

POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ACUPUNCTURE

00337

Term-End Examination

December, 2014

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

Time : 2 hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note :

- (i) *There will be multiple choice type of questions in this examination, 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 will be 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 at least for one hour after the commencement of the examination.*

- 1.** An excess syndrome frequently causes all the following except
 - (1) Resonant voice
 - (2) Night sweating
 - (3) Distension fullness in chest & abdomen
 - (4) Pain aggravated by pressure

- 2.** Yin and Yang are
 - (1) Two types of energy
 - (2) Two polarities of Qi
 - (3) Types of energy
 - (4) Types of essence

- 3.** In tongue, central crack which extends up to tip indicates
 - (1) Normal condition
 - (2) Chronic condition
 - (3) Congenital heart disease
 - (4) Acute problem

- 4.** Following is a 'fu' as well as an 'extraordinary' organ.
 - (1) Bladder
 - (2) Stomach
 - (3) Intestine
 - (4) Gall bladder

- 5.** An exterior deficiency syndrome can be differentiated by the presence of
 - (1) Chills
 - (2) Fever
 - (3) Sweating
 - (4) Thin tongue coating

- 6.** Following are laws of Yin and Yang except
- (1) Opposition
 - (2) Interdependence
 - (3) Male & female
 - (4) Interchangeable
- 7.** 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
- 8.** Deficiency of Yang leads to
- (1) Cold syndrome
 - (2) Heat syndrome
 - (3) Red tongue
 - (4) Black tongue
- 9.** 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
- 10.** Following is not a nature of fire element
- (1) Bitter taste
 - (2) Summer
 - (3) South direction
 - (4) Pungent

- 11. Following Zang-fu organs belong to fire element except**
- (1) Heart
 - (2) Small intestine
 - (3) Urinary bladder
 - (4) Triple warmer
- 12. Which is the son element ?**
- (1) The element that is promoted
 - (2) The element that promotes
 - (3) Fire element
 - (4) The element that restricts
- 13. Following are known as "Seat of Government"**
- (1) Heart
 - (2) Brain
 - (3) Zang organs
 - (4) Fu organs
- 14. The sense organ related with stomach is**
- (1) Tongue
 - (2) Mouth
 - (3) Ear
 - (4) Skin
- 15. Which of the following organs has function of manufacturing the marrow ?**
- (1) Kidney
 - (2) Brain
 - (3) Liver
 - (4) Pericardium

16. 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

17. The heart

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

18. The condition of the lung is manifested on the

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

19. Following is not function of stomach

- (1) Receives the food
- (2) Transforms the food
- (3) Transports the food
- (4) Digests the food

20. 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

- 21.** Death in terms of TCM is
- (1) Stagnation of Qi
 - (2) No acquired Qi
 - (3) Loss of Essence
 - (4) Dispersion of Qi
- 22.** Which is the largest Fu organ in human body ?
- (1) Triple warmer
 - (2) Gall bladder
 - (3) Urinary bladder
 - (4) Large intestine
- 23.** Which of the following organs regulates water passage ?
- (1) Spleen
 - (2) Lung
 - (3) Liver
 - (4) Bladder
- 24.** The opening and closing of the pores are dominated by the
- (1) Kidney
 - (2) Lung
 - (3) Spleen
 - (4) Heart
- 25.** Mutual transformation of yin and yang occurred
- (1) At certain stage
 - (2) At particular time
 - (3) Only (1) is correct
 - (4) (1) and (2) both are correct

26. The brain is considered as

- (1) Fu organ
- (2) Zang organ
- (3) Extra-ordinary organ
- (4) Marrow

27. 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

28. Which part of tongue represents spleen ?

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

29. Following represents yin in the face

- (1) Fore head
- (2) Mouth
- (3) Eyes
- (4) Ears

30. According to TCM the heart is the

- (1) House for storing the blood
- (2) Source for production of the blood
- (3) Sea of blood
- (4) None of the above

- 31.** According to TCM, the liver
- (1) Produces the blood
 - (2) Regulates the volume of the blood in circulation
 - (3) Is the primary organ in charge of blood circulation
 - (4) Controls the blood by keeping it within the vessels
- 32.** Which of the following affects the function of the liver in maintaining the free flow of Qi ?
- (1) Emotional activity
 - (2) Ascending and descending function of the stomach and spleen
 - (3) Secretion of bile
 - (4) None of the above
- 33.** Each of the following signs may result from phlegm except
- (1) Asthma
 - (2) Coma and rattle in the throat
 - (3) Hemiplegia
 - (4) Soft and movable nodules
- 34.** 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
- 35.** The fu organs
- (1) May be in excess
 - (2) May be empty
 - (3) Are always full
 - (4) Are never full

- 36.** The Reverse restriction means
- (1) When any one of five elements is in excess
 - (2) Mother affecting the son
 - (3) Son affecting the mother
 - (4) Earth affecting wood
- 37.** In TCM, which of the following Zang organs is most superficial ?
- (1) Heart
 - (2) Lung
 - (3) Spleen
 - (4) Liver
- 38.** The Qi of the body which has nourishing function is
- (1) Yin
 - (2) Yang
 - (3) Both of the above
 - (4) None of the above
- 39.** The Yin-Yang nature of a phenomenon is
- (1) Absolute
 - (2) Relative
 - (3) Opposite
 - (4) All of the above
- 40.** The pumping action of heart belongs to
- (1) Blood circulation
 - (2) Blood and Qi flow
 - (3) Yang
 - (4) Yin

- 41. Deficiency of Yang leads to**
- (1) Empty cold
 - (2) Cold
 - (3) True cold
 - (4) All of the above
- 42. Deep needle insertion & retention for long time is used to treat**
- (1) Yang diseases
 - (2) Acute diseases
 - (3) Yin diseases
 - (4) In case of fever
- 43. The main function of Zang organs are**
- (1) Distributing food
 - (2) Storing vital substances
 - (3) Transforming food
 - (4) Reproduction
- 44. Which energizer works as filter ?**
- (1) Upper
 - (2) Middle
 - (3) Lower
 - (4) Middle & lower
- 45. Primary chi is derived from**
- (1) Congenital essence
 - (2) Food essence
 - (3) Essence
 - (4) Pure essence

- 46.** 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
- 47.** A red face, red eyes and constipation are present in which of the following conditions ?
- (1) Heat syndromes
 - (2) Full heat syndromes
 - (3) External heat syndromes
 - (4) Blood heat syndromes
- 48.** Empty conditions are of following types except
- (1) Deficiency of blood
 - (2) Deficiency of yin
 - (3) Deficiency of yang
 - (4) Deficiency of fluid
- 49.** Pasty tongue coating is seen in all except
- (1) Retention of turbid phlegm
 - (2) Retention of food
 - (3) Retention of phlegm
 - (4) Stagnation of blood
- 50.** 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 lung

51. 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

52. 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

53. A patient has the following signs & 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

54. Following is not a syndrome of kidney

- (1) Deficiency of the kidney Qi
- (2) Insufficiency of the kidney Yang
- (3) Kidney fire
- (4) Insufficiency of the kidney Yin

55. A dull pain which is better on pressure is due to

- (1) Yang deficiency
- (2) Yin deficiency
- (3) Stagnation of Qi
- (4) Stagnation of blood

- 56.** 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
- 57.** Lung and liver are more active between
- (1) 1–5 AM
 - (2) 2–6 AM
 - (3) 2–4 AM
 - (4) 3.00 AM
- 58.** The Middle burner contains following organs
- (1) Heart, lung & pericardium
 - (2) Stomach, small intestine & large intestine
 - (3) Liver, gall bladder & spleen
 - (4) Liver, stomach & kidney
- 59.** 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
- 60.** Pain with a hollow sensation is caused by
- (1) Deficiency of Qi
 - (2) Deficiency of Yang
 - (3) Deficiency of blood
 - (4) Stagnation of Qi

- 61.** An intermediate 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
- 62.** Dysfunction of the spleen frequently causes all the following except
- (1) Abdominal pain
 - (2) Foul belching and vomiting
 - (3) Loose stools
 - (4) Bleeding
- 63.** Pathogenesis refers to
- (1) The onset of disease and the path it takes inside the body
 - (2) Only etiological factors
 - (3) Loose stools
 - (4) Symptoms & signs of disease
- 64.** Sour regurgitation means
- (1) Retention of heat in the liver and stomach
 - (2) Damp-heat in the spleen and stomach
 - (3) Yang deficiency of the spleen
 - (4) Cold in the liver channel
- 65.** A Yang deficiency syndrome can be differentiated the presence of
- (1) Chills
 - (2) Fever
 - (3) Sweating
 - (4) Thin tongue coating

- 66.** A patient has the following signs and symptoms : heat sensation in the chest, frequent desire to vomit, abdominal pain alleviated by warmth and loose stools. This syndrome belongs to
- (1) Cold above with heat below
 - (2) Heat above with cold below
 - (3) True heat with false cold
 - (4) True cold with false heat
- 67.** A deficiency syndrome frequently causes
- (1) Resonant voice
 - (2) Night sweating
 - (3) Distension and fullness in chest & abdomen
 - (4) Pain aggravated by pressure
- 68.** Hunger with no appetite or eating a small amount of food suggests
- (1) Weakness of the spleen due to deficiency of Qi
 - (2) Impairment of stomach yin producing internal heat of the deficiency type
 - (3) Excessive stomach fire
 - (4) Retention of undigested food in the stomach
- 69.** Chills accompanied by fever are the symptoms seen in
- (1) Cold syndrome
 - (2) Heat syndrome
 - (3) Deficiency of yang
 - (4) Exterior syndrome
- 70.** Bipolar disorders represent the following in TCM
- (1) Disturbance of the mind by heart
 - (2) Deficiency of heart and lung Qi
 - (3) Disturbance of the mind by phlegm-fire
 - (4) Deficiency of heart blood