



MUTUAL FUNDS

John Hancock Regional Bank Fund



SUMMARY PROSPECTUS 3-1-11

Before you invest, you may want to review the fund's prospectus, which contains more information about the fund and its risks. You can find the fund's prospectus and other information about the fund, including the statement of additional information and most recent reports, online at www.jhfunds.com/Forms/Prospectuses.aspx. You can also get this information at no cost by calling 1-800-225-5291 or by sending an e-mail request to info@jhfunds.com. The fund's prospectus and statement of additional information, both dated 3-1-11, and most recent financial highlights information included in the shareholder report, dated 10-31-10, are incorporated by reference into this Summary Prospectus.

Class A: **FRBAX**

Class B: **FRBFX**

Class C: **FRBCX**

Investment objective

To seek long-term capital appreciation. Moderate income is a secondary objective.

Fees and expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the fund. You may qualify for sales charge discounts on Class A shares if you and your family invest, or agree to invest in the future, at least \$50,000 in the John Hancock family of funds. More information about these and other discounts is available on pages 14 to 15 of the prospectus under "Sales charge reductions and waivers" or pages 64 to 68 of the fund's statement of additional information under "Initial Sales Charge on Class A Shares."

Shareholder fees (%) (fees paid directly from your investment)	Class A	Class B	Class C
Maximum front-end sales charge (load) on purchases as a % of purchase price	5.00	None	None
Maximum deferred sales charge (load) as a % of purchase or sale price, whichever is less	1.00 (on purchases of \$1 million or more)	5.00	1.00
Annual fund operating expenses (%) (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)	Class A	Class B	Class C
Management fee	0.79	0.79	0.79
Distribution and service (12b-1) fees	0.30	1.00	1.00
Other expenses ¹	0.30	0.30	0.30
Total annual fund operating expenses	1.39	2.09	2.09

¹ "Other expenses" reflects a change in the contractual transfer agency and service agreement effective July 1, 2010.

Expense example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the fund with the cost of investing in other mutual funds. Please see below a hypothetical example showing the expenses of a \$10,000 investment in the fund for the time periods indicated (Kept column) and then assuming a redemption of all of your shares at the end of those periods (Sold column). The example assumes a 5% average annual return. The example assumes fund expenses will not change over the periods. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, based on these assumptions, your costs would be:

Expenses (\$)	Class A		Class B		Class C	
	Sold	Kept	Sold	Kept	Sold	Kept
Shares						
1 Year	634	634	712	212	312	212
3 Years	918	918	955	655	655	655
5 Years	1,222	1,222	1,324	1,124	1,124	1,124
10 Years	2,085	2,085	2,242	2,242	2,421	2,421

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 annual fund operating expenses or in the example, affect the fund’s performance. During its most recent fiscal year, the fund’s portfolio turnover rate was 24% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal investment strategies

Under normal market conditions, the fund invests at least 80% of its net assets (plus any borrowings for investment purposes) in stocks of regional banks and lending companies, including commercial and industrial banks, savings and loan associations and bank holding companies. These companies may be of any size. Typically, these companies provide full-service banking and have primarily domestic assets.

In managing the fund, the subadviser focuses primarily on stock selection. In choosing individual stocks, the subadviser uses fundamental financial analysis to identify securities that appear comparatively undervalued. The subadviser looks for low price/earnings (P/E) ratios, high-quality assets and sound loan review processes. Given the industry-wide trend toward consolidation, the subadviser also invests in companies that appear to be positioned for a merger. The fund’s portfolio may be concentrated in geographic regions where consolidation activity is high. The subadviser generally gathers firsthand information about companies from interviews and company visits.

The fund may also invest in other U.S. and foreign financial services companies, such as lending companies and money center banks. The fund may invest up to 5% of net assets in stocks of companies outside the financial services sector and up to 5% of net assets in junk bonds (bonds rated BB and below by S&P or Ba and below by Moody’s and their unrated equivalents).

The fund may, to a limited extent, engage in derivatives transactions that include futures contracts, options and foreign currency forward contracts, in each case for the purposes of reducing risk, obtaining efficient market exposure and/or enhancing investment returns.

Principal risks

An investment in the fund is not a bank deposit and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency. The fund’s shares will go up and down in price, meaning that you could lose money by investing in the fund. Many factors influence a mutual fund’s performance.

Instability in the financial markets has led many governments, including the United States government, to take a number of unprecedented actions designed to support certain financial institutions and segments of the financial markets that have experienced extreme volatility and, in some cases, a lack of liquidity. Federal, state and other governments, and their regulatory agencies or self-regulatory organizations, may take actions that affect the regulation of the instruments in which the fund invests, or the issuers of such instruments, in ways that are unforeseeable. Legislation or regulation may also change the way in which the fund itself is regulated. Such legislation or regulation could limit or preclude the fund’s ability to achieve its investment objective.

Governments or their agencies may also acquire distressed assets from financial institutions and acquire ownership interests in those institutions. The implications of government ownership and disposition of these assets are unclear, and such a program may have positive or negative effects on the liquidity, valuation and performance of the fund’s portfolio holdings. Furthermore, volatile financial markets can expose the fund to greater market and liquidity risk and potential difficulty in valuing portfolio instruments held by the fund.

The fund’s main risk factors are listed below in alphabetical order. *Before investing, be sure to read the additional descriptions of these risks beginning on page 6 of the prospectus.*

Active management risk The subadviser’s investment strategy may fail to produce the intended result.

Equity securities risk The value of a company’s equity securities is subject to changes in the company’s financial condition, and overall market and economic conditions.

Fixed-income securities risk Fixed-income securities are affected by changes in interest rates and credit quality. A rise in interest rates typically causes bond prices to fall. The longer the average maturity of the bonds held by the fund, the more sensitive the fund is likely to be to interest rate changes. There is the possibility that the issuer of the security will not repay all or a portion of the principal borrowed and will not make all interest payments.

Foreign securities risk As compared to U.S. companies, there may be less publicly available information relating to foreign companies. Foreign securities may be subject to foreign taxes. The value of foreign securities is subject to currency fluctuations and adverse political and economic developments.

Hedging, derivatives and other strategic transactions risk Hedging and other strategic transactions may increase the volatility of a fund and, if the transaction is not successful, could result in a significant loss to a fund. In addition, the use of derivative instruments (such as options, futures and swaps) could produce disproportionate gains or losses, more than the principal amount invested. Investing in derivative instruments involves risks different from, or possibly greater than, the risks associated with investing directly in securities and other traditional investments and, in a down market, could become harder to value or sell at a fair price.

Foreign currency forward contracts Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions), foreign currency risk and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving foreign currency forward contracts.

Futures contracts Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving futures contracts.

Options Counterparty risk, liquidity risk (i.e., the inability to enter into closing transactions) and risk of disproportionate loss are the principal risks of engaging in transactions involving options. Counterparty risk does not apply to exchange-traded options.

Industry or sector investing risk Because the fund focuses on a single industry or sector of the economy, its performance depends in large part on the performance of that industry or sector. As a result, the value of your investment may fluctuate more widely than it would in a fund that is diversified across industries or sectors. Regional bank stocks could suffer losses when interest rates fall or economic conditions deteriorate.

Large company risk Large-capitalization stocks as a group could fall out of favor with the market, causing the fund to underperform investments that focus on small- or medium-capitalization stocks. Larger, more established companies may be slow to respond to challenges and may grow more slowly than smaller companies. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its market capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time.

Liquidity risk Exposure exists when trading volume, lack of a market maker or legal restrictions impair the ability to sell particular securities or close derivative positions at an advantageous price.

Lower-rated fixed-income securities risk and high-yield securities risk Lower-rated fixed-income securities and high-yield fixed-income securities (commonly known as junk bonds) are subject to greater credit-quality risk and risk of default than higher-rated fixed-income securities. These securities may be considered speculative and the value of these securities can be more volatile due to increased sensitivity to adverse issuer, political, regulatory, market or economic developments and can be difficult to resell.

Medium and smaller company risk The prices of medium and smaller company stocks can change more frequently and dramatically than those of large company stocks. For purposes of the fund's investment policies, the market capitalization of a company is based on its market capitalization at the time the fund purchases the company's securities. Market capitalizations of companies change over time.

State/region risk Investing heavily in any one state or region increases exposure to losses in securities of that state's or region's issuers.

Past performance

The following performance information in the bar chart and table below illustrates the variability of the fund's returns and provides some indication of the risks of investing in the fund by showing changes in the fund's performance from year to year. However, past performance (before and after taxes) does not indicate future results. All figures assume dividend reinvestment. Performance for the fund is updated daily, monthly and quarterly and may be obtained at our Web site: www.jhfunds.com/FundPerformance, or by calling Signature Services at 1-800-225-5291 between 8:00 A.M. and 7:00 P.M., Eastern Time, on most business days.

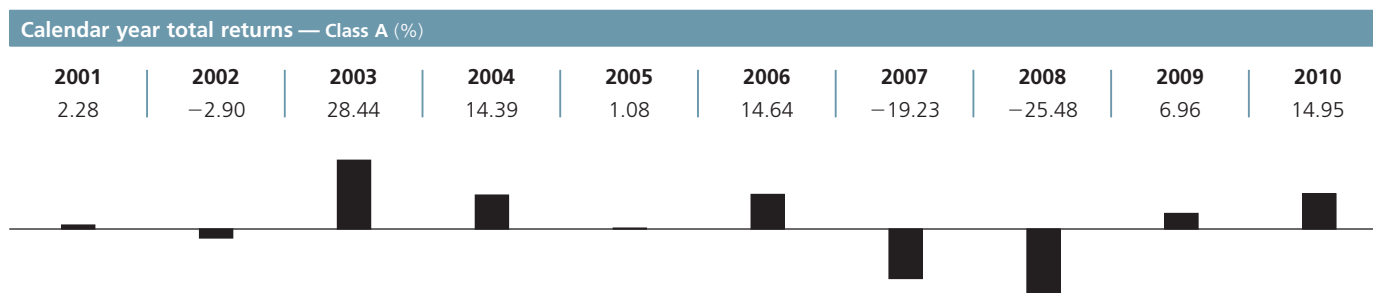
Calendar year total returns These do not include sales charges and would have been lowered if they did. Calendar year total returns are shown only for Class A shares and would be different for other share classes.

Average annual total returns Performance of broad-based market indexes are included for comparison.

After-tax returns These are shown only for Class A shares and would be different for other classes. They reflect the highest individual federal marginal income tax rates in effect as of the date provided and do not reflect any state or local taxes. Your actual after-tax returns may be different. After-tax returns are not relevant to shares held in an IRA, 401(k) or other tax-advantaged investment plan.

S&P Composite 1500 Banks Index is an unmanaged index of banking sector stocks in the S&P 1500 Index.

S&P 500 Index is an unmanaged index that includes 500 widely traded common stocks.



Year-to-date total return The fund's total return for the year ended December 31, 2010 was 14.95%.

Best quarter: Q3 '08, 24.45%

Worst quarter: Q1 '09, -22.78%

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Average annual total returns (%)	1 Year	5 Year	10 Year
as of 12-31-10			
Class A before tax	9.17	-4.22	1.74
After tax on distributions	7.51	-6.51	-0.35
After tax on distributions, with sale	7.13	-3.63	1.30
Class B before tax	9.11	-4.11	1.68
Class C before tax	13.10	-3.92	1.55
S&P 500 Index	15.06	2.29	1.41
S&P Composite 1500 Banks Index ¹	19.20	-13.32	—

1 Total return for index is not available for the 10-year period.

Investment management

Investment adviser John Hancock Advisers, LLC

Subadviser John Hancock Asset Management a division of Manulife Asset Management (US) LLC

Portfolio management

Susan A. Curry

Portfolio manager

Joined fund team in 2004

Lisa A. Welch

Senior vice president

Joined fund team in 1998

Purchase and sale of fund shares

The minimum initial investment requirement for Class A, Class B and Class C shares of the fund is \$2,500, except for Coverdell ESAs it is \$2,000 and for group investments it is \$250. There are no subsequent investment requirements. You may redeem shares of the fund on any business day through our Web site: www.jhfunds.com; by mail: Mutual Fund Operations, John Hancock Signature Services, Inc., P.O. Box 55913, Boston, Massachusetts 02205-5913; or by telephone: 1-800-225-5291.

Taxes

The fund's distributions are taxable, and will be taxed as ordinary income and/or capital gains, unless you are investing through a tax-deferred arrangement, such as a 401(k) plan or individual retirement account. Withdrawals from such tax-deferred arrangements may be subject to tax at a later date.

Payments to broker-dealers and other financial intermediaries

If you purchase the fund through a broker-dealer or other financial intermediary (such as a bank, registered investment adviser, financial planner or retirement plan administrator), the fund and its 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 Web site for more information.