

**POST GRADUATE DIPLOMA IN ACUPUNCTURE
(PGDACP)**

00061

Term-End Examination

December, 2010

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

Time : 2 Hours

Maximum Marks : 70

Note :

- (i) *There are multiple-choice types 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 circular for the same number in that column by using HB or lead pencil. DO NOT USE INK OR BALL PEN in OMR Answer Sheet.*
- (iv) *If you mark more than one option it will be taken as the wrong answer and no mark 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 is 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.*

Following questions have only one answer. Write the correct answer.

1. The yin-yang nature of things is :
(1) definite (2) relative (3) both (1) and (2) (4) neither (1) nor (2)

2. Cold syndrome of the Shi (excess) type may be caused by :
(1) weakness of yin leading to a preponderance of yang
(2) preponderance of yin consuming yang
(3) weakness of yang leading to a preponderance of yin
(4) preponderance of yang consuming yin

3. Heat syndrome of the Shi (excess) type may be caused by :
(1) weakness of yin leading to a preponderance of yang
(2) preponderance of yin consuming yang
(3) weakness of yang leading to a preponderance of yin
(4) preponderance of yang consuming yin

4. The function of the liver includes :
(1) controlling blood and vessels (2) storing blood
(3) governing blood (4) receiving Qi

5. The uterus is :
(1) Zang organ (2) Fu organ
(3) extraordinary organ (4) both a Fu organ and an extraordinary organ

6. The gallbladder is :
(1) Zang organ (2) Fu organ
(3) extraordinary organ (4) both a Fu organ and an extraordinary organ

7. Sanjiao is :
(1) Zang organ (2) Fu organ
(3) extraordinary organ (4) both a Fu organ and an extraordinary organ

8. The heart opens to the :
(1) tongue (2) nose (3) ear (4) mouth

9. The gallbladder is externally-internally related with the :
(1) liver (2) kidney (3) heart (4) pericardium

10. Nutrient Qi (Ying Qi) :
- (1) is related to reproductive function
 - (2) circulates in the vessels and supplies the viscera
 - (3) circulates outside the vessels and is mainly distributed in the muscles and skin to warm and nourish the subcutaneous tissues
 - (4) nourishes the heart and lung and promotes their functions of dominating blood and vessels and performing respiration
11. Defensive Qi (Wei Qi) :
- (1) is related to reproductive function
 - (2) circulates in the vessels and supplies the viscera
 - (3) circulates outside the vessels and is mainly distributed in the muscles and skin to warm and nourish the subcutaneous tissues
 - (4) nourishes the heart and lung and promotes their functions of dominating blood and vessels and performing respiration
12. The function related to reproduction includes :
- (1) liver maintaining patency for the free flow of Qi
 - (2) kidney stores the essence
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
13. The function related to emotional activities includes :
- (1) liver maintaining patency for the free flow of Qi
 - (2) kidney stores the essence
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
14. Yin excess is reflected by :
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) pale complexion | (2) malar flush |
| (3) pale yellow complexion | (4) bluish colour |
15. Stagnation is reflected by :
- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| (1) pale complexion | (2) malar flush |
| (3) pale yellow complexion | (4) bluish colour |
16. A thin person with dry skin suggests :
- (1) deficiency of Qi and excess of phlegm-dampness
 - (2) deficiency of the kidney
 - (3) insufficiency of blood
 - (4) invasion of dampness

17. An overweight person with mental depression suggests :
- (1) deficiency of Qi and excess of phlegm-dampness
 - (2) deficiency of the kidney
 - (3) insufficiency of blood
 - (4) invasion of dampness
18. The fire causes :
- (1) yellow sclera
 - (2) redness and swelling of the eye
 - (3) flaring the flapping of the ala nasi
 - (4) dry and withered auricles
19. Deviation of the mouth and eye is often caused by :
- (1) deficiency of blood
 - (2) deficiency of Qi
 - (3) flare-up of stomach fire
 - (4) disturbance of liver wind
20. The pathological changes of the kidney are revealed on :
- (1) tip of the tongue
 - (2) central part of the tongue
 - (3) border of the tongue
 - (4) root (posterior) of the tongue
21. The pathological changes of the heart and lung are revealed on :
- (1) tip of the tongue
 - (2) central part of the tongue
 - (3) border of the tongue
 - (4) root (posterior) of the tongue
22. Invasion of the damp is suggested by :
- (1) thick coating
 - (2) moist coating
 - (3) sticky coating
 - (4) peeled coating
23. A blue purple tongue suggests :
- (1) deficiency of blood
 - (2) deficiency of yin
 - (3) stagnation of blood
 - (4) excess heat
24. A red tongue with a yellow sticky coating indicates :
- (1) consumption of Qi and yin of the stomach
 - (2) invasion of damp-heat in the interior
 - (3) hyperactivity of the fire due to deficiency of yin
 - (4) consumption of body fluid due to extreme heat

25. The syndrome of excess heat is suggested by :
- (1) red tongue with a thick, yellow coating
 - (2) pale tongue with a white, moist coating
 - (3) red tongue with a yellow, sticky coating
 - (4) deep-red tongue with little coating
26. A red cracked tongue suggests :
- (1) excessive heat and the consuming body fluids
 - (2) deficiency of blood
 - (3) retention of phlegm
 - (4) windstroke
27. Chills accompanied by fever suggests :
- (1) retention of dampness
 - (2) excess heat in the Yangming channel
 - (3) intermediate syndromes
 - (4) exterior syndromes
28. Heat syndromes often manifests as :
- (1) distending pain
 - (2) pricking pain
 - (3) pain with a heavy sensation
 - (4) burning sensation
29. Stagnation of blood often causes :
- (1) distending pain
 - (2) stabbing pain
 - (3) pain with a heavy sensation
 - (4) burning sensation
30. Blood in the stool with mucus and a burning sensation in the anus results from :
- (1) deficiency of yang of the spleen and kidney
 - (2) accumulation of cold
 - (3) consumption of body fluids
 - (4) damp-heat in the large intestine
31. The fire of liver and gallbladder results in :
- (1) bitter taste in the mouth
 - (2) sweet and sticky sensation in the mouth
 - (3) tastelessness
 - (4) salty taste in the mouth

32. Menses of a shortened cycle, excessive menstrual flow, thick and deep red in colour relates mainly to :
- (1) excessive heat in the blood
 - (2) failure of Qi to control the blood
 - (3) stagnation of blood
 - (4) disharmony of the Chong and Ren channels due to the obstruction of liver Qi
33. Liver fire with phlegm results in :
- (1) surging and rapid pulse
 - (2) deep and hesitant pulse
 - (3) string-taut and rolling pulse
 - (4) thready and rapid pulse
34. A tense pulse feels :
- (1) superficial and thready, and is felt by the fingers to be without strength
 - (2) tight and forceful like a stretched rope
 - (3) smooth and flowing like pearls rolling on a dish
 - (4) broad, large and forceful like roaring waves which come on powerfully and fade away.
35. Dysmenorrhea caused by excessive heat is suggested by :
- (1) menses of a shortened cycle
 - (2) deep red menses which are excessive in amount
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
36. Stagnation of blood is usually manifested in :
- (1) distending pain in the costal and hypochondrium and fullness in the chest
 - (2) fixed stabbing pain in the hypochondrium, or pain intensified when pressure is applied and at night
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
37. Thick sputum with foul smell suggests :
- (1) excess syndromes of phlegm-heat in the lung
 - (2) excess phlegm-dampness in the lung
 - (3) invasion of the lung by wind-cold
 - (4) accumulation of cold-phlegm in the lung

38. Stickiness and sweet taste in the mouth most likely suggests :
- (1) weakness of the spleen and stomach
 - (2) retention of food
 - (3) hyperactivity of fire of the liver and gallbladder
 - (4) damp-heat in the spleen
39. Foul belching and acid regurgitation suggests :
- (1) weakness of the spleen and stomach
 - (2) retention of heat in the liver and stomach
 - (3) hyperactivity of fire of the liver and gallbladder
 - (4) damp-heat in the spleen
40. Poor appetite, loose stools and fullness in the epigastrium and abdomen suggest :
- (1) weakness of the spleen and stomach
 - (2) retention of food
 - (3) hyperactivity of fire of the liver and gallbladder
 - (4) damp-heat in the spleen
41. Frequent urination scanty in amount and deep yellow in colour suggests :
- (1) accumulation of damp-heat in the kidney and urinary bladder
 - (2) deficiency-cold of the kidney and urinary bladder
 - (3) deficiency of the spleen and kidney, accompanied by fluid retention
 - (4) kidney qi deficiency
42. Pre-menstrual distending pain in the lower abdomen, which is aggravated by pressure, and a dark purplish menstrual flow with clots suggests :
- (1) heat syndrome of the excess type
 - (2) cold syndrome of the deficiency type
 - (3) stagnation of Qi and blood
 - (4) deficiency of blood
43. Dizziness and numbness of the limbs suggests :
- (1) flare-up of liver fire
 - (2) deficiency of the blood in the liver
 - (3) stagnation of cold in the liver channel
 - (4) depression of liver qi

44. Watery diarrhea with abdominal pain and borborygmus suggests :
- (1) deficiency of spleen yang
 - (2) deficiency of kidney yang
 - (3) dampness and heat in the intestine
 - (4) cold and dampness in the intestine
45. _____ may cause mental restlessness and give rise to palpitation, insomnia, irritability, anxiety and mental disorders.
- (1) excessive anger
 - (2) excessive grief, melancholy and meditation
 - (3) excessive joy or fear and fright
 - (4) excessive depression
46. In exterior syndrome, sweating suggests :
- (1) invasion by wind-heat
 - (2) invasion by wind-cold
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
47. Deficiency of blood of the heart and liver is manifested in :
- (1) palpitation, dream-disturbed sleep, vertigo and poor memory
 - (2) poor appetite, abdominal distention, loose stool, and lassitude
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
48. Wiry (string-taut) pulse often suggests :
- (1) deficiency of liver yin
 - (2) flare-up of liver yang
 - (3) both (1) and (2)
 - (4) neither (1) nor (2)
49. Which of the following properties belong to yang ?
- (1) moving (2) nourishing (3) cooling (4) moistening
50. Which of the following body parts belong to yin ?
- (1) back
 - (2) medial aspects of the four limbs
 - (3) upper half of the body
 - (4) head

51. According to the Theory of Five Elements, which of the following pertain to metal :
- (1) pungent
 - (2) heart
 - (3) sweet
 - (4) the small intestine
52. The symbols of yin and yang are :
- (1) cold and heat
 - (2) water and fire
 - (3) upward and downward
 - (4) brightness and dimness
53. Hyperactivity of liver attacking spleen belongs to :
- (1) interacting
 - (2) overacting
 - (3) "mother" disease affecting "son"
 - (4) "son" disease affecting "mother"
54. The kidneys :
- (1) stores blood
 - (2) maintains the free flow of Qi
 - (3) controls the tendons
 - (4) opens to the ear
55. The liver has the functions of :
- (1) digesting food
 - (2) absorbing essence
 - (3) producing Qi and blood
 - (4) maintaining the free flow of qi
56. The lung essence has the functions of :
- (1) producing marrow
 - (2) nourishing the bone
 - (3) nourishing the scalp hair
 - (4) nourishing the skin
57. Circulation of blood in the vessels depends on the functions of :
- (1) stomach
 - (2) lung
 - (3) spleen
 - (4) kidney

58. The cause of the formation of soft, movable nodules includes :
- (1) Qi stagnation
 - (2) Cold-damp
 - (3) Superficial blood stasis
 - (4) Phlegm retained subcutaneously
59. A normal sense of taste is linked with the function of :
- (1) liver
 - (2) spleen
 - (3) lung
 - (4) heart
60. Which of the following organs is said to be "the house of the water and fire" ?
- (1) heart
 - (2) liver
 - (3) kidney
 - (4) lung
61. A "geographic 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. The tip of the tongue often reveals the pathological change of :
- (1) heart
 - (2) spleen
 - (3) kidney
 - (4) stomach
63. Night sweating caused by a deficiency of yin is accompanied by :
- (1) excessive appetite
 - (2) chills
 - (3) red tongue with little coating
 - (4) shortness of breath
64. The characteristics of exterior syndrome includes :
- (1) sudden onset of symptoms with short duration
 - (2) spontaneous sweating
 - (3) pulse (deep)
 - (4) yellow tongue coating
65. The manifestation of a deficiency of yang includes :
- (1) chills
 - (2) night sweating
 - (3) burning micturition
 - (4) slight tongue coating

66. Clinical manifestations of a blood-stagnation syndrome include :
- (1) pain which eases with pressure
 - (2) pale tongue
 - (3) dark red menstrual flow with clots
 - (4) pale lips
67. Differentiation between a deficiency of heart yin and a deficiency of heart blood can be made by :
- (1) palpitation
 - (2) spontaneous sweating
 - (3) thready pulse
 - (4) red tongue
68. The clinical manifestation of spleen-Qi deficiency includes :
- (1) constipation
 - (2) decreased appetite
 - (3) pain abdomen
 - (4) yellow urine
69. Distention, fullness and pain in the epigastrium and abdomen, foul belching and sour regurgitation, anorexia, a thick and sticky tongue coating, and a rolling pulse results from :
- (1) hyperactivity of fire in the stomach
 - (2) retention of fluid in the stomach due to cold
 - (3) retention of fluid in the stomach
 - (4) retention of food in the stomach
70. The clinical manifestation of dysfunction of spleen in controlling blood includes :
- (1) red complexion
 - (2) pale stools
 - (3) thready, weak pulse
 - (4) red tongue
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