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35	A	B	C	D	E
36	A	B	C	D	E
37	A	B	C	D	E
38	A	B	C	D	E
39	A	B	C	D	E

PRACTICE QUESTIONS

CA Acupuncture Board

DLPT2VJC

CA Acupuncture Licensing Examination - Chinese

EDITION

Demo

QUESTIONS

9

FORMAT

Limited Edition PDF

Before you begin

What this is

9 practice questions for CA Acupuncture Board **DLPT2VJC**, each with its answer key and an explanation. Answer a question before you read its key — the explanation is worth more once you have committed.

If something looks wrong

Send us three things and we will check it:

- the exam code, **DLPT2VJC**
- the question number
- the email address on your order

Write to **support@mometrix.net**. We reply within one business day.

QUESTION 1

SINGLE CHOICE

What is the correct anatomical location of Lung (LU) 1 (Zhongfu)?

- ☒ **A** Lateral aspect of the chest, in the first intercostal space, 6 cun lateral to the midline, 1 cun below LU 2
- ☐ **B** Lateral aspect of the chest, below the acromion end of the clavicle, in the center of the hollow of the deltoid, approximately 1 cun posterior to the anterior axillary fold
- ☐ **C** On the medial aspect of the upper arm, 3 cun below the axillary fold, on the radial side of the biceps brachii
- ☐ **D** On the lateral aspect of the chest, in the sixth intercostal space, directly below the nipple

ANSWER A

WHY LU 1 (Zhongfu) is located on the lateral aspect of the chest, 6 cun lateral to the midline, in the first intercostal space, level with the intercostal space. This corresponds to option A, which is the standard location listed in the WHO Standard Acupuncture Point Locations and is the location tested on the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination.

QUESTION 2

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is a primary indication for Large Intestine (LI) 4 (Hegu)?

- ☐ **A** Cough and asthma
- ☒ **B** Headache, toothache, and pain in the face and mouth
- ☐ **C** Lower back pain
- ☐ **D** Insomnia and palpitations

ANSWER B

WHY LI 4 is the Yuan-Source point of the Large Intestine channel and is one of the most important points for disorders of the face, head, and mouth. Primary indications include headache, toothache, facial paralysis, trigeminal neuralgia, sore throat, and pain in the face and mouth. It is also famously combined with LV 3 (Taichong) as the 'Four Gates' for pain and stagnation, but its core classical indications center on head, face, and mouth disorders.

QUESTION 3

SINGLE CHOICE

To which Five-Shu (Transporting) point category does Stomach (ST) 36 (Zusanli) belong?

- ☐ A Jing-Well point
- ☐ B Ying-Spring point
- ☐ C Shu-Stream point
- ☒ D He-Sea point

ANSWER D

WHY ST 36 is the He-Sea point of the Stomach channel, and is also the Lower He-Sea point of the Stomach and an Earth point. He-Sea points are located at or near the elbow and knee, and are classically indicated for disorders of the Fu organs and for rebellious Qi of the Stomach and intestines. ST 36 is among the most clinically important points on the Stomach channel.

QUESTION 4

SINGLE CHOICE

According to classical channel theory, where does the Gallbladder (GB) channel of Foot-Shaoyang begin?

- ☐ A At the lateral canthus of the eye (GB 1)
- ☒ B At the outer canthus of the eye, curves down to the corner of the forehead, then curves around the ear to the mastoid process, descends to the neck, across the shoulder, and down the lateral aspect of the body to the fourth toe
- ☐ C Begins at the tip of the fourth toe, ascends along the lateral aspect of the foot, passes through the lateral aspect of the leg and thigh, enters the hip region, ascends along the lateral aspect of the abdomen and chest to the shoulder, then curves around the ear to terminate at the outer canthus
- ☐ D Begins on the face below the eye, descends to the corner of the mouth, circles the mouth, ascends to the lower border of the orbit, and ends at the angle of the forehead

ANSWER B

WHY The classical pathway of the Gallbladder channel of Foot-Shaoyang begins at the outer canthus of the eye (GB 1/Tongziliao), travels to the corner of the forehead (GB 4/Hanyan), curves around the ear to the mastoid process region (GB 20/Fengchi area), descends across the side of the neck to the shoulder, returns to the forehead and then crosses back to the occiput, descends through the chest, lateral abdomen, hip, and down the lateral aspect of the lower limb to end at the tip of the fourth toe. This matches option B, which reflects the WHO standard description.

QUESTION 5

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following best describes the required clean needle technique (CNT) standard for needle insertion in California acupuncture practice?

- ☒ **A** Practitioners must wash their hands with soap and water before and after each patient contact, and needles must be single-use, sterile, disposable, and discarded in an approved sharps container immediately after removal
- ☐ **B** Needles may be reused on the same patient if cleaned with alcohol between insertions
- ☐ **C** Hand washing is optional if gloves are worn, and single-use disposable needles are recommended but not required
- ☐ **D** Only the insertion hand must be gloved, and needles may be wiped with alcohol between uses on the same patient

ANSWER A

WHY California administrative regulations and the CCAOM Clean Needle Technique (CNT) manual require that licensed acupuncturists wash their hands with soap and water or an equivalent cleanser before and after each patient contact, use single-use, sterile, disposable needles, and immediately dispose of used needles in an approved sharps container. Reusing needles or skipping hand hygiene does not meet the standard.

QUESTION 6

SINGLE CHOICE

A patient presents with a sudden high fever, severe aversion to cold, headache, body aches, absence of thirst, a thin white tongue coating, and a floating, tight pulse. Which Eight Principles (Ba Gang) pattern best describes this presentation?

- ☐ A Yin, interior, cold, xu (deficiency)
- ☒ B Yang, exterior, cold, shi (excess)
- ☐ C Yang, interior, heat, shi (excess)
- ☐ D Yin, exterior, heat, xu (deficiency)

ANSWER B

WHY The presentation reflects a classic Taiyang/Wind-Cold pattern. Aversion to cold indicates an exterior pattern; sudden onset and vigorous presentation (fever, tight pulse, no thirst) indicate Yang and excess (Shi). The absence of thirst and thin white coating indicate Cold rather than Heat. Therefore the correct Eight Principles differentiation is Yang, exterior, cold, Shi (excess).

QUESTION 7

SINGLE CHOICE

Which of the following is the Yuan-Source point of the Liver (LV) channel?

- ☐ A LV 1 (Dadun)
- ☐ B LV 2 (Xingjian)
- ☒ C LV 3 (Taichong)
- ☐ D LV 8 (Ququan)

ANSWER C

WHY LV 3 (Taichong) is the Yuan-Source point of the Liver channel, as well as the Shu-Stream point and an Earth point. The Yuan-Source points are traditionally located near the wrist or ankle and are used to access the Original Qi of the corresponding Zang-Fu organ.

QUESTION 8

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following acupuncture points are generally considered contraindicated or to be used with strong caution during pregnancy? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** LI 4 (Hegu)
- ☒ **B** SP 6 (Sanyinjiao)
- ☐ **C** ST 36 (Zusanli)
- ☐ **D** GB 21 (Jianjing)
- ☐ **E** PC 6 (Neiguan)

ANSWER A - B

WHY LI 4 (Hegu) and SP 6 (Sanyinjiao) are classically listed as contraindicated during pregnancy because they are potent Qi- and Blood-moving points with the potential to stimulate uterine contractions and threaten pregnancy. GB 21 is also sometimes listed as a caution point, but on the CALE the most heavily tested cautions are LI 4 and SP 6. ST 36 and PC 6 are not contraindicated in pregnancy.

QUESTION 9

MULTIPLE CHOICE

Which of the following are recognized categories of traditional Chinese medicine herbal processing (Paozhi)? (Choose two.)

- ☒ **A** Stir-frying with honey (Mi chao)
- ☒ **B** Calcining with vinegar (Cu duan)
- ☐ **C** Fermenting with fruit enzymes (Jiao fa)
- ☐ **D** Burning with alcohol (Jiu shao)

ANSWER A - B

WHY Honey-frying (Mi chao) and vinegar-quenching/calcining (Cu duan) are both well-established traditional Paozhi methods that alter herb properties, direct action to specific channels, or reduce toxicity. 'Fermenting with fruit enzymes' and 'burning with alcohol' are not standard Paozhi categories taught in Chinese herbal materia medica courses tested on the California Acupuncture Licensing Examination.