

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ACUPUNCTURE**

**Term-End Examination**

**December, 2015**

**PGDACP-01: BASIC THEORIES OF ACUPUNCTURE /  
TCM DIAGNOSIS**

*Time : 2 hours*

*Maximum Marks : 70*

**Note :**

- (i) *There are multiple choice type questions, which are to be answered in **OMR Answer Sheets**.*
- (ii) *All questions are **compulsory**.*
- (iii) *Each question has four options and only one of them is correct. Answers have to be marked in figures in the appropriate rectangular boxes corresponding to what is the correct answer and then blacken the circle for the same number in that column by using HB or lead pencil. DO NOT USE INK OR BALL PEN in **OMR Answer Sheets**.*
- (iv) *If any candidate marks more than one option, it will be taken as the wrong answer and no marks will be awarded for this.*
- (v) *Erase completely any error or unintended marks.*
- (vi) *There are 70 questions in this paper and each question carries one mark.*
- (vii) *There will be no negative marking for wrong answers.*
- (viii) *No candidate shall leave the examination hall for one hour after the commencement of the examination.*

1. The Yang Ming Meridian of hand originates from the
  - (1) Tip of index finger
  - (2) From Lu 11
  - (3) Middle Jiao
  - (4) Lower Jiao
  
2. In India, acupuncture was introduced by
  - (1) Dr. Bimal Chandra Basu
  - (2) Dr. Bimal Prasad Basu
  - (3) Dr. Bimal Kumar Basu
  - (4) Dr. Bimal Roy Basu
  
3. Yin and Yang are
  - (1) Two types of energy
  - (2) Two polarities of Qi
  - (3) Types of energy
  - (4) Types of essence
  
4. Large intestine and stomach are more active between
  - (1) 5 – 7 AM
  - (2) 6 – 8 AM
  - (3) 5 – 8 AM
  - (4) 7 – 8 AM
  
5. The Middle burner contains the following organs :
  - (1) Heart, Lung and Pericardium
  - (2) Stomach, Small intestine and Large intestine
  - (3) Liver, Gall bladder and Spleen
  - (4) Liver, Stomach and Kidney

6. Consumption of fluid in the large intestine frequently causes all the following *except*
- (1) Dry stools
  - (2) Dryness in the mouth
  - (3) Constipation
  - (4) Voracious appetite
7. Mutual Transformation of Yin and Yang occurs
- (1) At a certain stage
  - (2) At a particular time
  - (3) Only (1) is correct
  - (4) Both (1) and (2) are correct
8. Character of wood element is
- (1) To grow and flourish
  - (2) To be hot and flare up
  - (3) To descend and be clear
  - (4) To be cold and flow downwards
9. Which energizer works as a filter ?
- (1) Upper
  - (2) Middle
  - (3) Lower
  - (4) Middle and lower
10. Following is **not** a syndrome of kidney :
- (1) Deficiency of the kidney Qi
  - (2) Insufficiency of the kidney Yang
  - (3) Insufficiency of the kidney dampness
  - (4) Insufficiency of the kidney Yin

- 11. Primary Chi is derived from**
- (1) Congenital essence
  - (2) Food essence
  - (3) Essence
  - (4) Pure essence
- 12. Following are Etiological factors in TCM *except***
- (1) Six exogenous factors including changing season
  - (2) Seven emotions including crying
  - (3) Improper diet
  - (4) Excessive physical exertion or lack of exercise
- 13. A patient has the following signs and symptoms : aversion to speaking, lassitude, dizziness, spontaneous sweating. All symptoms become worse on exertion. The tongue is pale and the pulse is weak. This syndrome belongs to**
- (1) Deficiency of Qi
  - (2) Deficiency of blood
  - (3) Deficiency of Yang
  - (4) Deficiency of Yin
- 14. A patient has the following signs and symptoms : chills, cold limbs, listlessness, lassitude, spontaneous sweating, increased urinary output which is clear, and loose stools. The tongue is pale and the pulse is weak. This syndrome belongs to**
- (1) Deficiency of Qi
  - (2) Deficiency of blood
  - (3) Deficiency of Yang
  - (4) Deficiency of Yin
- 15. A cold syndrome frequently causes all of the following *except***
- (1) Pallor
  - (2) Absence of thirst
  - (3) Preference for cold drinks
  - (4) White and moist coating

16. A patient has the following signs and symptoms : cough for one week, severe chills with high fever, no sweating, red complexion, and yellow urine. The tongue has a thin coating and the pulse is superficial, rolling and rapid. This syndrome belongs to
- (1) Exterior heat syndrome
  - (2) Exterior cold syndrome
  - (3) Intermediate syndrome
  - (4) Exterior cold and interior heat syndrome
17. An exterior syndrome can be differentiated by the presence of
- (1) Tidal fever
  - (2) High fever with aversion to heat
  - (3) Alternating chills and fever
  - (4) Chills and fever
18. A sharp, pricking pain which is in a fixed location is a sign of
- (1) Yang deficiency
  - (2) Yin deficiency
  - (3) Stagnation of Qi
  - (4) Stagnation of blood
19. A sweet taste and stickiness in the mouth may imply
- (1) Damp-heat in the spleen and stomach
  - (2) Heat in the liver and stomach
  - (3) Heat in the liver and gall bladder
  - (4) Cold in the spleen and stomach
20. Chills accompanied by fever is the symptom seen in
- (1) Cold syndrome
  - (2) Heat syndrome
  - (3) Deficiency of Yang
  - (4) Exterior syndrome

- 21.** Repeated speech in a feeble voice accompanied by listlessness suggests
- (1) Disturbance of the mind by heat
  - (2) Deficiency of heart and lung Qi
  - (3) Disturbance of the mind by phlegm-fire
  - (4) Deficiency of heart blood
- 22.** Pale lips denote
- (1) Retention of food
  - (2) Stagnation of blood
  - (3) Excessive heat
  - (4) Deficiency of blood
- 23.** A pale tongue with a white slippery coating indicates
- (1) Deficiency of Qi and blood
  - (2) Cold-damp
  - (3) Retention of food
  - (4) Invasion of summer heat
- 24.** A cracked and red tongue indicates
- (1) Deficiency of blood
  - (2) Excessive heat
  - (3) Deficiency of Yang
  - (4) Deficiency of lung Qi
- 25.** A thin and dry tongue which is deep red in colour indicates
- (1) Yin and Qi deficiency
  - (2) Qi and blood deficiency
  - (3) Hyperactivity of fire due to deficiency of Yin
  - (4) Damp-heat syndrome

- 26.** A bluish complexion may be present in all of the following conditions *except*
- (1) Cold syndromes
  - (2) Painful syndromes
  - (3) Stagnation of blood
  - (4) Retention of dampness
- 27.** The presence of malar flush indicates
- (1) Damp-heat in the liver and gall bladder
  - (2) Yin deficiency
  - (3) Qi deficiency
  - (4) Deficiency of liver blood
- 28.** The uterus is connected with the following organs and channels *except*
- (1) The Kidney channel
  - (2) The Chong channel
  - (3) The Liver channel
  - (4) The Lung channel
- 29.** The brain is considered the sea of
- (1) Qi
  - (2) Blood
  - (3) Nutrient substance
  - (4) Marrow
- 30.** Deficiency of the kidney Qi may cause
- (1) Enuresis
  - (2) Anuria
  - (3) Diarrhoea/Constipation
  - (4) All of the above

**31.** The acquired essence is produced and transformed by the

- (1) Lung and Large intestine
- (2) Heart and Small intestine
- (3) Kidney and Bladder
- (4) Spleen and Stomach

**32.** Which of the following organs regulates water passage ?

- (1) Spleen
- (2) Lung
- (3) Liver
- (4) Bladder

**33.** The condition of the spleen is manifested on the

- (1) Lips
- (2) Nails
- (3) Hair
- (4) Skin

**34.** Which of the following Fu organs has an interior-exterior relationship with the pericardium ?

- (1) Stomach
- (2) Bladder
- (3) Gall bladder
- (4) Sanjiao

**35.** The liver

- (1) Produces blood
- (2) Regulates the volume of the blood in circulation
- (3) Controls blood by keeping it within the vessels
- (4) None of the above



- 36.** Following is an extraordinary Fu organ :
- (1) Small intestine
  - (2) Urinary bladder
  - (3) Gall bladder
  - (4) Triple warmer
- 37.** Following is/are known as the “Seat of Government” :
- (1) Heart
  - (2) Brain
  - (3) Zang organs
  - (4) Fu organs
- 38.** Following Zang-Fu organs belong to Fire element *except*
- (1) Heart
  - (2) Small intestine
  - (3) Lung
  - (4) Triple warmer
- 39.** Which is the Mother element ?
- (1) The element that promotes
  - (2) The element that is promoted
  - (3) Fire element
  - (4) The element that restricts
- 40.** Which of the following is a Yin organ ?
- (1) Gall bladder
  - (2) Stomach
  - (3) Brain
  - (4) Kidney

**41.** Following are Laws of Yin and Yang *except*

- (1) Opposition
- (2) Interdependence
- (3) Male and female
- (4) Interchangeable

**42.** Which part of the tongue represents spleen ?

- (1) Border of the tongue
- (2) Tip of the tongue
- (3) Under surface
- (4) Upper surface

**43.** In the tongue, the central crack which extends up to the tip indicates

- (1) Normal condition
- (2) Chronic condition
- (3) Congenital heart disease
- (4) Acute problem

**44.** Following is Fu as well as an extraordinary organ :

- (1) Bladder
- (2) Stomach
- (3) Intestine
- (4) Gall bladder

**45.** Character of Metal element is

- (1) To descend and be clear
- (2) To grow and flourish
- (3) To be hot and flare up
- (4) To be cold and flow downwards

**46. The Reverse restriction means**

- (1) When any one of the five elements is in excess
- (2) Mother affecting the son
- (3) Son affecting the mother
- (4) Earth affecting wood

**47. The Zang organs**

- (1) May become excess
- (2) May become empty
- (3) Are always full
- (4) Are never full

**48. The main functions of Fu organs are**

- (1) Distributing food
- (2) Storing vital substances
- (3) Transforming food and digestion
- (4) Reproduction

**49. Which of the following organs has the function of manufacturing the marrow ?**

- (1) Kidney
- (2) Brain
- (3) Liver
- (4) Pericardium

**50. Which of the following organs has a close relationship with the condition of the teeth ?**

- (1) Liver
- (2) Heart
- (3) Kidney
- (4) Lung

51. Which of the following physiological phenomena is **not** closely linked with the function of the liver for maintaining the free flow of Qi ?
- (1) Movement of Qi
  - (2) Circulation of blood
  - (3) Digestion
  - (4) Contraction and relaxation of the tendons and muscles
52. In TCM, which of the following Zang-Fu organs is known as “Canopy” ?
- (1) Heart
  - (2) Lung
  - (3) Spleen
  - (4) Liver
53. Following is **not** a function of stomach :
- (1) Receives the food
  - (2) Transforms the food
  - (3) Transports the food
  - (4) Digests the food
54. Which is the largest Fu organ in the Human body ?
- (1) Triple warmer
  - (2) Gall bladder
  - (3) Urinary bladder
  - (4) Large intestine
55. Menstruation flow depends on
- (1) Kidney, Bladder and Ren Meridian
  - (2) Kidney, Bladder and Chong Meridian
  - (3) Kidney, Ren and Chong Meridian
  - (4) Ren, Bladder and Chong Meridian

**56.** The Qi is translated in the following ways *except*

- (1) Energy
- (2) Vital force
- (3) Material force
- (4) Innate Qi

**57.** A dull and pale yellow complexion is a sign of

- (1) Heart fire
- (2) Invasion of pathologic heat
- (3) Deficiency of both Qi and blood
- (4) Deficiency of Yang

**58.** Following things are related with full syndrome *except*

- (1) Pathogen is present
- (2) Pathogen is not present
- (3) Body's Qi is relatively intact
- (4) Stagnation of food

**59.** Empty conditions are of the following types *except*

- (1) Deficiency of blood
- (2) Deficiency of Yin
- (3) Deficiency of Yang
- (4) Deficiency of fluid

**60.** Pasty tongue coating is seen in all *except*

- (1) Retention of turbid phlegm
- (2) Retention of food
- (3) Both the above
- (4) None of the above

- 61.** A “geographical tongue” is a sign of
- (1) Consumption of Qi and Yin of the stomach
  - (2) Deficiency of Qi and heart blood
  - (3) Deficiency of Yang of the spleen and kidney
  - (4) Deficiency of blood and Yin of the liver
- 62.** Clear nasal discharge is due to
- (1) Invasion of wind-cold
  - (2) Invasion of wind-heat
  - (3) Deficiency of lung Qi
  - (4) Yin deficiency of the lung
- 63.** Alternate chills and fever are the representative symptoms of
- (1) Exterior syndrome
  - (2) Interior syndrome
  - (3) Intermediate syndrome
  - (4) Heat syndrome
- 64.** Secondary Chi is derived from
- (1) Congenital essence
  - (2) Food essence
  - (3) Essence
  - (4) Pure essence
- 65.** Pathogenesis refers to
- (1) The onset of disease and the path it takes inside the body
  - (2) Only etiological factors
  - (3) Prognosis of disease
  - (4) Symptoms and signs of disease

- 66.** In India acupuncture was introduced by Dr. B.K. Basu in Calcutta in the year
- (1) 1958
  - (2) 1959
  - (3) 1960
  - (4) 1961
- 67.** Dysfunction of the spleen frequently causes
- (1) Abdominal pain
  - (2) Foul belching and vomiting
  - (3) Loose stools
  - (4) Bleeding
- 68.** A patient has the following signs and symptoms : aversion to speaking, lassitude, dizziness, spontaneous sweating. All symptoms are accompanied by chills and cold limbs. The tongue is pale and the pulse is weak. This syndrome belongs to
- (1) Deficiency of Qi
  - (2) Deficiency of blood
  - (3) Deficiency of Yang
  - (4) Deficiency of Yin
- 69.** An excess syndrome frequently causes all the following *except*
- (1) Resonant voice
  - (2) Night sweating
  - (3) Distension and fullness in chest and abdomen
  - (4) Pain aggravated by pressure
- 70.** An exterior syndrome can be differentiated from an anterior syndrome by the presence of
- (1) Tidal fever
  - (2) High fever with aversion to heat
  - (3) Simultaneous presence of chills and fever
  - (4) Alternating chills and fever