proceeds in securities with lower yields and may lose income.
- Below-investment-grade securities markets may be more susceptible to real or perceived adverse credit, economic, or market conditions than higher rated securities.

Credit Quality. The Fund may invest in securities that are rated or unrated. "Investment-grade" securities are those rated within the four highest rating categories by nationally recognized statistical rating organizations such as Moody's or Standard & Poor's (or, in the case of unrated securities, determined by the investment adviser to be comparable to securities rated investment-grade). "Below-investment-grade" securities are those that are rated below those categories, which are also referred to as "junk bonds." While securities rated within the fourth highest category by Standard & Poor's (meaning BBB+, BBB or BBB-) or by Moody's (meaning Baa1, Baa2 or Baa3) are considered "investment-grade," they have some speculative characteristics. If two or more nationally recognized statistical rating organizations have assigned different ratings to a security, the investment adviser uses the highest rating assigned.

Credit ratings evaluate the expectation that scheduled interest and principal payments will be made in a timely manner. They do not reflect any judgment of market risk. Ratings and market value may change from time to time, positively or negatively, to reflect new developments regarding the issuer. Rating organizations might not change their credit rating of an issuer in a timely manner to reflect events that could affect the issuer's ability to make timely payments on its obligations. In selecting securities for its portfolio and evaluating their income potential and credit risk, the Fund does not rely solely on ratings by rating organizations but evaluates business, economic and other factors affecting issuers as well. Many factors affect an issuer's ability to make timely payments, and the credit risk of a particular

security may change over time. The investment adviser also may use its own research and analysis to assess those risks. If a bond is insured, it will usually be rated by the rating organizations based on the financial strength of the insurer. The rating categories are described in an Appendix to the Statement of Additional Information.

Unrated Securities. Because the Fund purchases securities that are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization, the investment adviser may internally assign ratings to those securities, after assessing their credit quality and other factors, in categories similar to those of nationally recognized statistical rating organizations. There can be no assurance, nor is it intended, that the investment adviser's credit analysis process is consistent or comparable with the credit analysis process used by a nationally recognized statistical rating organization. Unrated securities are considered "investment-grade" or "below-investment-grade" if judged by the investment adviser to be comparable to rated investment-grade or below-investment-grade securities. The investment adviser's rating does not constitute a guarantee of the credit quality. In addition, some unrated securities may not have an active trading market or may trade less actively than rated securities, which means that the Fund might have difficulty selling them promptly at an acceptable price.

In evaluating the credit quality of a particular security, whether rated or unrated, the investment adviser will normally take into consideration a number of factors such as, if applicable, the financial resources of the issuer, the underlying source of funds for debt service on a security, the issuer's sensitivity to economic conditions and trends, any operating history of the facility financed by the obligation, the degree of community support for the financed facility, the capabilities of the issuer's management, and regulatory factors affecting the issuer or the particular facility.

A reduction in the rating of a security after the Fund buys it will not require the Fund to dispose of the security. However, the investment adviser will evaluate such downgraded securities to determine whether to keep them in the Fund's portfolio.

Foreign Investing. The Fund can buy securities issued by companies or governments in any country, including in developing or emerging market countries. While there is no limit on the Fund's foreign investments, the Fund does not currently plan to invest a significant amount of its assets in securities of foreign issuers but may do so in the future.

Risks of Foreign Investing. Foreign securities are subject to special risks. Foreign issuers are usually not subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements that U.S. companies are subject to, which may make it difficult for the Fund to evaluate a foreign company's operations or financial condition. A change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency and in the value of any income or distributions the Fund may receive on those securities. The value of foreign investments may be affected by exchange control regulations, foreign taxes, higher transaction and other costs, delays in settlement of transactions, changes in economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad, expropriation or nationalization of a company's assets, or other political and economic factors. These risks may be greater for investments in developing or emerging market countries.

While foreign securities may offer special investment opportunities, they are also subject to special risks.

- **Foreign Market Risk.** If there are fewer investors in a particular foreign market, securities traded in that market may be less liquid and more volatile than U.S. securities. Foreign markets may also be subject to delays in the settlement of transactions and difficulties in pricing securities. If the Fund is delayed in settling a purchase or sale transaction, it may not receive any return on the invested assets or it may lose money if the value of the security declines. It may also be more expensive for the Fund to buy or sell securities in certain foreign markets than in the United States, which may increase the Fund's expense ratio. Foreign securities may trade on weekends or other days when the Fund does not price its shares. As a result, the value of the Fund's net assets may change on days when you will not be able to purchase or redeem the Fund's shares.
- **Foreign Economy Risk.** Foreign economies may be more vulnerable to political or economic changes than the U.S. economy. They may be more concentrated in particular industries or may rely on particular resources or trading partners to a greater extent. Certain foreign economies may be adversely affected by shortages of investment capital or by high rates of inflation. Changes in economic or monetary policy in the U.S. or abroad may also have a greater impact on the economies of certain foreign countries.
- **Foreign Governmental and Regulatory Risks.** Foreign companies may not be subject to the same accounting and disclosure requirements as U.S. companies. As a result there may be less accurate information available regarding a foreign company's operations and financial condition. Foreign companies may be subject to capital controls, nationalization, or confiscatory taxes. Some countries also have restrictions that limit foreign ownership and may impose penalties for increases in the value of the Fund's investment. The value of the Fund's foreign investments may be affected if it experiences difficulties in enforcing legal judgments in foreign courts.
- **Foreign Currency Risk.** A change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of securities denominated in that foreign currency. If the U.S. dollar rises in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth less in U.S. dollars and if the U.S. dollar decreases in value against a foreign currency, a security denominated in that currency will be worth more in U.S. dollars. The dollar value of foreign investments may also be affected by exchange controls. The Fund can also invest in derivative instruments linked to foreign currencies. The change in value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a change in the U.S. dollar value of derivatives linked to that foreign currency.
- **Foreign Custody Risk.** There may be very limited regulatory oversight of certain foreign banks or securities depositories that hold foreign securities and foreign currency and the laws of certain countries may limit the ability to recover such assets if a foreign bank or depository or their agents goes bankrupt.
- **Time Zone Arbitrage.** If the Fund invests a significant amount of its assets in foreign securities, it may be exposed to "time-zone arbitrage" attempts by investors seeking to take advantage of differences in the values of foreign securities that might result from events that occur after the close of the foreign securities market on which a security is traded and before the close of the New York Stock Exchange that day, when the Fund's net asset value is calculated. If such time zone arbitrage were successful, it might dilute the interests of other shareholders. However, the Fund's use of "fair value pricing" under certain circumstances, to adjust the closing market prices of foreign securities to reflect what the Sub-Adviser and the Board believe to be their fair value, may help deter those activities.

The Fund may purchase American Depositary Shares ("ADS") as part of American Depositary Receipt ("ADR") issuances, which are negotiable certificates issued by a U.S. bank representing a specified number of shares in a foreign stock traded on a U.S. exchange. They are subject to some of the special considerations and risks, discussed above, that apply to foreign securities traded and held abroad.

Special Risks of Developing and Emerging Markets. Developing or emerging market countries generally have less developed securities markets or exchanges. Securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries may be more difficult to sell at an acceptable price and their prices may be more volatile than securities of issuers in countries with more mature markets. Settlements of trades may be subject to greater delays so that the proceeds of a sale of a security may not be received on a timely basis. The economies of developing or emerging market countries may be more dependent on relatively few industries that may be highly vulnerable to local and global changes. Developing or emerging market countries may have less developed legal and accounting systems, and investments in those countries may be subject to greater risks of government restrictions, including confiscatory taxation, expropriation or nationalization of company assets, restrictions on foreign ownership of local companies and restrictions on withdrawing assets from the country. Their governments may also be more unstable than the governments of more developed countries. The value of the currency of a developing or emerging market country may fluctuate more than the currencies of countries with more mature markets. Investments in securities of issuers in developing or emerging market countries may be considered speculative.

Derivative Investments. The Fund can invest in “derivative” instruments. A derivative is an instrument whose value depends on (or is derived from) the value of an underlying security, asset, interest rate, index or currency. Derivatives may allow the Fund to increase or decrease its exposure to certain markets or risks.

The Fund may use derivatives to seek to increase its investment return or for hedging purposes. The Fund is not required to use derivatives in seeking its investment objective or for hedging and might not do so.

Options, futures, options on futures, options on indices, and forward contracts are some of the derivatives that the Fund may use. The Fund may also use other types of derivatives that are consistent with its investment strategies or for hedging.

Hedging. Hedging transactions are intended to reduce the risks of securities in the Fund’s portfolio. At times, however, a hedging instrument’s value might not be correlated with the investment it is intended to hedge, and the hedge might be unsuccessful. If the Fund uses a hedging instrument at the wrong time or judges market conditions incorrectly, the strategy could reduce its return or create a loss.

Risks of Derivative Investments. Derivatives may be volatile and may involve significant risks. The underlying security, obligor or other instrument on which a derivative is based, or the derivative itself, may not perform as expected. For some derivatives, it is possible to lose more than the amount invested in the derivative investment. In addition, some derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the Fund’s initial investment. Certain derivative investments held by the Fund may be illiquid, making it difficult to close out an unfavorable position. Derivative transactions may require the payment of premiums and may increase portfolio turnover. Derivatives are subject to credit risk, since the Fund may lose money on a derivative investment if the issuer or counterparty fails to pay the amount due. As a result of these risks, the Fund could realize little or no income or lose money from the investment, or the use of a derivative for hedging might be unsuccessful.

In addition, under financial reform legislation currently being implemented, certain over-the-counter derivatives, including certain interest rate swaps and certain credit default swaps, are (or soon will be) required to be executed on a regulated market and/or cleared through a clearinghouse, which may result in increased margin requirements and costs for the Fund. It is unclear how these regulatory changes will affect counterparty risk, and entering into a derivative transaction that is cleared may entail further risks and costs, including the counterparty risk of the clearinghouse and the futures commission merchant through which the Fund accesses the clearinghouse.

Investments in Other Investment Companies. The Fund can also invest in the securities of other investment companies, which can include open-end funds, closed-end funds, unit investment trusts and business development companies subject to the limits of the Investment Company Act. One reason the Fund might do so is to gain exposure to segments of the markets represented by another fund, at times when the Fund might not be able to buy the particular type of securities directly. As a shareholder of an investment company, the Fund would be subject to its ratable share of that investment company’s expenses, including its advisory and administration expenses. The Fund does not intend to invest in other investment companies unless it is believed that the potential benefits of the investment justify the expenses. The Fund’s investments in the securities of other investment companies are subject to the limits that apply to those types of investments under the Investment Company Act.

Illiquid and Restricted Securities. Investments that do not have an active trading market, or that have legal or contractual limitations on their resale, are generally referred to as “illiquid” securities. Illiquid securities may be difficult to value or to sell promptly at an acceptable price or may require registration under applicable securities laws before they can be sold publicly. Securities that have limitations on their resale are referred to as “restricted securities.” Certain restricted securities that are eligible for resale to qualified institutional purchasers may not be regarded as illiquid.

The Fund will not invest more than 10% of its net assets in illiquid or restricted securities. The Board can increase that limit to 15%. The Sub-Adviser monitors the Fund’s holdings of illiquid securities on an ongoing basis to determine whether to sell any of those securities to maintain adequate liquidity.

Conflicts of Interest. The investment activities of the Manager, the Sub-Adviser and their affiliates in regard to other accounts they manage may present conflicts of interest that could disadvantage the Fund and its shareholders. The Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may provide investment advisory services to other funds and accounts that have investment objectives or strategies that differ from, or are contrary to, those of the Fund. That may result in another fund or account holding investment positions that are adverse to the Fund’s investment strategies or activities. Other funds or accounts advised by the Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates may have conflicting interests arising from investment objectives that are similar to those of the Fund. Those funds and accounts may engage in, and compete for, the same types of securities or other investments as the Fund or invest in securities of the same issuers that have different, and possibly conflicting, characteristics. The trading and other investment activities of those other funds or accounts may be carried out without regard to the investment activities of the Fund and, as a result, the value of securities held by the Fund or the Fund’s investment strategies may be adversely affected. The Fund’s investment performance will usually differ from the performance of other accounts advised by the Manager, the Sub-Adviser or their affiliates and the Fund may experience losses during periods in which other accounts they advise achieve gains. The Manager and the Sub-Adviser have adopted policies and procedures designed to address potential identified conflicts of interest, however, such policies and procedures may also limit the Fund’s investment activities and affect its performance.

Investments by “Funds of Funds.” Class I and Class Y shares of the Fund are offered as an investment to certain other Oppenheimer funds that act as “funds of funds,” which may invest significant portions of their assets in shares of the Fund. From time to time, those investments may also represent a significant portion of the Fund’s outstanding shares, or of its outstanding Class I and/or Y shares. The Oppenheimer funds of funds typically use asset allocation strategies that may increase or reduce the amount of their investment in the Fund frequently, possibly on a daily basis during volatile market conditions. If the size of those purchases or redemptions were significant relative to the size of the Fund’s assets, the Fund might be required to purchase or sell portfolio securities, which could increase its transaction costs and reduce the performance of all of its share classes. A decline in the Fund’s assets due to large redemptions could also cause the Fund’s operating expenses to increase. Further discussion of the possible effects of frequent trading in the Fund’s shares is included elsewhere in this prospectus.

Investments in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund. The Fund can invest its free cash balances in Class E shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund to provide liquidity or for defensive purposes. The Fund invests in Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund, rather than purchasing individual short-term investments, to seek a higher yield than it could obtain on its own. Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund is a registered open-end management investment company, regulated as a money market fund under the Investment Company Act of 1940, and is part of the Oppenheimer family of funds. It invests in a variety of short-term, high-quality, dollar-denominated money market instruments issued by the U.S. government, domestic and foreign corporations, other financial institutions, and other entities. Those investments may have a higher rate of return than the investments that would be available to the Fund directly. At the time of an investment, the Fund cannot always predict what the yield of the Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund will be because of the wide variety of instruments that fund holds in its portfolio. The return on those investments may, in some cases, be lower than the return that would have been derived from other types of investments that would provide liquidity. As a shareholder, the Fund will be subject to its proportional share of the expenses of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund’s Class E shares, including its advisory fee. However, the Manager will waive a portion of the Fund’s advisory fee to the extent of the Fund’s share of the advisory fee paid to the Manager by Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund.

Temporary Defensive and Interim Investments. For temporary defensive purposes in times of adverse or unstable market, economic or political conditions, the Fund can invest up to 100% of its total assets in investments that may be inconsistent with the Fund’s principal investment strategies. Generally, the Fund would invest in shares of Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund or in the types of money market instruments in which Oppenheimer Institutional Money Market Fund invests or in other short-term U.S. government securities. The Fund might also hold these types of securities as interim investments pending the investment of proceeds from the sale of Fund shares or the sale of Fund portfolio securities or to meet anticipated redemptions of Fund shares. To the extent the Fund invests in these securities, it might not achieve its investment objective.

Portfolio Turnover. A change in the securities held by the Fund is known as “portfolio turnover.” The Fund may engage in active and frequent trading to try to achieve its investment objective and may, at times, have a portfolio turnover rate of over 100% annually. Increased portfolio turnover may result in higher brokerage fees or other transaction costs, which can reduce performance. If the Fund realizes capital gains when it sells investments, it generally must pay those gains to shareholders, increasing its taxable distributions. The Financial Highlights table at the end of this prospectus shows the Fund’s portfolio turnover rates during past fiscal years.

Changes To The Fund’s Investment Policies. The Fund’s fundamental investment policies cannot be changed without the approval of a majority of the Fund’s outstanding voting shares, however, the Fund’s Board can change non-fundamental policies without a shareholder vote. Significant policy changes will be described in supplements to this prospectus. The Fund’s investment objective is not a fundamental policy. Investment restrictions that are fundamental policies are listed in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information. An investment policy is not fundamental unless this prospectus or the Statement of Additional Information states that it is.

Portfolio Holdings. The Fund’s portfolio holdings are included in its semi-annual and annual reports that are distributed to its shareholders within 60 days after the close of the applicable reporting period. The Fund also discloses its portfolio holdings in its Schedule of Investments on Form N-Q, which are public filings that are required to be made with the Securities and Exchange Commission within 60 days after the end of the Fund’s first and third fiscal quarters. Therefore, the Fund’s portfolio holdings are made publicly available no later than 60 days after the end of each of its fiscal quarters. In addition, the Fund’s portfolio holdings information, as of the end of each calendar month, may be posted and available on the Fund’s website no sooner than 30 days after the end of each calendar month.

A description of the Fund’s policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of its portfolio holdings is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information.

How the Fund is Managed

THE MANAGER AND THE SUB-ADVISER. OFI Global Asset Management, Inc., the Manager, is a wholly-owned subsidiary of OppenheimerFunds, Inc. The Manager oversees the Fund’s investments and its business operations. OppenheimerFunds, Inc., the Sub-Adviser, chooses the Fund’s investments and provides related advisory services. The Manager carries out its duties, subject to the policies established by the Fund’s Board, under an investment advisory agreement with the Fund that states the Manager’s responsibilities. The agreement sets the fees the Fund pays to the Manager and describes the expenses that the Fund is responsible to pay to conduct its business. The Sub-Adviser has a sub-advisory agreement with the Manager and is paid by the Manager.

The Manager has been an investment adviser since 2012. The Sub-Adviser has been an investment adviser since 1960. The Manager and the Sub-Adviser are located at 225 Liberty Street, 11th Floor, New York, New York 10281-1008.

Advisory Fee. Under the investment advisory agreement, the Fund pays the Manager an advisory fee at an annual rate that declines on additional assets as the Fund grows: 0.65% of the first \$200 million of average annual net assets, 0.60% of the next \$150 million, 0.55% of the next \$150 million, 0.45% of the next \$9.5 billion, and 0.43% in excess of \$10 billion, calculated on the daily net assets of the Fund. Under the sub-advisory agreement, the Manager pays the Sub-Adviser a percentage of the net investment advisory fee (after all applicable waivers) that it receives from the Fund as compensation for the provision of the investment advisory services. The Fund’s advisory fee for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2014 was 0.46% of the average annual net assets for each class of shares, before any applicable waivers.

The Manager has voluntarily agreed to waive fees and/or reimburse Fund expenses in an amount equal to the indirect management fees incurred through the Fund’s investments in funds managed by the Manager or its affiliates. During the fiscal year ended August 31,

2014, those indirect fees were less than 0.01% of average annual net assets and are therefore not shown in the fee table earlier in this prospectus. The Fund's annual operating expenses may vary in future years.

A discussion regarding the basis for the Board's approval of the Fund's investment advisory arrangements is available in the Fund's Annual Report to shareholders for the fiscal year ended August 31, 2014.

Portfolio Managers. The Fund's portfolio is managed by Manind ("Mani") Govil, CFA, Benjamin Ram and Paul Larson, who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investments. Mr. Govil has been a Vice President and lead portfolio manager of the Fund and Mr. Ram has been a Vice President and co-portfolio manager of the Fund since May 2009. Mr. Larson has been a Vice President and a co-portfolio manager of the Fund since February 28, 2014.

Mr. Govil has been a Senior Vice President, the Main Street Team Leader and a portfolio manager of the Sub-Adviser since May 2009. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Govil was a portfolio manager with RS Investment Management Co. LLC from October 2006 until March 2009. He served as the head of equity investments at The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America from August 2005 to October 2006 when Guardian Life Insurance acquired an interest in RS Investment Management Co. LLC. He served as the lead portfolio manager - large cap blend/core equity, co-head of equities and head of equity research, from 2001 to July 2005, and was lead portfolio manager - core equity, from April 1996 to July 2005, at Mercantile Capital Advisers, Inc. Mr. Govil is a portfolio manager and officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

Mr. Ram has been a Vice President and portfolio manager of the Sub-Adviser since May 2009. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, Mr. Ram was sector manager for financial investments and a co-portfolio manager for mid-cap portfolios with the RS Core Equity Team of RS Investment Management Co. LLC from October 2006 to May 2009. He served as Portfolio Manager Mid Cap Strategies, Sector Manager Financials at The Guardian Life Insurance Company of America from January 2006 to October 2006 when Guardian Life Insurance acquired an interest in RS Investment Management Co. LLC. He was a financial analyst, from 2003 to 2005, and co-portfolio manager, from 2005 to 2006, at Mercantile Capital Advisers, Inc. Mr. Ram was a bank analyst at Legg Mason Securities from 2000 to 2003 and was a senior financial analyst at the CitiFinancial division of Citigroup, Inc. from 1997 to 2000. Mr. Ram is a portfolio manager and officer of other portfolios in the OppenheimerFunds complex.

Mr. Larson has been a Vice President of the Sub-Adviser since January 2013. Prior to joining the Sub-Adviser, he was a portfolio manager and Chief Equity Strategist at Morningstar, during which time he was also an editor of Morningstar's StockInvestor newsletter, which tracked Mr. Larson's recommendations. He was previously an analyst at Morningstar covering the energy sector and oversaw the firm's natural resources analysts. During his tenure at Morningstar, Mr. Larson also contributed to the ongoing development of Morningstar's moat methodology and their initiation of the moat trend methodology. Prior to joining Morningstar in 2002, Mr. Larson was an analyst with The Motley Fool.

The Statement of Additional Information provides additional information about portfolio manager compensation, other accounts managed and ownership of Fund shares.

About Your Account

Where Can You Buy Fund Shares? Oppenheimer funds may be purchased either directly or through a variety of “financial intermediaries” that offer Fund shares to their clients. Financial intermediaries include securities dealers, financial advisors, brokers, banks, trust companies, insurance companies and the sponsors of fund “supermarkets,” fee-based advisory or wrap fee-based programs or college and retirement savings programs.

WHAT CLASSES OF SHARES DOES THE FUND OFFER? The Fund offers investors five different classes of shares. The different classes of shares represent investments in the same portfolio of securities, but the classes are subject to different expenses and will usually have different share prices. *When you buy shares, be sure to specify the class of shares you wish to purchase. If you do not choose a class, your investment will be made in Class A shares.* **Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases.**

Class A Shares. If you buy Class A shares, you will pay an initial sales charge on investments up to \$1 million for regular accounts unless you qualify for certain fee waivers. The amount of the sales charge will vary depending on the amount you invest. The sales charge rates for different investment amounts are listed in “About Class A Shares” below.

Class B Shares. If you purchased Class B shares, you did not pay a sales charge at the time of purchase, but you pay an annual asset-based sales charge (distribution fee) over a period of approximately six years. If you sell your shares within six years after buying them, you will normally pay a contingent deferred sales charge. The amount of the contingent deferred sales charge varies depending on how long you own your shares.

Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases. Any investments for existing Class B share accounts will be made in Class A Shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund. See “About Class B Shares” below.

Class C Shares. If you buy Class C shares, you will pay no sales charge at the time of purchase, but you will pay an ongoing asset-based sales charge. If you sell your shares within 12 months after buying them, you will normally pay a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00%, as described in “About Class C Shares” below.

Class R Shares (formerly Class N Shares). Class R shares are offered only to retirement plans and accounts, at net asset value per share without an initial sales charge. If you buy Class R shares you will pay an ongoing asset-based sales charge. See “About Class R Shares” below.

Class Y Shares. Class Y shares are offered only to institutional investors, wrap fee-based programs and eligible employees. See “About Class Y Shares” below.

Class I Shares. Class I shares are only offered to eligible institutional investors that make a minimum initial investment of \$5 million or more per account and to retirement plan service provider platforms. See “About Class I Shares” below.

Certain sales charge waivers may apply to purchases or redemptions of Class A, Class B, Class C or Class R shares. More information about those waivers is available in the Fund’s Statement of Additional Information, or by visiting the OppenheimerFunds website at www.oppenheimerfunds.com.

What is the Minimum Investment? You can buy most Fund share classes with a minimum initial investment of \$1,000. For Class I shares the minimum initial investment is \$5 million per account. The Class I share minimum initial investment is waived for retirement plan service provider platforms. Reduced initial minimums are available for other share classes in certain circumstances, including the following:

- Traditional and Roth IRA accounts as well as Asset Builder Plan, Automatic Exchange Plan and government allotment plan accounts may be opened with a minimum initial investment of \$500.
- For wrap fee-based programs, salary reduction plans and other retirement plans and accounts, there is no minimum initial investment.

There are no subsequent purchase minimums.

Minimum Account Balance. The minimum account balance on Fund accounts is \$500, except for Class I shares. Small accounts may be redeemed by the Fund if the value has fallen below \$500.

The minimum account balance for Class I shares is \$2.5 million. If a Class I account balance falls below \$2.5 million, the account may be redeemed or converted into a Class Y share account. This minimum balance policy does not apply to Class I share accounts for which the minimum initial investment is waived.

Choosing a Share Class. Once you decide that the Fund is an appropriate investment for you, deciding which class of shares is best suited to your needs depends on a number of factors that you should discuss with your financial advisor. The Fund’s operating costs that apply to a share class and the effect of the different types of sales charges on your investment will affect your investment results over time. For example, expenses such as the distribution or service fees will reduce the net asset value and the dividends on share classes that are subject to those expenses.

Two of the factors to consider are how much you plan to invest and, while future financial needs cannot be predicted with certainty, how long you plan to hold your investment. For example, with larger purchases that qualify for a reduced initial sales charge on Class A shares, the effect of paying an initial sales charge on purchases of Class A shares may be less over time than the effect of the distribution fees on other share classes. If your goals and objectives change over time and you plan to purchase additional shares, you should re-evaluate each of the factors to see if you should consider a different class of shares.

The discussion below is not intended to be investment advice or a recommendation, because each investor’s financial considerations are different. The discussion below assumes that you will purchase only one class of shares and not a combination of shares of different classes. These examples are based on approximations of the effects of current sales charges and expenses projected over time, and do not detail all of the considerations in selecting a class of shares. You should analyze your options carefully with your financial advisor before making that choice.

- **Investing for the Shorter Term.** While the Fund is meant to be a long-term investment, if you have a relatively short-term investment horizon, you should consider investing in Class C shares. That is because the effect of the initial sales charge on Class A shares may be greater than the effect of the ongoing asset-based sales charge on Class C shares over the short-term. The Class C contingent deferred sales charge does not apply to redemptions of shares held for more than one year.
- **Investing for the Longer Term.** If you have a longer-term investment horizon, Class A shares may be more appropriate. That is because the effect of the ongoing asset-based sales charge on Class C shares might be greater than the effect of the initial sales charge on Class A shares, regardless of the amount of your investment.
- **Amount of Your Investment.** Your choice will also depend on how much you plan to invest. If you plan to invest more than \$100,000, and as your investment horizon increases, Class C shares might not be as advantageous as Class A shares. That is because the effect of the ongoing asset-based sales charge on Class C shares may be greater than the effect of the reduced front-end sales charge on Class A share purchases of \$100,000 or more. For an investor who is eligible to purchase Class I shares, that share class will be the most advantageous. For other investors who invest \$1 million or more, Class A shares will be the most advantageous choice in most cases, no matter how long you intend to hold your shares.

The Distributor normally will not accept purchase orders from a single investor for more than \$1 million or more of Class C shares. Dealers or other financial intermediaries are responsible for determining the suitability of a particular share class for an investor.

Are There Differences in Account Features That Matter to You? Some account features may not be available for all share classes. Other features may not be advisable because of the effect of the contingent deferred sales charge. Therefore, you should carefully review how you plan to use your investment account before deciding which class of shares to buy.

How Do Share Classes Affect Payments to Your Financial Intermediary? The Class B, Class C, and Class R contingent deferred sales charges and asset-based sales charges have the same purpose as the front-end sales charge or contingent deferred sales charge on Class A shares: to compensate the Distributor for concessions and expenses it pays to brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries for selling Fund shares. Those financial intermediaries may receive different compensation for selling different classes of shares. The Sub-Adviser or Distributor may also pay dealers or other financial intermediaries additional amounts from their own resources based on the value of Fund shares held by the intermediary for its own account or held for its customers' accounts. For more information about those payments, see "Payments to Financial Intermediaries and Service Providers" below.

About Class A Shares. Class A shares are sold at their offering price, which is the net asset value of the shares (described below) plus, in most cases, an initial sales charge. The Fund receives the amount of your investment, minus the sales charge, to invest for your account. In some cases, Class A purchases may qualify for a reduced sales charge or a sales charge waiver, as described below and in the Statement of Additional Information.

The Class A sales charge rate varies depending on the amount of your purchase. A portion or all of the sales charge may be retained by the Distributor or paid to your broker, dealer or other financial intermediary as a concession. The current sales charge rates and concessions paid are shown in the table below. There is no initial sales charge on Class A purchases of \$1 million or more, but a contingent deferred sales charge (described below) may apply.

Amount of Purchase	Front-End Sales Charge As a Percentage of Offering Price	Front-End Sales Charge As a Percentage of Net Amount Invested	Concession As a Percentage of Offering Price
Less than \$25,000	5.75%	6.10%	4.75%
\$25,000 or more but less than \$50,000	5.50%	5.82%	4.75%
\$50,000 or more but less than \$100,000	4.75%	4.99%	4.00%
\$100,000 or more but less than \$250,000	3.75%	3.90%	3.00%
\$250,000 or more but less than \$500,000	2.50%	2.56%	2.00%
\$500,000 or more but less than \$1 million	2.00%	2.04%	1.60%

Due to rounding, the actual sales charge for a particular transaction may be higher or lower than the rates listed above.

Reduced Class A Sales Charges. Under a "Right of Accumulation" or a "Letter of Intent" you may be eligible to buy Class A shares of the Fund at the reduced sales charge rate that would apply to a larger purchase. Purchases of "qualified shares" of the Fund and certain other Oppenheimer funds may be added to your Class A share purchases for calculating the applicable sales charge.

Class A, Class B and Class C shares of most Oppenheimer funds (including shares of the Fund), and Class A, Class B, Class C, Class G and Class H units owned in adviser sold college savings programs, for which an affiliate of the Manager or the Distributor serves as the "Program Manager" or "Program Distributor" are "qualified shares" for satisfying the terms of a Right of Accumulation or a Letter of Intent. Purchases made by reinvestment of dividend or capital gain distributions are "qualified shares" for satisfying the terms of a Right of Accumulation, but are not "qualified shares" for satisfying the terms of a Letter of Intent. Purchases of Class R, Class Y or Class I shares of Oppenheimer funds, purchases under the "reinvestment privilege" described below, and purchases of Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund or Oppenheimer Cash Reserves on which a sales charge has not been paid do not count as "qualified shares" for Right of Accumulation or Letter of Intent purposes. The Fund reserves the right to modify or to cease offering these programs at any time.

- **Right of Accumulation.** To qualify for the reduced Class A sales charge that would apply to a larger purchase than you are currently making, you can add the value of qualified shares that you and your spouse currently own, and other qualified share purchases that you are currently making, to the value of your Class A share purchase of the Fund. The Distributor or the financial intermediary through which you are buying shares will determine the value of the qualified shares you currently own based on the greater of their current offering price or the amount you paid for the shares. For purposes of calculating that value, the Distributor will only take into consideration the value of shares owned as of December 31, 2007 and any shares purchased subsequently. The value of any shares that you have redeemed will not be counted. In totaling your holdings, you may count shares held in:

- your individual accounts (including IRAs, 403(b) plans and eligible college savings programs),
- your joint accounts with your spouse,
- accounts you or your spouse hold as trustees or custodians on behalf of your children who are minors.

A fiduciary can apply a right of accumulation to all shares purchased for a trust, estate or other fiduciary account that has multiple accounts (including employee benefit plans for the same employer and Single K plans for the benefit of a sole proprietor).

If you are buying shares directly from the Fund, you must inform the Distributor of your eligibility and holdings at the time of your purchase in order to qualify for the Right of Accumulation. If you are buying shares through a financial intermediary you must notify the intermediary of your eligibility for the Right of Accumulation at the time of your purchase.

To count shares held in accounts at other firms, you may be requested to provide the Distributor or your current financial intermediary with a copy of account statements showing your current qualified share holdings. The Transfer Agent will retain the provided values of the qualified share holdings, and apply that Right of Accumulation to future purchases, until any subsequent changes in those qualified share holdings are reported to the Transfer Agent. Shares purchased under a Letter of Intent may also qualify as eligible holdings under a Right of Accumulation.

- **Letter of Intent.** You may also qualify for reduced Class A sales charges by submitting a Letter of Intent to the Distributor. A Letter of Intent is a written statement of your intention to purchase a specified value of qualified shares over a 13-month period. The total amount of your intended purchases will determine the reduced sales charge rate that will apply to your Class A share purchases during that period. You must notify the Distributor or your financial intermediary of any qualifying college savings program purchases or purchases through other financial intermediaries.

Submitting a Letter of Intent does not obligate you to purchase the specified amount of shares. If you do not complete the anticipated purchases, you will be charged the difference between the sales charge that you paid and the sales charge that would apply to the actual value of shares you purchased. A certain portion of your shares will be held in escrow by the Fund's Transfer Agent for this purpose. Please refer to "How to Buy Shares – Letter of Intent" in the Fund's Statement of Additional Information for more complete information. You may also be able to apply the Right of Accumulation to purchases you make under a Letter of Intent.

Class A Purchases at Net Asset Value. Effective January 1, 2015, Class A shares are offered at net asset value (without a sales charge) to clients of financial intermediaries who have entered into an agreement with the Distributor and have been approved by the Distributor to offer Class A shares to self-directed brokerage accounts that may or may not charge transaction fees to customers.

Class A Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. Although there is no initial sales charge on Class A purchases of shares of one or more of the Oppenheimer funds totaling \$1 million or more, those Class A shares may be subject to a 1.00% contingent deferred sales charge if they are redeemed within an 18-month "holding period" measured from the beginning of the calendar month in which they were purchased (except as described in an Appendix to the Statement of Additional Information). The "holding period" for shares purchased after February 5, 2012 will begin on the date of purchase. That sales charge will be calculated on the lesser of the original net asset value of the redeemed shares at the time of purchase or the aggregate net asset value of the redeemed shares at the time of redemption. The Class A contingent deferred sales charge does not apply to shares purchased by the reinvestment of dividends or capital gain distributions.

The Distributor pays concessions from its own resources equal to 1.00% of Class A purchases of \$1 million or more (other than purchases by certain group omnibus retirement plans). The concession will not be paid on shares purchased by exchange or shares that were previously subject to a front-end sales charge and concession.

Effective January 1, 2015, the Distributor pays concessions from its own resources equal to 0.75% of Class A purchases of \$1 million or more (other than purchases by certain group omnibus retirement plans) plus advances the service fee for those purchases. The concession will not be paid on shares purchased by exchange or shares that were previously subject to a front-end sales charge and concession.

About Class B Shares. Class B shares are sold at net asset value per share without an initial sales charge. However, if Class B shares are redeemed within a six year "holding period" from the beginning of the calendar month in which they were purchased, a contingent deferred sales charge will be deducted from the redemption proceeds. The "holding period" for shares purchased after February 5, 2012 will begin on the date of purchase. Class B shares are also subject to an asset-based sales charge that is calculated daily based on an annual rate of 0.75%. The Class B contingent deferred sales charge and asset-based sales charge are paid to compensate the Distributor for providing distribution-related services to the Fund in connection with the sale of Class B shares.

Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases. Dividend and/or capital gains distributions will continue to be made in Class B shares, and exchanges of Class B shares into and from other Oppenheimer funds and certain account transfers will be permitted.

Any investments for existing Class B share accounts will be made in Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund.

The amount of the Class B contingent deferred sales charge will depend on the number of years since you invested, according to the following schedule:

Years Since Purchase Order was Accepted	Contingent Deferred Sales Charge on Redemptions in That Year (As % of Amount Subject to Charge)
0-1	5.0%
1-2	4.0%
2-3	3.0%
3-4	3.0%
4-5	2.0%
5-6	1.0%
More than 6	None

In the table, a "year" is a 12-month period.

Automatic Conversion of Class B Shares. Class B shares automatically convert to Class A shares six years (72 months) after you purchase them. This conversion eliminates the Class B asset-based sales charge, however, the shares will be subject to the ongoing Class A fees and expenses. The conversion is based on the relative net asset value of the two classes, and no sales load or other charge is imposed. When any Class B shares that you hold convert to Class A shares, all other Class B shares that were acquired by reinvesting dividends and distributions on the converted shares will also convert.

Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases, however, current Class B shares will continue to mature and convert to Class A shares according to their established conversion schedule. For further information on the conversion feature and its tax implications, see “Class B Conversion” in the Statement of Additional Information.

About Class C Shares. Class C shares are sold at net asset value per share without an initial sales charge. However, if Class C shares are redeemed within a 12 month “holding period” from the beginning of the calendar month in which they were purchased, a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% may be deducted from the redemption proceeds. The “holding period” for shares purchased after February 5, 2012 will begin on the date of purchase. Class C shares are also subject to an asset-based sales charge that is calculated daily based on an annual rate of 0.75%. The Class C contingent deferred sales charge and asset-based sales charge are paid to compensate the Distributor for providing distribution-related services to the Fund in connection with the sale of Class C shares.

About Class R Shares (formerly Class N Shares). Class R shares are offered only to retirement plans and accounts. Class R shares are sold at net asset value per share without an initial sales charge. Class R shares are subject to an asset-based sales charge that is calculated daily based on an annual rate of 0.25%. Shareholders who purchased Class R shares of an Oppenheimer fund prior to July 1, 2014 may be subject to a contingent deferred sales charge on shares that are redeemed within 18 months of initial purchase. See “Distribution and Service (12b-1) Plans” in this prospectus for more information. See “Class R Share Availability (formerly Class N Shares)” in the Statement of Additional Information for eligibility requirements.

Effective July 1, 2014, Class N shares of Oppenheimer funds were renamed Class R shares.

About Class Y Shares. Class Y shares are not available directly to individual investors, except for eligible employees (defined below). Class Y shares are sold at net asset value per share without an initial sales charge, and are available only to:

- Wrap fee-based programs and fee-based clients of a broker, dealer, registered investment advisor or other financial intermediary;
- “Institutional investors” which may include corporations; trust companies; endowments and foundations; defined contribution, defined benefit, and other employer sponsored retirement and deferred compensation plans; retirement plan platforms; insurance companies; registered investment advisor firms; registered investment companies; bank trusts; college savings programs; and family offices; and
- Eligible employees, which are present or former officers, directors, trustees and employees (and their eligible family members) of the Fund, the Manager and its affiliates, its parent company and the subsidiaries of its parent company, and retirement plans established for the benefit of such individuals, and effective January 1, 2015, subject to the requirement to receive Fund documents electronically through eDocs Direct.

An institutional investor that buys Class Y shares for its customers’ accounts may impose charges on those accounts. The procedures for buying, selling, exchanging and transferring the Fund’s other classes of shares (other than the time those orders must be received by the Distributor or Transfer Agent at their Colorado office) and some of the special account features available to investors buying other classes of shares do not apply to Class Y shares. Instructions for buying, selling, exchanging or transferring Class Y shares must be submitted by the institutional investor, not by its customers for whose benefit the shares are held.

Individual shareholders who hold Class Y shares through retirement plans or financial intermediaries will not be eligible to hold Class Y shares outside of their respective retirement plan or financial intermediary platform.

About Class I Shares. Class I shares are sold at net asset value per share without a sales charge and are only available to eligible institutional investors. To be eligible to purchase Class I shares, an investor must:

- make a minimum initial investment of \$5 million or more per account (waived for retirement plan service provider platforms);
- trade through an omnibus, trust, or similar pooled account; and
- be an “institutional investor” which may include corporations; trust companies; endowments and foundations; defined contribution, defined benefit, and other employer sponsored retirement plans and deferred compensation plans; retirement plan platforms; insurance companies; registered investment advisor firms; registered investment companies; bank trusts; college savings programs; and family offices.

Eligible Class I investors will not receive any commission payments, account servicing fees, recordkeeping fees, 12b-1 fees, transfer agent fees, so called “finder’s fees,” administrative fees or other similar fees on Class I shares. Class I shares are not available directly to individual investors. Individual shareholders who purchase Class I shares through retirement plans or financial intermediaries will not be eligible to hold Class I shares outside of their respective retirement plan or financial intermediary platform.

An institutional investor that buys Class I shares for its customers’ accounts may impose charges on those accounts. The procedures for buying, selling, exchanging and transferring the Fund’s other classes of shares (other than the time those orders must be received by the Distributor or Transfer Agent at their Colorado office), and most of the special account features available to investors buying other classes of shares, do not apply to Class I shares.

The Fund, at its discretion, reserves the right to waive the minimum initial investment and minimum balance requirements for investment companies advised or subadvised by the Manager or an affiliate of the Manager.

The Price of Fund Shares. Shares may be purchased at their *offering price* which is the net asset value per share plus any initial sales charge that applies. Shares are redeemed at their net asset value per share less any contingent deferred sales charge that applies. The net asset value that applies to a purchase or redemption order is the next one calculated after the Distributor receives the order, in proper form as described in this prospectus, or after any agent appointed by the Distributor receives the order in proper form as described in this

prospectus. Your financial intermediary can provide you with more information regarding the time you must submit your purchase order and whether the intermediary is an authorized agent for the receipt of purchase and redemption orders.

Net Asset Value. The Fund calculates the net asset value of each class of shares as of the close of the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), on each day the NYSE is open for trading (referred to in this prospectus as a “regular business day”). The NYSE normally closes at 4:00 p.m., Eastern time, but may close earlier on some days.

The Fund determines the net assets of each class of shares by subtracting the class-specific expenses and the amount of the Fund’s liabilities attributable to the share class from the value of the securities and other assets attributable to the share class. The Fund’s “other assets” might include, for example, cash and interest or dividends from its portfolio securities that have been accrued but not yet collected. The Fund’s securities are valued primarily on the basis of current market quotations.

The net asset value per share for each share class is determined by dividing the net assets of the class by the number of outstanding shares of that class.

Fair Value Pricing. If market quotations are not readily available or (in the Sub-Adviser’s judgment) do not accurately reflect the fair value of a security, or if after the close of the principal market on which a security held by the Fund is traded and before the time as of which the Fund’s net asset value is calculated that day, an event occurs that the Sub-Adviser learns of and believes in the exercise of its judgment will cause a material change in the value of that security from the closing price of the security on the principal market on which it is traded, that security may be valued by another method that the Board believes would more accurately reflect the security’s fair value.

In determining whether current market prices are readily available and reliable, the Sub-Adviser monitors the information it receives in the ordinary course of its investment management responsibilities. It seeks to identify significant events that it believes, in good faith, will affect the market prices of the securities held by the Fund. Those may include events affecting specific issuers (for example, a halt in trading of the securities of an issuer on an exchange during the trading day) or events affecting securities markets (for example, a foreign securities market closes early because of a natural disaster).

The Board has adopted valuation procedures for the Fund and has delegated the day-to-day responsibility for fair value determinations to the Sub-Adviser’s “Valuation Committee.” Those determinations may include consideration of recent transactions in comparable securities, information relating to the specific security, developments in the markets and their performance, and current valuations of foreign or U.S. indices. Fair value determinations by the Sub-Adviser are subject to review, approval and ratification by the Board at its next scheduled meeting after the fair valuations are determined.

The Fund’s use of fair value pricing procedures involves subjective judgments and it is possible that the fair value determined for a security may be materially different from the value that could be realized upon the sale of that security. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Fund could obtain the fair value assigned to a security if it were to sell the security at approximately the same time at which the Fund determines its net asset value per share.

Pricing Foreign Securities. The Fund may use fair value pricing more frequently for securities primarily traded on foreign exchanges. Because many foreign markets close hours before the Fund values its foreign portfolio holdings, significant events, including broad market movements, may occur during that time that could potentially affect the values of foreign securities held by the Fund.

The Sub-Adviser believes that foreign securities values may be affected by volatility that occurs in U.S. markets after the close of foreign securities markets. The Sub-Adviser’s fair valuation procedures therefore include a procedure whereby foreign securities prices may be “fair valued” to take those factors into account.

Because some foreign securities trade in markets and on exchanges that operate on weekends and U.S. holidays, the values of some of the Fund’s foreign investments may change on days when investors cannot buy or redeem Fund shares.

Contingent Deferred Sales Charge. If you redeem shares during their applicable contingent deferred sales charge holding period, the contingent deferred sales charge generally will be deducted from the redemption proceeds. In some circumstances you may be eligible for one of the waivers described in “Sales Charge Waivers” below and in the “Special Sales Charge Arrangements and Waivers” Appendix to the Statement of Additional Information. You must advise the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary of your eligibility for a waiver when you place your redemption request.

A contingent deferred sales charge will be based on the net asset value of the redeemed shares at the time of redemption *or* the original net asset value, whichever is lower. A contingent deferred sales charge is *not* imposed on:

- any increase in net asset value over the initial purchase price,
- shares purchased by the reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions, or
- shares eligible for a sales charge waiver (see “Sales Charge Waivers” below).

The Fund redeems shares in the following order:

- shares acquired by the reinvestment of dividends or capital gains distributions,
- other shares that are not subject to the contingent deferred sales charge, and
- shares held the longest during the holding period.

You are not charged a contingent deferred sales charge when you exchange shares of the Fund for shares of other Oppenheimer funds. However, if you exchange your shares within the applicable holding period, your original holding period will carry over to the shares you acquire, even if the new fund has a different holding period. The contingent deferred sales charge applicable to the share class of the Oppenheimer fund you exchange into will apply to the acquired shares, except in the case of Class R shares of an Oppenheimer fund purchased prior to July 1, 2014 that are subject to a contingent deferred sales charge, in which case the contingent deferred sales charge applicable to the shares of the Oppenheimer fund you exchange from will continue to apply.

Sales Charge Waivers. The Fund and the Distributor offer the following opportunities to purchase shares without front-end or contingent deferred sales charges. The Fund reserves the right to amend or discontinue these programs at any time without prior notice.

- **Dividend Reinvestment.** Dividends or capital gains distributions may be reinvested in shares of the Fund, or any of the other Oppenheimer funds into which shares of the Fund may be exchanged, without a sales charge.
- **Exchanges of Shares.** There is no sales charge on exchanges of shares except for exchanges of Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund or Oppenheimer Cash Reserves on which you have not paid a sales charge.
- **Reinvestment Privilege.** There is no sales charge on reinvesting the proceeds from redemptions of Class A shares or Class B shares that occurred within the previous three months if you paid an initial or contingent deferred sales charge on the redeemed shares. This reinvestment privilege does not apply to reinvestment purchases made through automatic investment options. You must advise the Distributor, the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary that you qualify for the waiver at the time you submit your purchase order.

In addition, the “Special Sales Charge Arrangements and Waivers” Appendix to the Statement of Additional Information provides detailed information about certain other initial sales charge and contingent deferred sales charge waivers and arrangements. A description of those sales charge waivers and arrangements is available for viewing on the OppenheimerFunds website at www.oppenheimerfunds.com (follow the hyperlink “Sales Charges & Breakpoints,” under the heading “Fund Information”) and may also be ordered by calling 1.800.225.5677. **You must advise the Distributor, the Transfer Agent or your financial intermediary that you qualify for one of those waivers at the time you submit your purchase order or redemption request.**

How to Buy, Sell and Exchange Shares

Buying Shares. You can buy shares in several ways. The Distributor has appointed certain financial intermediaries, including brokers, dealers and others, as servicing agents to accept purchase and redemption orders. The Distributor or servicing agent must receive your order, in proper form, by the close of the NYSE for you to receive that day’s offering price. If your order is received on a day when the NYSE is closed or after it has closed, the order will receive the next offering price that is determined. To be in proper form, your purchase order must comply with the procedures described below. If you submit a purchase request without designating which Oppenheimer fund you wish to invest in or if the selected Oppenheimer fund or share class is no longer offered, your investments will be made in Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund. This policy does not apply to purchases by or for certain retirement plans or accounts. *The Distributor, in its sole discretion, may reject any purchase order for the Fund’s shares.*

Buying Shares Through a Financial Intermediary. You can buy shares through any servicing agent (a broker, dealer or other financial intermediary) that has a sales agreement with the Distributor. Your servicing agent will place your order with the Distributor on your behalf. A servicing agent may charge a processing fee for that service. Your account information will be shared with the financial intermediary designated as the dealer of record for the account.

Buying Shares Through the Distributor. We recommend that you discuss your investment with a financial advisor before you make a purchase to be sure that the Fund is appropriate for you. If you want to purchase shares directly from the Distributor, complete an OppenheimerFunds new account application and mail it with a check payable in U.S. dollars to “OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc.” at the address shown on the back cover. If you do not list a dealer on your application, the Distributor is designated as the broker-dealer of record, but solely for the purpose of acting as your agent to purchase the shares. For new investors who do not designate a broker dealer, Class A shares (and, for eligible institutional investors, Class Y or Class I shares) are the only purchase option. Other share classes may not be purchased by a new investor directly from the Distributor without the investor designating another registered broker-dealer. If a current investor no longer has a broker-dealer of record for an existing account, the Distributor is automatically designated as the broker-dealer of record, but solely for the purpose of acting as the investor’s agent to purchase the shares. For more information regarding undesignated investments, please call the Transfer Agent at the number on the back cover of this prospectus.

- **Involuntary Redemptions.** In some circumstances, involuntary redemptions may be made to repay the Distributor for losses from the cancellation of share purchase orders.

Identification Requirements. Federal regulations may require the Fund to obtain your name, your date of birth (for a natural person), your residential street address or principal place of business, and your Social Security Number, Employer Identification Number or other government-issued identification when you open an account. Additional information may be required to open a corporate account or in certain other circumstances. The Fund or the Transfer Agent may use this information to verify your identity. The Fund may not be able to establish an account if the necessary information is not received. The Fund may also place limits on account transactions while it is in the process of verifying your identity. Additionally, if the Fund is unable to verify your identity after your account is established, the Fund may be required to redeem your shares and close your account.

Suspension of Share Offering. The offering of Fund shares may be suspended during any period in which the determination of net asset value is suspended, and may be suspended by the Board at any time the Board believes it is in the Fund’s best interest to do so.

Selling Shares. You can generally redeem (sell) some or all of your shares on any regular business day. You may redeem your shares by writing a letter, by wire, by telephone or on the Internet. You can also set up an Automatic Withdrawal Plan to redeem shares on a regular basis. The redemption of Fund shares may be suspended under certain circumstances described in the Statement of Additional Information. *If you have questions about any of these procedures, and especially if you are redeeming shares in a special situation, such as due to the death of the owner or from a retirement plan account, please call your financial intermediary or the Transfer Agent for assistance.*

Redemption Price. Your shares will be redeemed at net asset value less any applicable sales charge or other fees. The net asset value used will be the next one calculated after your order is received, in proper form, by the Transfer Agent or your authorized financial intermediary. To be in proper form, your redemption order must comply with the procedures described below. The redemption price for shares will change from day-to-day because the value of the securities in the Fund’s portfolio and the Fund’s expenses fluctuate. The redemption price will normally differ for each class of shares. The redemption price of your shares may be more or less than their original cost.

Redemptions “In-Kind.” Shares may be “redeemed in-kind” under certain circumstances (such as a lack of liquidity in the Fund’s portfolio to meet redemptions). That means that the redemption proceeds will be paid in securities from the Fund’s portfolio on a pro-rata basis, possibly including illiquid securities. If the Fund redeems your shares in-kind, you may bear transaction costs and will bear market risks until such securities are converted into cash.

Redemption or transfer requests will not be honored until the Transfer Agent receives all required documents in proper form. From time to time, the Transfer Agent, in its discretion, may waive certain of the requirements for redemptions stated in this prospectus.

Options for Receiving Redemption Proceeds:

- **By Check.** The Fund will normally send redemption proceeds by check to the address on your account statement.
- **By AccountLink.** If you have linked your Fund account to your bank account with AccountLink (described below), you may have redemption proceeds transferred directly into your account. Normally the transfer to your bank is initiated on the bank business day after the redemption. You will not receive dividends on the proceeds of redeemed shares while they are waiting to be transferred.
- **By Wire.** You can arrange to have redemption proceeds sent by Federal Funds wire to an account at a bank that is a member of the Federal Reserve wire system. The redemption proceeds will normally be transmitted on the next bank business day after the shares are redeemed. You will not receive dividends on the proceeds of redeemed shares while they are waiting to be transmitted.

Payment Delays. Payment for redeemed shares is usually made within seven days after the Transfer Agent receives redemption instructions in proper form. For accounts registered in the name of a broker-dealer, payment will normally be forwarded to the broker-dealer within three business days. The Transfer Agent may delay processing redemption payments for recently purchased shares until the purchase payment has cleared. That delay may be as much as five business days from the date the shares were purchased. That delay may be avoided if you purchase shares by Federal Funds wire or certified check. Under unusual circumstances, the right to redeem shares or the payment of redemption proceeds may be delayed or suspended as permitted under the Investment Company Act of 1940.

The Oppenheimer Exchange Privilege. You can exchange all or part of your Fund shares for shares of the same class of other Oppenheimer funds that offer the exchange privilege. For example, you can exchange Class A shares of the Fund only for Class A shares of another fund. You can obtain a list of the Oppenheimer funds that are currently available for exchanges by calling a service representative at the telephone number on the back of this prospectus. The funds available for exchange can change from time to time. The Fund may amend, suspend or terminate the exchange privilege at any time. You will receive 60 days' notice of any material change in the exchange privilege unless applicable law allows otherwise.

Requirements for Exchanges of Shares. To exchange shares of the Fund, you must meet several conditions. The Fund may amend the following requirements at any time:

- Shares of the fund selected for exchange must be available for sale in your state of residence.
- The selected fund must offer the exchange privilege.
- You must meet the minimum purchase requirements for the selected fund.
- Generally, exchanges may be made only between identically registered accounts, unless all account owners send written exchange instructions with a signature guarantee.
- ***Before exchanging into a fund, you should obtain its prospectus and should read it carefully.***

Timing of Exchange Transactions. Exchanged shares are normally redeemed from one fund and the proceeds are reinvested in the fund selected for exchange on the same regular business day on which the Transfer Agent or its agent (such as a financial intermediary holding the investor's shares in an "omnibus" or "street name" account) receives an exchange request that conforms to these policies. The request must be received by the close of the NYSE that day in order to receive that day's net asset value on the exchanged shares. For requests received after the close of the NYSE the shares being exchanged will be valued at the next net asset value calculated after the request is received. The Transfer Agent may delay transmitting the proceeds from an exchange for up to five business days, however, if it determines, in its discretion, that an earlier transmittal of the redemption proceeds would be detrimental to either the fund from which shares are being exchanged or the fund into which the exchange is being made. The exchange proceeds will be invested in the new fund at the next net asset value calculated after the proceeds are received. In the event that a delay in the reinvestment of proceeds occurs, the Transfer Agent will notify you or your financial intermediary.

Taxes on Exchanges. For tax purposes, an exchange of shares of the Fund is considered a sale of those shares and a purchase of the shares of the fund into which you are exchanging. Therefore, an exchange may result in a capital gain or loss for tax purposes.

Frequent Purchase, Redemption and Exchange Limitations

The Board has adopted a policy to discourage and seek to limit or eliminate frequent purchase, redemption or exchanges of shares of the Fund by shareholders or authorized broker-dealer representatives of shareholders, in order to prevent the negative impacts, if any, that this activity may impose on other shareholders of the Fund. Negative impacts may include, without limitation, interference with portfolio management, increased taxes on portfolio securities, diminishment of Fund performance due to the need to sell portfolio securities at less favorable prices, increases in portfolio and administrative transaction costs resulting from large volumes of frequent purchase, redemption or exchange activity, and the possible dilution of Fund yields as a result of such activity. In addition, a Fund that invests in non-U.S. securities is subject to the risk that an investor may seek to take advantage of a delay between the change in value of that Fund's portfolio securities and the determination of the Fund's net asset value as a result of different closing times of U.S. and non-U.S. markets by buying or selling Fund shares at a price that does not reflect their true value. A similar risk exists for Funds that invest in securities of small capitalization companies, securities of issuers located in emerging markets or high yield securities (junk bonds) that are thinly traded and therefore may have actual values that differ from their market prices. This short-term arbitrage activity can reduce the return received by long-term shareholders. The Fund will seek to eliminate these opportunities by using fair value pricing, as described in "Fair Value Pricing" in this Prospectus.

There is no guarantee that this policy, described below, will be sufficient to identify and prevent all frequent purchases, redemptions or exchanges that may have negative impacts to a Fund. In addition, the implementation of the Funds' policy involves judgments that are inherently subjective and involve some selectivity in their application. The Fund, however, seeks to make judgments that are consistent with the interests of the Fund's shareholders. No matter how the Fund defines frequent purchases, redemptions or exchanges, other purchases and sales of Fund shares may have adverse effects on the management of a Fund's portfolio and its performance. Additionally, due to the

complexity and subjectivity involved in identifying certain frequent trading and the volume of Fund shareholder transactions, there can be no guarantee that the Fund will be able to identify violations of the policy or to reduce or eliminate all detrimental effects of frequent purchases, redemptions or exchanges.

The Fund may from time to time use other methods that it believes are appropriate to deter market timing or other trading activity that may be detrimental to a fund or long-term shareholders.

Right to Refuse Any Purchase and/or Exchange Orders. The Fund may refuse, or cancel as permitted by law, any purchase or exchange order in its discretion for any reason at any time, and is not obligated to provide notice before rejecting or canceling an order. If a shareholder has engaged in purchases and redemptions of shares that would have been prohibited had the activity been attempted as an exchange, that shareholder may be prohibited from purchasing new Fund shares unless the Fund determines that such activity is not frequent trading activity.

Right to Terminate or Suspend Account Privileges. The Fund may, in its discretion, limit or terminate trading activity by any person, group or account that it believes would be disruptive, even if the activity has not exceeded the policy described in this prospectus. As part of the Fund's policy to detect and deter frequent purchases, redemptions and exchanges, the Fund may review and consider the history of frequent trading activity in all accounts in the Oppenheimer funds known to be under common ownership or control. The Fund may send a written warning to a shareholder that it believes may be engaging in disruptive or excessive trading activity; however, the Fund reserves the right to suspend or terminate the ability to purchase or exchange shares, with or without warning, for any account that the Fund determines, in the exercise of its discretion, has engaged in such trading activity.

Omnibus Accounts. Underlying shareholder or account data, including individual transactions, in "omnibus" or "street name" accounts ("omnibus accounts") in the name of a broker-dealer or other financial intermediaries are often not disclosed to a Fund, which may make it difficult for a Fund to monitor for frequent trading activity. Financial intermediaries holding omnibus accounts where underlying shareholder or account data is not disclosed to a Fund will, generally, enter into written agreements which require the financial intermediaries to provide such data at the Fund's request. Overall purchase and redemption activity in omnibus accounts will be monitored to identify patterns which may suggest frequent trading by the underlying owners. Financial intermediaries will be required to apply the Fund's policy in addition to their own frequent trading controls. For financial intermediaries, the Fund will request individual account or transaction information, and based on the information and data it receives, will apply its policy to review transactions that may constitute frequent purchase or exchange activity. The Fund may prohibit, in its sole discretion, purchases or exchanges of Fund shares by a financial intermediary or by some or all of its clients.

30-Day Exchange Limit. In addition to the discretionary ability to limit or reject any order to purchase or exchange shares of a Fund at any time, if a shareholder exchanges shares of another Oppenheimer fund account for shares of the Fund, his or her Fund account will be "blocked" from exchanges into any other fund for a period of 30 calendar days from the date of the exchange, subject to certain exceptions described below. Likewise, if a Fund shareholder exchanges Fund shares for shares of another eligible Oppenheimer fund, that fund account will be "blocked" from further exchanges for 30 calendar days, subject to the exception described below. The block will apply to the full account balance and not just to the amount exchanged into the account. For example, if a shareholder exchanged \$2,000 from one fund into another fund in which the shareholder already owned shares worth \$10,000, then, following the exchange and assuming no exception applied, the full account balance (\$12,000 in this example) would be blocked from exchanges into another fund for a period of 30 calendar days.

Exceptions to 30-Day Exchange Limit

- **Exchanges Into Money Market Funds.** A shareholder will be permitted to exchange shares of a Fund for shares of an eligible money market fund any time, even if the shareholder has exchanged shares into the Fund during the prior 30 days. Exchanges from that money market fund into another fund will be monitored for excessive activity and the Fund may limit or refuse any exchange order from a money market fund in its discretion pursuant to this policy.
- **Dividend Reinvestments and Share Conversions.** The reinvestment of dividends or distributions from one fund to purchase shares of another fund and the conversion of shares from one share class to another class within the same fund will not be considered exchanges for purposes of imposing the 30-day limit.
- **Asset Allocation Programs.** Investment programs by Oppenheimer "funds of funds" that entail rebalancing investments in underlying Oppenheimer funds will not be subject to these limits. However, third-party asset allocation and rebalancing programs will be subject to the 30-day limit described above. Asset allocation firms that want to exchange shares held in accounts on behalf of their customers must identify themselves and execute an acknowledgement and agreement to abide by these policies with respect to their customers' accounts. "On-demand" exchanges outside the parameters of portfolio rebalancing programs will also be subject to the 30-day limit.
- **Automatic Exchange Plans.** Accounts that receive exchange proceeds through automatic or systematic exchange plans that are established through the Transfer Agent will not be subject to the 30-day exchange limit as a result of those automatic or systematic exchanges but may be blocked from exchanges, under the 30-day limit, if they receive proceeds from other exchanges.
- **Redemptions of Shares.** These exchange policy limits do not apply to redemptions of shares. Shareholders are permitted to redeem their shares on any regular business day, subject to the terms of this prospectus.

Other Limitations on Exchanges. There are a number of other special conditions and limitations that apply to certain types of exchanges. Those conditions and circumstances are described in the section "How to Exchange Shares" in the Statement of Additional Information. For information about sales charges that may apply to exchanges of shares see the sections "Contingent Deferred Sales Charge" and "Sales Charge Waivers" in this prospectus.

Submitting Share Transaction Requests. Share transactions may be requested by telephone or internet, in writing, through your financial intermediary, or by establishing one of the Investor Services plans described below. Certain transactions may also be submitted by fax. If an account has more than one owner, the Fund and the Transfer Agent may rely on instructions from any one owner or from the financial intermediary's representative of record for the account, unless that authority has been revoked. Class Y and Class I share transactions may only be submitted in writing, by fax, by phone through a service representative, or through an investor's designated financial intermediary.

Internet and Telephone Transaction Requests. Purchase, redemption and exchange requests may be submitted on the OppenheimerFunds website, www.oppenheimerfunds.com. Those requests may also be made by calling the telephone number on the back cover and either speaking to a service representative or accessing PhoneLink, the OppenheimerFunds automated telephone system that enables shareholders to perform certain account transactions automatically using a touch-tone phone.

You will need to obtain a user I.D. and password to execute transactions through PhoneLink or on the internet. Some internet and telephone transactions require the Oppenheimer AccountLink feature, described below, that links your Fund account with an account at a U.S. bank or other financial institution. The Transfer Agent will record any telephone calls to verify data concerning transactions.

The following policies apply to internet and telephone transactions:

- **Purchases** through AccountLink that are submitted through PhoneLink or on the internet are limited to \$100,000.
- **Purchases** through AccountLink that are submitted by calling a service representative are limited to \$250,000.
- **Redemptions** that are submitted by telephone or on the internet and request the proceeds to be paid by check, must be made payable to all owners of record of the shares and must be sent to the address on the account statement. Telephone or internet redemptions paid by check may not exceed \$100,000 in any seven-day period. This service is not available within 15 days of changing the address on an account.
- **Redemptions** by telephone or on the internet that are sent to your bank account through AccountLink are not subject to any dollar limits.
- **Exchanges** submitted by telephone or on the internet may be made only between accounts that are registered with the same name(s) and address.
- Shares for which share certificates have been issued may not be redeemed or exchanged by telephone or on the internet.
- Shares held in an OppenheimerFunds-sponsored qualified retirement plan account may not be redeemed or exchanged by telephone or on the internet.

The Transfer Agent has adopted procedures to confirm that telephone and internet instructions are genuine. Callers are required to provide service representatives with tax identification numbers and other account data and PhoneLink and internet users are required to use PIN numbers. The Transfer Agent will also send you written confirmations of share transactions. The Transfer Agent and the Fund will not be liable for losses or expenses that occur from telephone or internet instructions reasonably believed to be genuine.

Telephone or internet transaction privileges may be modified, suspended or terminated by the Fund at any time. The Fund will provide you notice of such changes whenever it is required to do so by applicable law.

Purchases and Redemptions by Federal Funds Wire. Shares purchased through the Distributor may be paid for by Federal Funds wire. Redemption proceeds may also be transmitted by wire. The minimum wire purchase or redemption is \$2,500. There is a \$10 fee for each wire redemption request. Before sending a wire purchase, call the Distributor's Wire Department at 1.800.225.5677 to notify the Distributor of the wire and to receive further instructions. To set up wire redemptions on your account or to arrange for a wire redemption, call the Transfer Agent at the telephone number on the back of this prospectus for information.

Written Transaction Requests. You can send purchase, exchange or redemption requests to the Transfer Agent at the address on the back cover. Your request must include:

- The Fund's name;
- For existing accounts, the Fund account number (from your account statement);
- For new accounts, a completed account application;
- For purchases, a check payable to the Fund or to OppenheimerFunds Distributor, Inc.;
- For redemptions, any special payment instructions;
- For redemptions or exchanges, the dollar amount or number of shares to be redeemed or exchanged;
- For redemptions or exchanges, any share certificates that have been issued (exchanges or redemptions of shares for which certificates have been issued cannot be processed until the Transfer Agent receives the certificates);
- For individuals, the names and signatures of all registered owners exactly as they appear in the account registration;
- For corporations, partnerships or other businesses or as a fiduciary, the name of the entity as it appears in the account registration and the names and titles of any individuals signing on its behalf; and
- Other documents requested by the Transfer Agent to assure that the person purchasing, redeeming or exchanging shares is properly identified and has proper authorization to carry out the transaction.

Certain Requests Require a Signature Guarantee. To protect you and the Fund from fraud, certain redemption requests must be in writing and must include a signature guarantee. A notary public seal will not be accepted for these requests (other situations might also require a signature guarantee):

- You wish to redeem more than \$100,000 and receive a check;
- The redemption check is not payable to all shareholders listed on the account statement;
- The redemption check is not sent to the address of record on your account statement;
- Shares are being transferred to a Fund account with a different owner or name; or
- Shares are being redeemed by someone (such as an Executor) other than the owners.

Where Can You Have Your Signature Guaranteed? The Transfer Agent will accept a signature guarantee from a number of financial institutions, including:

- a U.S. bank, trust company, credit union or savings association,
- a foreign bank that has a U.S. correspondent bank,

- a U.S. registered dealer or broker in securities, municipal securities or government securities, or
- a U.S. national securities exchange, a registered securities association or a clearing agency.

Fax Requests. You may send requests for certain types of account transactions to the Transfer Agent by fax. Please call the number on the back of this prospectus for information about which transactions may be handled this way. Transaction requests submitted by fax are subject to the same rules and restrictions as the written, telephone and internet requests described in this prospectus. However, requests that require a signature guarantee may not be submitted by fax.

Submitting Transaction Requests Through Your Financial Intermediary. You can submit purchase, redemption or exchange requests through any broker, dealer or other financial intermediary that has an agreement with the Distributor. The broker, dealer or other intermediary will place the order with the Distributor on your behalf. A broker or dealer may charge a processing fee for that service. If your shares are held in the name of your financial intermediary, you must redeem them through that intermediary.

Intermediaries that perform account transactions for their clients by participating in “Networking” through the National Securities Clearing Corporation are responsible for obtaining their clients’ permission to perform those transactions, and are responsible to their clients who are shareholders of the Fund if the intermediary performs any transaction erroneously or improperly.

Client Account Exchanges by Financial Intermediaries. The Fund and the Transfer Agent permit brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries to submit exchange requests on behalf of their customers, unless that authority has been revoked. The Fund or the Transfer Agent may limit or refuse exchange requests submitted by such financial intermediaries if, in the Transfer Agent’s judgment, exercised in its discretion, the exchanges would be disruptive to any of the funds involved in the transaction.

Investment Plans and Services

AccountLink. You can use our AccountLink feature to link your Fund account with an account at a U.S. bank or other financial institution that is an Automated Clearing House (ACH) member. AccountLink lets you:

- transmit funds electronically to purchase shares by internet, by telephone or automatically through an Asset Builder Plan. The purchase payment will be debited from your bank account.
- have the Transfer Agent *send redemption proceeds or dividends and distributions* directly to your bank account.

AccountLink privileges should be requested on your account application or on your broker-dealer’s settlement instructions if you buy your shares through a broker-dealer. For an established account, you can request AccountLink privileges by sending signature-guaranteed instructions and proper documentation to the Transfer Agent. AccountLink privileges will apply to each shareholder listed in the registration on the account as well as to the financial intermediary’s representative of record unless and until the Transfer Agent terminates or receives written instructions terminating or changing those privileges. After you establish AccountLink for your account, any change you make to your bank account information must be made by signature-guaranteed instructions to the Transfer Agent signed by all shareholders on the account. Please call the Transfer Agent for more information.

Asset Builder Plans. Under an Asset Builder Plan, you may purchase shares of the Fund automatically. An Asset Builder Plan is available only if you have established AccountLink with a bank or other financial institution. Payments to purchase Fund shares will be debited from your linked account.

To establish an Asset Builder Plan at the time you initially purchase Fund shares, complete the “Asset Builder Plan” information on the account application. To add an Asset Builder Plan to an existing account, use the Asset Builder Enrollment Form. You may change the amount of your Asset Builder payment or you can terminate your automatic investments at any time by writing to the Transfer Agent.

Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases. Any Class B share purchases for existing accounts will be made in Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund.

The Transfer Agent may require a reasonable period after receipt of your instructions to implement any requested changes. For more details, see the account application, the Asset Builder Enrollment Form and the Statement of Additional Information. Those documents are available by contacting the Distributor or may be downloaded from our website at www.oppenheimerfunds.com. The Fund reserves the right to amend, suspend or discontinue offering Asset Builder Plans at any time without prior notice.

Automatic Redemption and Exchange Plans. The Fund has several plans that enable you to redeem shares automatically or exchange them for shares of another Oppenheimer fund on a regular basis. Please call the Transfer Agent or consult the Statement of Additional Information for details.

Retirement Plans. The Distributor offers a number of different retirement plans that individuals and employers can use. The procedures for buying, selling, exchanging and transferring shares, and the account features applicable to share classes offered to individual retirement plans and other account types, generally do not apply to shares offered through a group omnibus retirement plan. Purchase, redemption, exchange and transfer requests for a group omnibus retirement plan must generally be submitted by the plan administrator, not by plan participants. However, the time that transaction requests must be received in order to purchase, redeem or exchange shares at the net asset value calculated on any business day is the same for all share classes and plan types. The types of retirement plans that the Distributor offers include:

- **Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).** These include traditional IRAs, Roth IRAs and rollover IRAs.
- **SIMPLE IRAs.** These are Savings Incentive Match Plan for Employees IRAs for small business owners or self-employed individuals.
- **SEP-IRAs.** These are Simplified Employee Pension Plan IRAs for small business owners or self-employed individuals.
- **403(b)(7) Custodial Plans.** These are tax-deferred plans for employees of eligible tax-exempt organizations, such as schools, hospitals and charitable organizations.
- **“Single K” Plans.** These are 401(k) plans for self-employed individuals.
- **Qualified Plans.** These plans are designed for businesses and self-employed individuals.

Class B shares are no longer offered for any new purchases. Any investments for existing Class B share retirement accounts received will be made in Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund.

Class I shares are only available to plans that make an initial investment of \$5 million or more (per account) or to retirement plan service provider platforms.

Less Paper, Less Waste. To avoid sending duplicate copies of Fund materials to households, the Fund will mail only one copy of each prospectus, annual and semi-annual report and annual notice of the Fund's privacy policy to shareholders having the same last name and address on the Fund's records. The consolidation of these mailings, called "householding," benefits the Fund through lower printing costs and reduced mailing expense.

If you prefer to receive multiple copies of these materials, you may call the Transfer Agent at the number on the back of this prospectus or you may notify the Transfer Agent in writing. Multiple copies of prospectuses, reports and privacy notices will be sent to you commencing within 30 days after the Transfer Agent receives your request to stop householding.

You may also choose to receive your account documents electronically via eDocs Direct. In order to sign up for eDocs Direct, you need to register for online access to your account(s) through the website at www.oppenheimerfunds.com, or call 1.888.470.0862 for information and instructions. Once registered, you can select your preferences for electronic document delivery of account documents.

DISTRIBUTION AND SERVICE (12b-1) PLANS

Service Plan for Class A Shares. The Fund has adopted a service plan for Class A shares that reimburses the Distributor for a portion of the costs of maintaining accounts and providing services to Class A shareholders. Reimbursement is made periodically at an annual rate of up to 0.25% of the Class A shares daily net assets. The Distributor currently uses all of those fees to pay brokers, dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries for providing personal service and maintaining the accounts of their customers that hold Class A shares. Effective January 1, 2015, for Class A purchases with no front-end sales charge imposed due to the qualifying breakpoint, the Distributor normally pays intermediaries the service fee in advance for the first year after shares are purchased and then pays that fee periodically. Any unreimbursed expenses the Distributor incurs with respect to Class A shares in any fiscal year cannot be recovered in subsequent periods. Because the service fee is paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time it will increase the cost of your investment.

Distribution and Service Plans for Class B, Class C and Class R Shares. The Fund has adopted Distribution and Service Plans for Class B, Class C and Class R shares to pay the Distributor for distributing those share classes, maintaining accounts and providing shareholder services. Under the plans, the Fund pays the Distributor an asset-based sales charge for Class B and Class C shares calculated at an annual rate of 0.75% of the daily net assets of those classes and for Class R shares calculated at 0.25% of the daily net assets of that class. The Fund also pays a service fee under the plans at an annual rate of 0.25% of the daily net assets of Class B, Class C and Class R shares. Altogether, these fees increase the Class B and Class C shares annual expenses by 1.00% and increase the Class R shares annual expenses by 0.50%, calculated on the daily net assets of the applicable class. Because these fees are paid out of the Fund's assets on an ongoing basis, over time they will increase the cost of your investment and may cost you more than other types of sales charges.

Use of Plan Fees: The Distributor uses the service fees to compensate brokers, dealers, banks and other financial intermediaries for maintaining accounts and providing personal services to Class B, Class C or Class R shareholders in the applicable share class. The Distributor normally pays intermediaries the 0.25% service fee in advance for the first year after shares are purchased and then pays that fee periodically.

Class B shares are no longer offered for new purchases. Any investments for existing Class B share accounts will be made in Class A shares of Oppenheimer Money Market Fund. No sales concessions will be paid on those purchases, however a concession may be paid if the acquired Oppenheimer Money Market Fund shares are exchanged for shares of another Oppenheimer fund.

Class C Shares: At the time of a Class C share purchase, the Distributor generally pays financial intermediaries a sales concession of 0.75% of the purchase price from its own resources. Therefore, the total amount, including the advance of the service fee that the Distributor pays the intermediary at the time of a Class C share purchase is 1.00% of the purchase price. The Distributor normally retains the asset-based sales charge on Class C share purchases during the first year and then pays that fee to the intermediary as an ongoing concession. For Class C share purchases in certain omnibus group retirement plans, the Distributor pays the intermediary the asset-based sales charge during the first year instead of paying a sales concession at the time of purchase. The Distributor pays the service fees it receives on those shares to the intermediary for providing shareholder services to those accounts. See the Statement of Additional Information for exceptions to these arrangements.

Class R Shares (formerly Class N Shares): For certain Class R shares of Oppenheimer funds purchased prior to July 1, 2014, at the time of the Class R share purchase, the Distributor paid financial intermediaries a sales concession of 0.75% of the purchase price from its own resources. Therefore, the total amount, including the advance of the service fee, that the Distributor paid the intermediary at the time of a Class R share purchase was 1.00% of the purchase price. The Distributor then retained the asset-based sales charge on Class R shares on an ongoing basis. For those Class R share accounts where the Distributor paid a financial intermediary a sales concession at the time of purchase, shareholders were subject to a contingent deferred sales charge of 1.00% if the shares were redeemed within 18 months.

Effective July 1, 2014, Class R shares no longer impose a contingent deferred sales charge on new purchases. The contingent deferred sales charge will remain in effect for shares purchased prior to July 1, 2014 and exchanged for Class R shares of another Oppenheimer fund after that date. The Distributor will no longer make concession payments at the time of purchase. For all Class R shares purchased on or after July 1, 2014 the Distributor pays intermediaries a 0.25% service fee and a 0.25% asset based sales charge on an ongoing basis.

Payments to Financial Intermediaries and Service Providers. The Sub-Adviser and the Distributor, in their discretion, may also make payments to brokers, dealers and other financial intermediaries or to service providers for distribution and/or shareholder servicing activities. Those payments are made out of the Sub-Adviser's and/or the Distributor's own resources and/or assets, including from the revenues or profits derived from the advisory fees the Sub-Adviser receives from the Fund. Those cash payments, which may be substantial, are paid to many firms having business relationships with the Sub-Adviser and Distributor and are in addition to any distribution fees, servicing fees, or transfer agency fees paid directly or indirectly by the Fund to these financial intermediaries and any commissions the

Distributor pays to these firms out of the sales charges paid by investors. The Fund does not pay any commission payments, account servicing fees, recordkeeping fees, 12b-1 fees, transfer agent fees, so called “finders fees,” administrative fees or other similar fees with respect to Class I shares and the Sub-Adviser and the Distributor do not normally make payments out of their own resources and/or assets, with respect to that share class. Payments by the Sub-Adviser or Distributor from their own resources are not reflected in the tables in the “Fees and Expenses of the Fund” section of this prospectus because they are not paid by the Fund.

The financial intermediaries that may receive those payments include firms that offer and sell Fund shares to their clients, or provide shareholder services to the Fund, or both, and receive compensation for those activities. The financial intermediaries that may receive payments include your securities broker, dealer or financial advisor, sponsors of fund “supermarkets,” sponsors of fee-based advisory or wrap fee-based programs, sponsors of college and retirement savings programs, banks, trust companies and other intermediaries offering products that hold Fund shares, and insurance companies that offer variable annuity or variable life insurance products.

In general, these payments to financial intermediaries can be categorized as “distribution-related” or “servicing” payments. Payments for distribution-related expenses, such as marketing or promotional expenses, are often referred to as “revenue sharing.” Revenue sharing payments may be made on the basis of the sales of shares attributable to that intermediary, the average net assets of the Fund and other Oppenheimer funds attributable to the accounts of that intermediary and its clients, negotiated lump sum payments for distribution services provided, or similar fees. In some circumstances, revenue sharing payments may create an incentive for a financial intermediary or its representatives to recommend or offer shares of the Fund or other Oppenheimer funds to its customers. These payments also may give an intermediary an incentive to cooperate with the Distributor’s marketing efforts. A revenue sharing payment may, for example, qualify the Fund for preferred status with the intermediary receiving the payment or provide representatives of the Distributor with access to representatives of the intermediary’s sales force, in some cases on a preferential basis over funds of competitors. Additionally, as firm support, the Sub-Adviser or Distributor may reimburse expenses related to educational seminars and “due diligence” or training meetings (to the extent permitted by applicable laws or the rules of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”)) designed to increase sales representatives’ awareness about Oppenheimer funds, including travel and lodging expenditures. However, the Sub-Adviser does not consider a financial intermediary’s sale of shares of the Fund or other Oppenheimer funds when selecting brokers or dealers to effect portfolio transactions for the funds.

Various factors are used to determine whether to make revenue sharing payments. Possible considerations include, without limitation, the types of services provided by the intermediary, sales of Fund shares, the redemption rates on accounts of clients of the intermediary or overall asset levels of Oppenheimer funds held for or by clients of the intermediary, the willingness of the intermediary to allow the Distributor to provide educational and training support for the intermediary’s sales personnel relating to the Oppenheimer funds, the availability of the Oppenheimer funds on the intermediary’s sales system, as well as the overall quality of the services provided by the intermediary and the Sub-Adviser or Distributor’s relationship with the intermediary. The Sub-Adviser and Distributor have adopted guidelines for assessing and implementing each prospective revenue sharing arrangement. To the extent that financial intermediaries receiving distribution-related payments from the Sub-Adviser or Distributor sell more shares of the Oppenheimer funds or retain more shares of the funds in their client accounts, the Sub-Adviser and Distributor benefit from the incremental management and other fees they receive with respect to those assets.

Payments may also be made by the Sub-Adviser, the Distributor or the Transfer Agent to financial intermediaries to compensate or reimburse them for administrative or other client services provided, such as sub-transfer agency services for shareholders or retirement plan participants, omnibus accounting or sub-accounting, participation in networking arrangements, account set-up, recordkeeping and other shareholder services. Payments may also be made for administrative services related to the distribution of Fund shares through the intermediary. Firms that may receive servicing fees include retirement plan administrators, qualified tuition program sponsors, banks and trust companies, and insurance companies that offer variable annuity or variable life insurance products, and others. These fees may be used by the service provider to offset or reduce fees that would otherwise be paid directly to them by certain account holders, such as retirement plans.

The Statement of Additional Information contains more information about revenue sharing and service payments made by the Sub-Adviser or the Distributor. Your broker, dealer or other financial intermediary may charge you fees or commissions in addition to those disclosed in this prospectus. ***You should ask your financial intermediary for details about any such payments it receives from the Sub-Adviser or the Distributor and their affiliates, or any other fees or expenses it charges.***

Dividends, Capital Gains and Taxes

Dividends and Distributions. The Fund intends to declare and pay dividends annually from its net investment income. The Fund may also realize capital gains on the sale of portfolio securities, in which case it may make distributions out of any net short-term or long-term capital gains annually. The Fund may also make supplemental distributions of dividends and capital gains following the end of its fiscal year. The Fund has no fixed dividend rate and cannot guarantee that it will pay any dividends or capital gains distributions in a particular year.

Dividends and distributions are paid separately for each share class. The dividend distributions paid on Class A, Class Y and Class I shares will generally be higher than those on Class B, Class C and Class R shares, since those classes normally have higher expenses than Class A, Class Y and Class I.

Options for Receiving Dividends and Distributions. When you open your Fund account, you can specify on your application how you want to receive distributions of dividends and capital gains. To change that option, you must notify the Transfer Agent. There are four payment options available:

- **Reinvest All Distributions in the Fund.** You can elect to reinvest all dividends and capital gains distributions in additional shares of the Fund.
- **Reinvest Only Dividends or Capital Gains.** You can elect to reinvest some types of distributions in the Fund while receiving the other types of distributions by check or having them sent to your bank account through AccountLink. Different treatment is available for distributions of dividends, short-term capital gains and long-term capital gains.

- **Receive All Distributions in Cash.** You can elect to receive all dividends and capital gains distributions by check or have them sent to your bank through AccountLink.
- **Reinvest Your Distributions in Another Oppenheimer Fund.** You can reinvest all of your dividends and capital gains distributions in another Oppenheimer fund that is available for exchanges. You must have an existing account in the same share class in the selected fund.

Taxes. If your shares are not held in a tax-deferred retirement account, you should be aware of the following tax consequences of investing in the Fund. Fund distributions, whether taken in cash or reinvested in additional shares of the Fund or another Oppenheimer fund, are subject to Federal income tax and may be subject to state or local taxes. Distributions paid from short-term capital gains and net investment income are taxable as ordinary income (except as discussed below) and distributions from net long-term capital gains are taxable as long-term capital gains no matter how long you have held your shares. The maximum rate for individuals and certain other non-corporate taxpayers, applicable to long-term capital gains, is either 15% or 20%, depending on whether the taxpayer's income exceeds certain threshold amounts.

In the case of individuals and other non-corporate taxpayers, certain dividends (including certain dividends from foreign corporations) may be taxable at the lower rate applicable to long-term capital gains. In the case of certain corporations, some dividends may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. To the extent the Fund's distributions are paid from these types of dividends, and provided certain other fund and shareholder level holding period requirements are satisfied, the Fund's individual and non-corporate shareholders may be eligible to claim the reduced tax rate for the distributions and the Fund's corporate shareholders may be eligible to claim the dividends-received deduction.

The Fund may be subject to foreign income taxes on income or gains from foreign securities. If at the end of the Fund's fiscal year more than 50% of the Fund's assets are invested in foreign securities, the Fund may make an election that would generally allow shareholders to take a credit or deduction for such foreign taxes on their Federal income tax returns, subject to applicable limitations. If the Fund makes this election, shareholders must include in their income their share of the foreign taxes paid by the Fund.

After the end of each calendar year the Fund will send you and the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") statements showing the amount of any taxable distributions you received in the previous year and will separately identify any portion of these distributions that qualify for taxation as long-term capital gains or for any other special tax treatment.

The Fund has qualified and intends to qualify each year to be taxed as a regulated investment company under the Internal Revenue Code by satisfying certain income, asset diversification and income distribution requirements, but reserves the right not to so qualify. In each year that it qualifies as a regulated investment company, the Fund will not be subject to federal income taxes on its income that it distributes to shareholders.

If you are neither a resident nor a citizen of the United States, or if you are a foreign entity, the Fund's ordinary income dividends (which include distributions of net short-term capital gains) generally will be subject to a 30% U.S. withholding tax, unless a lower rate applies under an income tax treaty. In addition, under legislation known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Fund will be required to withhold 30% of the ordinary dividends it pays and the gross proceeds of share redemptions and certain capital gains it pays after December 31, 2016, to certain shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements.

Backup Withholding. Unless an exception applies, the Fund may be required to withhold U.S. federal income tax on distributions and redemption proceeds payable to you if you fail to provide the Fund with your correct social security number or taxpayer identification number or fail to make required certifications, or if you have been notified by the IRS that you are subject to backup withholding. Any amounts withheld may be credited against U.S. federal income tax liability.

Avoid "Buying a Distribution." If you buy shares of the Fund before it makes a distribution, the distribution will generally be taxable to you even though it may actually be a return of a portion of your investment. You should consider whether you should purchase shares on or just before the ex-dividend date.

Remember, There May be Taxes on Transactions. Because the prices of the Fund's shares fluctuate, you may have a capital gain or capital loss when you sell the shares or exchange them for shares of a different fund. The amount of such gain or loss is generally an amount equal to the difference between the price you paid for the shares and the amount received. Your ability to utilize capital losses may be subject to applicable limitations.

Returns of Capital Can Occur. In certain cases, distributions made by the Fund may be considered a return of capital to shareholders, which is generally non-taxable. The Fund will notify you if this occurs. In such a case, you would need to reduce the cost basis of your shares for tax purposes, which could result in a higher taxable capital gain (or lower capital loss) on a subsequent sale or exchange of the shares. Any such distribution in excess of your cost basis in your shares will be treated as capital gain.

Cost Basis Reporting. The Fund is required to report to the IRS, and furnish to Fund shareholders, detailed "cost basis" and "holding period" information for Fund shares acquired on or after January 1, 2012 ("covered shares") that are redeemed on or after that date. These requirements do not apply to investments through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or an individual retirement plan. If you redeem covered shares during any year, the Fund will report the following information to the IRS and to you on Form 1099-B: (i) the cost basis of such shares, (ii) the gross proceeds you received on the redemption and (iii) the holding period for the redeemed shares.

The default method for calculating the cost basis of covered shares is based on the average cost of all Fund shares you purchased on or after January 1, 2012 and prior to a particular redemption. If you and your financial or tax advisor determine another calculation method may be more beneficial for your individual tax situation, you may be able to elect another IRS-accepted method via the OppenheimerFunds website, www.oppenheimerfunds.com, or by notifying the Fund's Transfer Agent in writing.

You should contact your financial or tax advisor about the application of the cost basis reporting rules to you, particularly whether you should elect a cost basis calculation method or use the default average cost basis.

This information is only a summary of certain Federal income tax information about your investment. You are encouraged to consult your tax advisor about the effect of an investment in the Fund on your particular tax situation and about any changes to the applicable law that

may occur from time to time. Additional information about the tax effects of investing in the Fund is contained in the Statement of Additional Information.

Financial Highlights

The Financial Highlights Table is presented to help you understand the Fund's financial performance for the past five fiscal years. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Fund share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been audited by KPMG LLP, the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. KPMG's report, along with the Fund's financial statements, are included in the annual report, which is available upon request.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Class A	Year Ended August 29, 2014 ¹	Year Ended August 30, 2013 ¹	Year Ended August 31, 2012	Year Ended August 31, 2011	Year Ended August 31, 2010
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$42.39	\$36.69	\$30.93	\$27.17	\$26.17
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ²	0.29	0.37	0.25	0.20	0.21
Net realized and unrealized gain	10.36	5.73	5.67	3.73	1.04
Total from investment operations	10.65	6.10	5.92	3.93	1.25
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.31)	(0.40)	(0.16)	(0.17)	(0.25)
Net asset value, end of period	\$52.73	\$42.39	\$36.69	\$30.93	\$27.17
Total Return, at Net Asset Value³	25.20%	16.78%	19.21%	14.46%	4.75%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$5,429,874	\$4,588,619	\$4,318,726	\$4,005,609	\$3,959,992
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$5,096,996	\$4,494,340	\$4,164,196	\$4,453,926	\$4,309,071
Ratios to average net assets: ⁴					
Net investment income	0.60%	0.95%	0.74%	0.62%	0.76%
Total expenses ⁵	0.92%	0.93%	0.97%	0.99%	1.03%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	0.92%	0.93%	0.97%	0.99%	1.03%
Portfolio turnover rate	52%	46%	37%	35%	53%

1. August 29, 2014 and August 30, 2013 represent the last business days of the Fund's respective reporting periods.
2. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
3. Assumes an initial investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Sales charges are not reflected in the total returns. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
4. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
5. Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund were as follows:

Year Ended August 29, 2014	0.92%
Year Ended August 30, 2013	0.93%
Year Ended August 31, 2012	0.97%
Year Ended August 31, 2011	0.99%
Year Ended August 31, 2010	1.03%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Class B	Year Ended August 29, 2014 ¹	Year Ended August 30, 2013 ¹	Year Ended August 31, 2012	Year Ended August 31, 2011	Year Ended August 31, 2010
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$40.88	\$35.33	\$29.90	\$26.37	\$25.42
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment Income (loss) ²	(0.10)	0.01	(0.05)	(0.09)	(0.02)
Net realized and unrealized gain	10.00	5.54	5.48	3.62	1.01
Total from investment operations	9.90	5.55	5.43	3.53	0.99
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	(0.04)
Net asset value, end of period	\$50.78	\$40.88	\$35.33	\$29.90	\$26.37
Total Return, at Net Asset Value³	24.22%	15.71%	18.16%	13.39%	3.88%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$185,705	\$205,386	\$245,172	\$267,723	\$355,717
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$199,044	\$224,582	\$257,205	\$332,239	\$390,057
Ratios to average net assets: ⁴					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.22)%	0.02%	(0.15)%	(0.28)%	(0.08)%
Total expenses ⁵	1.74%	1.92%	1.97%	2.00%	2.05%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	1.73%	1.86%	1.85%	1.89%	1.88%
Portfolio turnover rate	52%	46%	37%	35%	53%

1. August 29, 2014 and August 30, 2013 represent the last business days of the Fund's respective reporting periods.
2. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
3. Assumes an initial investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Sales charges are not reflected in the total returns. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
4. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
5. Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund were as follows:

Year Ended August 29, 2014	1.74%
Year Ended August 30, 2013	1.92%
Year Ended August 31, 2012	1.97%
Year Ended August 31, 2011	2.00%
Year Ended August 31, 2010	2.05%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Class C	Year Ended August 29, 2014 ¹	Year Ended August 30, 2013 ¹	Year Ended August 31, 2012	Year Ended August 31, 2011	Year Ended August 31, 2010
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$40.74	\$35.22	\$29.77	\$26.20	\$25.27
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income (loss) ²	(0.07)	0.07	0.00 ³	(0.04)	0.01
Net realized and unrealized gain	9.96	5.53	5.45	3.61	0.99
Total from investment operations	9.89	5.60	5.45	3.57	1.00
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	0.00	(0.08)	0.00	0.00	(0.07)
Net asset value, end of period	\$50.63	\$40.74	\$35.22	\$29.77	\$26.20
Total Return, at Net Asset Value⁴	24.28%	15.92%	18.31%	13.63%	3.96%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$677,274	\$582,360	\$550,341	\$520,988	\$522,449
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$641,903	\$568,419	\$535,180	\$577,960	\$565,220
Ratios to average net assets: ⁵					
Net investment income (loss)	(0.15)%	0.20%	0.00% ⁶	(0.12)%	0.03%
Total expenses ⁷	1.67%	1.68%	1.71%	1.73%	1.76%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	1.67%	1.68%	1.71%	1.73%	1.76%
Portfolio turnover rate	52%	46%	37%	35%	53%

1. August 29, 2014 and August 30, 2013 represent the last business days of the Fund's respective reporting periods.
2. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
3. Less than \$0.005 per share.
4. Assumes an initial investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Sales charges are not reflected in the total returns. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
5. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
6. Less than 0.005%.
7. Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund were as follows:

Year Ended August 29, 2014	1.67%
Year Ended August 30, 2013	1.68%
Year Ended August 31, 2012	1.71%
Year Ended August 31, 2011	1.73%
Year Ended August 31, 2010	1.76%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Class I	Year Ended August 29, 2014 ¹	Year Ended August 30, 2013 ¹	Period Ended August 31, 2012 ²
Per Share Operating Data			
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$42.33	\$36.82	\$32.31
Income (loss) from investment operations:			
Net investment income ³	0.51	0.50	0.29
Net realized and unrealized gain	10.30	5.75	4.22
Total from investment operations	10.81	6.25	4.51
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:			
Dividends from net investment income	(0.67)	(0.74)	0.00
Net asset value, end of period	\$52.47	\$42.33	\$36.82
Total Return, at Net Asset Value⁴	25.73%	17.28%	13.96%
Ratios/Supplemental Data			
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$295,519	\$25,203	\$11
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$203,534	\$15,305	\$11
Ratios to average net assets: ⁵			
Net investment income	1.05%	1.26%	1.22%
Total expenses ⁶	0.50%	0.51%	0.50%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	0.50%	0.51%	0.50%
Portfolio turnover rate	52%	46%	37%

1. August 29, 2014 and August 30, 2013 represent the last business days of the Fund's respective reporting periods.
2. For the period from December 29, 2011 (inception of offering) to August 31, 2012.
3. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
4. Assumes an initial investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Sales charges are not reflected in the total returns. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
5. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
6. Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund were as follows:

Year Ended August 29, 2014	0.50%
Year Ended August 30, 2013	0.51%
Period Ended August 31, 2012	0.50%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Class R	Year Ended August 29, 2014 ¹	Year Ended August 30, 2013 ¹	Year Ended August 31, 2012	Year Ended August 31, 2011	Year Ended August 31, 2010
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$41.85	\$36.17	\$30.49	\$26.77	\$25.80
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ²	0.16	0.26	0.16	0.12	0.14
Net realized and unrealized gain	10.23	5.66	5.59	3.68	1.02
Total from investment operations	10.39	5.92	5.75	3.80	1.16
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.19)	(0.24)	(0.07)	(0.08)	(0.19)
Net asset value, end of period	\$52.05	\$41.85	\$36.17	\$30.49	\$26.77
Total Return, at Net Asset Value³	24.88%	16.47%	18.91%	14.18%	4.48%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$118,479	\$105,630	\$101,596	\$98,147	\$106,628
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$114,029	\$104,731	\$99,620	\$111,540	\$119,175
Ratios to average net assets: ⁴					
Net investment income	0.34%	0.68%	0.48%	0.37%	0.50%
Total expenses ⁵	1.17%	1.20%	1.22%	1.23%	1.28%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	1.17%	1.20%	1.22%	1.23%	1.28%
Portfolio turnover rate	52%	46%	37%	35%	53%

1. August 29, 2014 and August 30, 2013 represent the last business days of the Fund's respective reporting periods.
2. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
3. Assumes an initial investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Sales charges are not reflected in the total returns. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
4. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
5. Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund were as follows:

Year Ended August 29, 2014	1.17%
Year Ended August 30, 2013	1.20%
Year Ended August 31, 2012	1.22%
Year Ended August 31, 2011	1.23%
Year Ended August 31, 2010	1.28%

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

Class Y	Year Ended August 29, 2014 ¹	Year Ended August 30, 2013 ¹	Year Ended August 31, 2012	Year Ended August 31, 2011	Year Ended August 31, 2010
Per Share Operating Data					
Net asset value, beginning of period	\$42.30	\$36.81	\$31.04	\$27.27	\$26.27
Income (loss) from investment operations:					
Net investment income ²	0.40	0.49	0.40	0.33	0.37
Net realized and unrealized gain	10.32	5.72	5.67	3.75	1.03
Total from investment operations	10.72	6.21	6.07	4.08	1.40
Dividends and/or distributions to shareholders:					
Dividends from net investment income	(0.54)	(0.72)	(0.30)	(0.31)	(0.40)
Net asset value, end of period	\$52.48	\$42.30	\$36.81	\$31.04	\$27.27
Total Return, at Net Asset Value³	25.52%	17.18%	19.70%	14.94%	5.27%
Ratios/Supplemental Data					
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	\$664,996	\$723,798	\$242,186	\$117,659	\$98,434
Average net assets (in thousands)	\$655,922	\$469,824	\$192,143	\$117,050	\$436,261
Ratios to average net assets: ⁴					
Net investment income	0.84%	1.21%	1.16%	1.03%	1.30%
Total expenses ⁵	0.67%	0.61%	0.54%	0.57%	0.49%
Expenses after payments, waivers and/or reimbursements and reduction to custodian expenses	0.67%	0.61%	0.54%	0.57%	0.49%
Portfolio turnover rate	52%	46%	37%	35%	53%

1. August 29, 2014 and August 30, 2013 represent the last business days of the Fund's respective reporting periods.
2. Per share amounts calculated based on the average shares outstanding during the period.
3. Assumes an initial investment on the business day before the first day of the fiscal period, with all dividends and distributions reinvested in additional shares on the reinvestment date, and redemption at the net asset value calculated on the last business day of the fiscal period. Sales charges are not reflected in the total returns. Total returns are not annualized for periods less than one full year. Returns do not reflect the deduction of taxes that a shareholder would pay on fund distributions or the redemption of fund shares.
4. Annualized for periods less than one full year.
5. Total expenses including indirect expenses from affiliated fund were as follows:

Year Ended August 29, 2014	0.67%
Year Ended August 30, 2013	0.61%
Year Ended August 31, 2012	0.54%
Year Ended August 31, 2011	0.57%
Year Ended August 31, 2010	0.49%

INFORMATION AND SERVICES

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND ANNUAL AND SEMI-ANNUAL REPORTS. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information and Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to shareholders provide additional information about the Fund's investments. The Annual Report includes a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during its last fiscal year. The Fund's Statement of Additional Information and audited financial statements included in its most recent Annual Report dated August 31, 2014, including the notes thereto and report of the independent registered public accounting firm thereon, are incorporated by reference into (are legally considered part of) this prospectus.

How to Request More Information

You can request the above documents, the notice explaining the Fund's privacy policy, and other information about the Fund, without charge, by:

Telephone:	Call OppenheimerFunds Services toll-free: 1.800.CALL OPP (1.800.225.5677)
Mail:	Use the following address for regular mail: OppenheimerFunds Services P.O. Box 5270 Denver, Colorado 80217-5270 Use the following address for courier or express mail: OppenheimerFunds Services 12100 East Iliff Avenue Suite 300 Aurora, Colorado 80014
Internet:	You may request documents, and read or download certain documents at www.oppenheimerfunds.com

Information about the Fund including the Statement of Additional Information can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1.202.551.8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Copies may be obtained after payment of a duplicating fee by electronic request at the SEC's e-mail address: publicinfo@sec.gov or by writing to the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

No one has been authorized to provide any information about the Fund or to make any representations about the Fund other than what is contained in this prospectus. This prospectus is not an offer to sell shares of the Fund, nor a solicitation of an offer to buy shares of the Fund, to any person in any state or other jurisdiction where it is unlawful to make such an offer.