

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
1	Which of the following flavors has astringent function?	A. Acrid	B. Sweet	C. Sour	D. Bitter	E.
2	In terms of measurement, one Qian is equivalent to:	A. 30 grams	B. 0.3 grams	C. 3 grams	D. 3 pounds	E.
3	What is the purpose for processing the individual medicinal substances (herbs) before actual ingestion or application?	A. To alter a substance's properties	B. To strengthen the treatment effect	C. To minimize toxicity and side effects	D. All of the above	E.
4	Which of the following method of processing herb is to change the property of herbs and enhancement the treatment efficiency, stop bleeding and stop diarrhea function.	A. prepared with wine	B. processing with salt	C. carbonated	D. processing with vinegar	E.
5	Which of the following herb has function of clear heat and dry dampness?	A. Sour	B. Acrid	C. Sweet	D. Bitter	E.
6	A combination of 2 substances w/ similar functions to accentuate their therapeutic actions:	A. Mutual Enhancement (Xiang Shi)	B. Mutual accentuation (Xiang Xu)	C. Mutual counteraction (Xiang Wei)	D. Mutual antagonism (Xiang Wu)	E.
7	A combination in which one substance's toxicity or side effects are reduced or eliminated by another substance:	A. Mutual antagonism (Xiang Wu)	B. Mutual accentuation (Xiang Xu)	C. Mutual counteraction (Xiang Wei)	D. Mutual incompatibility (Xiang Fan)	E.
8	Which of the following is belongs to "18 incompatibilities (shi ba fan)"?	A. Da Ji (Radix Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae) is incompatible with Gan Cao (Radix Glycyrrhizae Uralensis)	B. Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng) is incompatible with Wu Bei Zi (Galla Rhois Chinensis)	C. Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng) is incompatible with Wu Ling Zhi (Excrementum Trogopteri seu Pteromi)	D. Yuan Hua (Flos Daphnes Genkwa) is incompatible with Gan Cao (Radix Glycyrrhizae Uralensis)	E.
9	Which of the following group of herbs contain toxic substances and is contraindicated for pregnant woman?	A. Tao Ren (Sm Persicae), Hong Hua (Flos Carthami Tinctorii)	B. Shui Yin (Calomelas), Fang Ji (Radix Stephaniae Tetrandrae)	C. Sha Ren (Fructus Amomi), Xi Xin (Herba cum Radice Asari)	D. Xiang Fu (Rz Cyperi), Shui Zhi (Hirudo seu Whitmania)	E.
10	When decoct the aromatic herbs, should:	A. Decocted first	B. Separately decocted	C. Add near end	D. Decocted in gauze	E.
11	A child is less than 5 years old, what is the proper dosage compare to adult's normal dose?	A. 1/2	B. 1/4	C. 1/6	D. 1/8	E.
12	Sore taste enters Liver channel, therefore, one should not be recommended to intake sore food with which of the following disorder?	A. Heart	B. Liver	C. Spleen	D. Lung	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
13	The diseased location is in upper part or exterior aspect of the body, which of the following property of herb should be used?	A. Rise and fall	B. Rise and sink	C. Rise and float	D. None of the above	E.
14	What taste of herbs which has tendency to fall and sinking?	A. Sour	B. Bitter	C. Salty	D. All of the above	E.
15	Formulas that are tonifying and supplementing should be cooked	A. Over a strong fire for a short period of time	B. Slowly for 1 hour	C. Three times	D. In a pressure cooker	E.
16	The process of steaming an herb generally will change the temperature of the herb from one that is cooling to one that is	A. Hot	B. Neutral	C. Warming	D. Cold	E.
17	Which of the following herb cannot use together with Li Lu?	A. Xi Jiao (Cornu Rhinoceri)	B. Sheng Di Huang (Radix Rehmanniae Glutinosae)	C. Mu Dan Pi (Cortex Moutan Radicis)	D. Chi Shao (Radix Paeoniae Rubrae)	E.
18	Which of the following herbs is best to treat edema due to clumping of damp heat in the lower burner?	A. Di Long (Pheretima)	B. Shi Jue Ming (Concha Haliotidis)	C. Gou Teng (Rm Uncariae)	D. Tian Ma (Rx Gastrodiae)	E.
19	When treating a patient of Yin deficiency and low fever, which of the following nature and flavor herbs should be chosen?	A. Bitter and cold herbs	B. Sweet and cold herbs	C. Sour and cold herbs	D. Salty and cold herbs	E.
20	Chinese herbs have five flavors: acrid, sweet, bitter, sour, salty. The flavor bland belongs to which of the five flavors?	A. Acrid	B. Sweet	C. Sour	D. Salty	E.
21	In Chinese herbal medicine, there are seven features used to describe the effect of combining two herbs. Which of the following features indicate toxic and side effects?	A. Mutual counteraction, mutual suppression	B. Mutual antagonism, mutual incompatibility	C. Mutual counteraction, mutual enhancement	D. Mutual enhancement, mutual accentuation	E.
22	The bitter and cold herbs are good to treat:	A. Yin deficiency	B. Blood deficiency	C. Deficient fever	D. Damp heat	E.
23	Which of the following herbs is the best to treat blood deficiency and stagnation accompanied with cold?	A. Radix Rehmanniae Glutinosae (sheng di huang)	B. Radix Paeoniae Lactiflorae (bai shao)	C. Radix Angelicae Sinensis (dang gui)	D. Gelatinum Corii Asini (e jiao)	E.
24	Which of the following herbs is good to clearing the fire in the Heart, Liver, and Stomach?	A. Radix et Rhizoma Rhei (da huang)	B. Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis (huang qin)	C. Rhizoma Coptidis (huang lian)	D. Cortex Phellodendri (huang bai)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
25	Which of the following herbs is contraindicated to Liver Yang rising pattern?	A. Radix Bupleuri (chai hu)	B. Tuber Curcumae (yu jin)	C. Rhizoma Gastrodiae Elatae (tian ma)	D. Concha Haliotidis (shi jue ming)	E.
26	To evaluate an herb's indications, we mainly focus on its:	A. Specific channel entering	B. Four Qi and five flavors	C. Ascending, descending, flowing and sinking	D. Toxic or non-toxic	E.
27	Which of the following herb groups is most toxic?	A. Chuan Wu (Radix Aconiti Carmichaeli), Fu Zi (Radix Aconiti Carmichaeli Praeparata), Ban Xia (Rhizoma Pinelliae Ternatae)	B. Cao Wu (Radix Aconiti Kusnezoffii), E Jiao (Gelatinum Corii Asini), Bai Hua She (Agkistrodon seu Bungarus)	C. Da Ji (Radix Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae), Cang Er Zi (Fructus Xanthii Sibirici), Tian Nan Xing (Rhizoma Arisaematis)	D. Wu Zhu Yu (Fructus Evodiae Rutaecarpae), Xing Ren (Semen Pruni Armeniaca), Bai Guo (Ginkgo Bilobae)	E.
28	All the following herbs can not be taken with tea together <u>except</u> :	A. Ren Shen (Radix Gingseng)	B. Tu Fu Ling (Rhizoma Smilacis Glabrae)	C. Mu Dan Pi (Cortex Moutan Radicis)	D. Hu Tao Ren (Semen Juglandis Regiae)	E.
29	Which of the following flavors is best to promote movement of the Qi, and to invigorate the blood?	A. Acrid	B. Sour	C. Sweet	D. Bitter	E.
30	Which of the following flavors is best to treat heat bind and constipation?	A. Acrid	B. Sour	C. Bitter	D. Sweet	E.
31	Patients taking Radix Rehmanniae Glutinosae (sheng di huang), Radix Rehmanniae Glutinosae Conquitae (shu di huang) and Radix Polygoni Multiflori (he shou wu) should avoid:	A. Vinegar	B. Very concentrated tea	C. Onions, garlic and radishes	D. Raw and cold food	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
32	Which of the following group of herbs belongs to "18 incompatibilities (shi ba fan)"?	Radix Glycyrrhizae Uralensis (gan cao) is incompatible with Radix Euphorbiae Kansui (gan sui), Radix Euphorbiae seu Knoxiae (da ji), and Fructus Trichosanthis (gua lou)	Radix Glycyrrhizae Uralensis (gan cao) is incompatible with Flos Daphnes Genkwa (yuan hua), Herba Sargassii (hai zao), and Rhizoma Bletillae Striatae (bai ji)	Radix Aconiti (wu tou) is incompatible with Bulbus Fritillariae (bei mu), Fructus Trichosanthis (gua lou) and Rhizoma Pinelliae Ternatae (ban xia)	Rhizoma et Radix Veratri (li lu) is incompatible with Radix Ginseng (ren shen), Radix Sophorae Flavescentis (ku shen) and Rhizoma Pinelliae Ternatae (ban xia)	
33	In order to reduce its effect of numbness of the lips, what kind of method will be used for preparing Rhizoma Pinelliae Ternatae (ban xia)?	Herbs that restrain and inhibit herb	Herbs that very tonify	Herbs that very hot	Herbs that moisten intestine	
34	In order to reduce its effect of numbness of the lips, what kind of method will be used for preparing Rhizoma Pinelliae Ternatae (ban xia)?	Prepare with salt	Prepare with Ginger	Prepare with honey	Prepare with Chinese wine	
35	Which of the following herbs can not be cooked too long?	Radix Notoginseng (san qi)	Herba Artemisiae Annuae (qing hao)	Herba Artemisiae Annuae (qing hao)		
36	When treating exterior deficiency symptoms such as fever and chills with sweating, and a floating deficient pulse, one should first consider using which herbs?	Ma Huang (Hb Ephedrae)	Gui Zhi (Rm Cinnamomi)	Fang Feng (Hb Ledeborelliea)	None of the above	
37	The maximum dosage of the herb Xi Xin (Hb Asari) is	1 gram	6 grams	9 grams	3 grams	
38	Which of the following herbs is contraindicated in blood deficiency headaches?	Qiang Huo (Rx Notopterygii)	Fang Feng (Rx Iedebourilla)	Gao Ben (Rx Ligustici)	None of the above	
39	The following herb is not contraindicated in cases of sweating due to Wei Qi deficiency:	Xiang Ru (Hb Moslae)	Sheng Jiang (Rz Zingiberis)	Xin Yi (Fl Magnoliae)	Cong Bai (Bl Allii)	
40	Which of the following herbs can treat wind-cold exterior pattern and phlegm-rheum?	Herba Ephedrae (ma huang)	Ramulus Cinnamomi Cassiae (gui zhi)	Rhizoma Zingiberis Officinalis (gan jiang)	Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii (qiang huo)	

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
41	Ge Gen (Rx Pueraria) is not indicated for	A. Releasing the muscle layer	B. Venting rashes and measles	C. Generating body fluids	D. Treating constipation	E.
42	Which of the following herbs is not indicated for treating headaches?	A. Man Jing Zi (Fr Victicis)	B. Mu Zei (Hb Equiseti)	C. Ge Gen (Rx Peuraria)	D. Ju Hua (Fm Chrysanthemi)	E.
43	Which is not the characteristic of the herb Mu Zei (Hb Equiseti)?	A. Lung, Liver and Kidney affinity	B. Normal dosage is 3-9 grams	C. Use with caution in cases of urinary frequency	D. None of the above	E.
44	The differential point between Du Huo and Qiang Huo is:	A. Du Huo (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis) is effective to treat pain in the upper part of body, Qiang Huo (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii) is effective to treat pain in the lower part of body.	B. Du Huo (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis) and Qiang Huo (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii) have same actions.	C. Du Huo (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis) is effective to treat pain in the lower part of body, Qiang Huo (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii) is effective to treat pain in the upper part of body.	D. None of the above	E.
45	Which of the following herb is good for treating headache in the forehead, it enters the Lung and Stomach channels, can benefits the nose and also indicated for leukorrhea?	A. Qiang Huo (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii)	B. Xi Xin (Herba cum Radice Asari)	C. Chai Hu (Radix Bupleuri)	D. Bai Zhi (Radix Angelicae Dahuricae)	E.
46	Which of the following herb can expel the cold, and stop vomiting and calm the fetus?	A. Fang Feng (Radix Ledebouriellae Divaricatae)	B. Zi Sue Ye (Folium Perillae Fructescentis)	C. Sheng Jiang (Rhizoma Zingiberis Officinalis Recens)	D. Qiang Huo (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii)	E.
47	Which of the following is the best herb to treat external wind-heat accompany with constipation?	A. Ju Hua (Flos Chrysanthemi Morifolii)	B. Sang Ye (Folium Mori Albae)	C. Bo He (Herba Menthae Haplocalycis)	D. Niu Bang Zi (Fructus Arctii Lappae)	E.
48	Which of the following herb does not have the function to vents rashes?	A. Jing Jie (Herba seu Flos Schizonepetae Tenuifoliae)	B. Fang Feng (Radix Ledebouriellae Divaricatae)	C. Chan Tui (Periostracum Cicadae)	D. Sheng Ma (Rhizoma Cimicifugae)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
49	The herb that can promote sweating and calm wheezing is:	A. Ma Huang (Hb Ephedrae)	B. Gui Zhi (Rm Cinnamomi)	C. Jing Jie (Herba seu Flos Schizonepetae Tenuifoliae)	D. Zi Su (Folium Perillae Fructescentis)	E.
50	Which of the following pattern is not contraindicated with Ma Huang (Hb Ephedrae) ?	A. Spontaneous sweating due to deficient exterior	B. Night sweating due to Yin deficiency	C. Wheezing due to Kidney deficiency	D. Bi painfulness due to wind warmth	E.
51	The herb that has the function of stopping bleeding is:	A. Zi Su (Folium Perillae Fructescentis)	B. Jing Jie (Herba seu Flos Schizonepetae Tenuifoliae)	C. Fang Feng (Hb Ledeborelliea)	D. Gui Zhi (Ramulus Cinnamomi)	E.
52	Which of the following herbs does not have the function of unblocking the nose orifices?	A. Xi Xin (Herba cum Radice Asari)	B. Qiang Huo (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii)	C. Cang Er Zi (Fructus Xanthii Sibirici)	D. Xin Yi (Herba cum Radice Asari)	E.
53	Which of the following herb can clear Liver-fire, and it is indicated for goiter and can used to lower the blood pressure?	A. Shi Gao (Gypsum)	B. Zhi Mu (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae Asphodeloidis)	C. Zhi Zi (Fructus Gardeniae Jasminoidis)	D. Xia Ku Cao (Spica Prunellae Vulgaris)	E.
54	To clear the deficiency heat, which of the following herb is best?	A. Huang Lian (Rhizoma Coptidis)	B. Huang Qin (Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis)	C. Huang Bai (Cortex Phellodendri)	D. Ku Shen (Radix Sophorae Flavescentsis)	E.
55	Which of the following herb has an additional function of promoting the urination?	A. Huang Lian (Rhizoma Coptidis)	B. Huang Qin (Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis)	C. Huang Bai (Cortex Phellodendri)	D. Ku Shen (Radix Sophorae Flavescentsis)	E.
56	Which of the following herb should be selected for treatment of intestinal abscess?	A. Pu Gong Ying (Herba Taraxaci Mongolici cum Radice)	B. Lian Qiao (Fructus Forsythiae Suspensae)	C. Bai Jiang Cao (Herba cum Radice Patriniae)	D. Da Qing Ye (Folium Daqingye)	E.
57	Which of the following herb can be used to clear the external wind-heat, clear the summerheat, and also have function to treat the desentery diarrhea?	A. Jin Yin Hua (Flos Lonicerae Japonicae)	B. Lian Qiao (Fructus Forsythiae Suspensae)	C. Pu Gong Ying (Herba Taraxaci Mongolici cum Radice)	D. Da Qing Ye (Folium Daqingye)	E.
58	What is Lian Qiao (Fructus Forsythiae Suspensae)'s property?	A. Sweet, Cold	B. Bitter, Cold	C. Bitter, Sweet, Cold	D. Bitter, Neutral	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
59	Which herb is especially useful for breast abscesses?	A. Pu Gong Ying (Herba Taraxaci Mongolici cum Radice)	B. Jin Ying Hua (Flos Lonicerae Japonicae)	C. Bai Jiang Cao (Bombyx Batryticatus)	D. Lian Qiao (Fructus Forsythiae Suspensae)	E.
60	Which of the following herb has function to expel pus?	A. Shi Gao (Gypsum)	B. Zhi Mu (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae Asphodeloidis)	C. Hua Fen (Radix Trichosanthis Kirilowii)	D. Lu Hui (Herba Aloes)	E.
61	Patient has excessive heat in all three burners, the skin has yellow color. Which of the following herb is best for this condition?	A. Shi Gao (Gypsum)	B. Zhi Mu (Rhizoma Anemarrhenae Asphodeloidis)	C. Shan Zhi Zi (Fructus Gardeniae Jasminoidis)	D. Xia Ku Cao (Spica Prunellae Vulgaris)	E.
62	To clear Gall-bladder heat, the best herb is:	A. Huang Lian (Rhizoma Coptidis)	B. Huang Qin (Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis)	C. Huang Bai (Cortex Phellodendri)	D. Ku Shen (Radix Sophorae Flavescentis)	E.
63	Besides clear the damp heat, which of the following has an additional function of stop bleeding?	A. Huang Lian (Rhizoma Coptidis)	B. Huang Qin (Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis)	C. Huang Bai (Cortex Phellodendri)	D. Long Dan Cao (Radix Gentianae Longdancao)	E.
64	The herb can cool the blood and disperse the stasis is:	A. Sheng Di (Radix Rehmanniae Glutinosae)	B. Xuan Shen (Radix Scrophulariae Ningpoensis)	C. Mu Dan Pi (Cortex Moutan Radicis)	D. Chi Shao (Radix Paeoniae Rubrae)	E.
65	The herb can clear the deficiency heat and clear summer heat is:	A. Huang Bai (Cortex Phellodendri)	B. Qing Hao (Rhizoma et Radix Notopterygii)	C. Di Gu Pi (Cortex Lycii Radicis)	D. Hu Huang Lian (Rhizoma Picrorhizae)	E.
66	The herb Di Gu Pi has the following functions except:	A. Treats steaming bone disorder	B. Can be used for night sweating	C. Drains lung heat, and treats cough	D. Treats diarrhea due to damp heat	E.
67	You receive a call from one of your patients, who says that they have a very high fever with excessive sweating, irritability and extreme thirst. Which of the following herbal combinations would be best to prescribe?	A. Xia Ku Cao (Spica Prunella) and Ma Huang (Hb Ephedra)	B. Dan Zhu Ye (Hb Lophtheri) and Lu Gen (Rz Phragmatis)	C. Shi Gao (Gypsum Fibrosum) and Zhi Mu (Rz Anemarrhenae)	D. Fang Feng (Rx Ledebourellia) and Zhi Zi (Fr Gardenia)	E.
68	Which of the following herbs has function to promote the urination and alleviate painful urination?	A. Jin Yin Hua (Flos Lonicerae Japonicae)	B. Lian Qiao (Fructus Forsythiae Suspensae)	C. Pu Gong Ying (Herba Taraxaci Mongolici cum Radice)	D. Da Qing Ye (Folium Daqingye)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
69	Sore and swollen throat and bleeding should select which of the following herb:	A. Shan Dou Gen (Radix Sophorae Tonkinensis)	B. Ma Bo (Fructificatio Lasiosphaerae seu Calvatiae)	C. She Gan (Rhizoma Belamcandae Chinensis)	D. Ban Lan Gen (Radix Isatidis seu Baphicacanthi)	E.
70	Which of the following herbs is best to treat Heart and Stomach fire exuberant, irritability, and vomit?	A. Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis (huang qin)	B. Radix Scutellariae Baicalensis (huang qin)	C. Rhizoma Anemarrhenae Asphodeloidis (zhi mu)	D. Caulis Bambusae in Taeniis (zhu ru)	E.
71	Which of the following herbs is not considered a purgative?	A. Da Huang (Rx et Rx Rhei)	B. Lu Hui (Aloe)	C. Da Ji (Rx Euphorbia Knoxiae)	D. All of the above	E.
72	Which of the following herb has function to soften the hardness?	A. Da Huang (Rx et Rx Rhei)	B. Mang Xiao (Mirabilitum)	C. Lu Hui (Herba Aloes)	D. Qian Niu Zi (Semen Pharbitidis)	E.
73	Which of the following herb has strong moving property, and its easily injury the Upright Qi (Zheng Qi)	A. Du Huo (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis)	B. Mu Gua (Fructus Chaenomelis)	C. Wei Ling Xian (Radix Clematidis)	D. None of the above	E.
74	Patient has pain in the joints, numbness in the extremities, also accompany with high blood pressure. Which of the following herb will you select for the patient?	A. Du Huo (Radix Angelicae Pubescentis)	B. Mu Gua (Fructus Chaenomelis)	C. Wei Ling Xian (Radix Clematidis)	D. Xi Xian Cao (Herba Siegesbeckiae)	E.
75	Which herb can alleviate headache and dizziness due to liver yang rising?	A. Xi Xian Cao (Hb Siegesbeckiae)	B. Wu Jia Pi (Cortex Acanthopanax)	C. Sang Zhi (Rm Mori)	D. None of the above	E.
76	Which of the following herb enters both Stomach and Lung channels?	A. Cang Zhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis)	B. Hou Po (Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis)	C. Pei Lan (Herba Eupatorii Fortunei)	D. Sha Ren (Fructus Amomi)	E.
77	Patient has dampness obstruction in the middle jiao, nausea and vomiting due to pregnancy. Which of the following herb will you select for this patient?	A. Cang Zhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis)	B. Sha Ren (Fructus Amomi)	C. Pei Lan (Herba Eupatorii Fortunei)	D. Hou Po (Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis)	E.
78	All of the following herbs have the function of promote the urination to drain the dampness. Which of the following herbs has extra function to drain the deficiency Kidney fire?	A. Fu Ling (Sclerotium Poriae Cocos)	B. Zhu Ling (Sclerotium Polypori Umbellati)	C. Dong Gua Pi (Epicarpium Benincasae Hispidae)	D. Ze Xie (Rhizoma Alismatis Orientalis)	E.
79	Which of the following herbs has be used with caution for pregnant women?	A. Mu Tong (Caulis Mutong)	B. Hua Shi (Talcum)	C. Che Qian Zi (Semen Plantaginis)	D. Jin Qian Cao (Herba Lysimachiae)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
80	Patient has difficulty urination, and painful urination. Which of the following herb will you select?	A. Di Fu Zi (Fructus Kochiae Scopariae)	B. Dong Gua Pi (Epicarpium Benincasae Hispidae)	C. Yin Chen Hao (Herba Artemisiae Yinchenhao)	D. None of the above	E.
81	A patient has Spleen deficiency, weak constitution, poor appetite, loose stool, palpitation, and insomnia. Which of the following herb should be selected with the herbs which calms the shen and tonify the Spleen?	A. Fu Ling (Sclerotium Poriae Cocos)	B. Zhu Ling (Sclerotium Polypori Umbellati)	C. Ze Xie (Rhizoma Alismatis Orientalis)	D. Che Qian Zi (Semen Plantaginis)	E.
82	Which of the following herbs does not have a spleen and stomach channel affinity?	A. Bai Dou Kou (Fr. Ammomi Rotundis)	B. Cao Dou Kou (Sm Alpinae Katsumadai)	C. Cao Guo (Fr. Ammomi Tsaoko)	D. None of the above	E.
83	Common characteristics of herbs that warm the interior include:	A. Sweet taste, affinity with the lung	B. Pungent taste, affinity with the kidney	C. Warm the tissues and nourish the blood	D. Support the yang qi, nourish fluid and yin	E.
84	Which of the following herb has function to restores devastated yang?	A. Fu Zi (Radix Lateralis Aconiti Carmichaeli Praeparata)	B. Rou Gui (Cortex Cinnamomi Cassiae)	C. Rhizoma Zingiberis Officinalis (gan jiang)	D. Xiao Hui Xiang (Fructus Foeniculi Vulgaris)	E.
85	Which of the following herb has function best to warm the Kidney yang and Ming Men Fire (Gate of vitality)?	A. Fu Zi (Radix Lateralis Aconiti Carmichaeli Praeparata)	B. Rou Gui (Cortex Cinnamomi Cassiae)	C. Rhizoma Zingiberis Officinalis (gan jiang)	D. Xiao Hui Xiang (Fructus Foeniculi Vulgaris)	E.
86	Which of the following herb has function best to warm the Spleen Yang?	A. Fu Zi (Radix Lateralis Aconiti Carmichaeli Praeparata)	B. Rou Gui	C. Rhizoma Zingiberis Officinalis (gan jiang)	D. Xiao Hui Xiang (Fructus Foeniculi Vulgaris)	E.
87	Which of the following herb has function best to expel the coldness in the Liver channel?	A. Fu Zi (Radix Lateralis Aconiti Carmichaeli Praeparata)	B. Rou Gui	C. Rhizoma Zingiberis Officinalis (gan jiang)	D. Xiao Hui Xiang (Fructus Foeniculi Vulgaris)	E.
88	Which of the following herb is good for treating the Jue-Yin Headache, and the external application of this herb can be used for treatment of hypertension?	A. Fu Zi (Radix Lateralis Aconiti Carmichaeli Praeparata)	B. Xiao Hui Xiang (Fructus Foeniculi Vulgaris)	C. Wu Zhu Yu (Fructus Evodiae Rutaecarpae)	D. Hua Jiao (Pericarpium Zanthoxyli Bungeani)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
89	One of your patients comes into the clinic complaining of a cough with copious sputum, and tightness in the chest. Which of the following herbs would be the last for you to consider?	A. Mu Xiang (Rx Aucklandiae)	B. Chen Pi (Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium)	C. Zhi Ke (Fr Aurantii)	D. Ju Hong (Citri Reticulatae Exocarpium Rubrum)	E.
90	Which of the following is not characteristic of the herb Mu Xiang (Rx Sausauriae)?	A. Treats flank pain due to stagnant Gallbladder and Liver Qi	B. Regulates stagnant intestinal Qi	C. Treats dysentery and tenesmus	D. Treats Yin deficiency cough	E.
91	Which is the best herb for resolving phlegm in the lung and in the spleen?	A. Zhi Shi (Fr. Aurantii Immaturus)	B. Qing Pi (Citri Reticulatae Pericarpum Veride)	C. Chen Pi (Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium)	D. Xiang Fu (Rz Cyperi)	E.
92	Which of the following herbs effectively treat abdominal pain due to Qi stagnation?	A. Zhi Shi (Fr. Aurantii Immaturus)	B. Mu Xiang (Rx Sausauriae)	C. Ju Hong (Citri Reticulatae Exocarpium Rubrum)	D. Both A and B	E.
93	All of the herbs below have a liver affinity except	A. Chen Pi (Citri Reticulatae Pericarpium)	B. Xiang Fu (Rz Cyperi)	C. Qing Pi (Citri Reticulatae Pericarpum Veride)	D. None of the above	E.
94	A patient come into the clinic complaining of belching, lack of appetite, borborygmus and abdominal fullness after eating a large meal of pork. The best herb for this patient would be	A. Ji Nei Jin (Galli Endothelium Corneum)	B. Shan Zha (Fr, Crataegi)	C. Shen Qu (Massa Fermenta)	D. None of the above	E.
95	The herb in the previous question is also used to	A. Treat Hypertension	B. Treat elevated serum cholesterol	C. Transform blood stasis	D. All of the above	E.
96	Which of the following herbs can be useful in treating liver qi stagnation?	A. Lai Fu Zi (Sm. Raphani)	B. Ji Nei Jin (Galli Endothelium Corneum)	C. Mai Ya (Fr. Hordei Germinatus)	D. None of the above	E.
97	The herb Ji Nei Jin (Galli Endothelium Corneum) is indicated for all of the following except	A. Bed wetting	B. Childhood nutritional impairment	C. Food stagnation	D. Cough with phlegm	E.
98	All of the following herbs reduce food stagnation, which of them is also good for directing Qi downward and transforming phlegm?	A. Fermentata Massa, (shen qu)	B. Fructus Crataegi, (shan zha)	C. Semen Raphani Sativi, (lai fu zi)	D. Endothelium Corneum Gigeriae Galli, (ji nei jin)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
99	A patient comes into the clinic to see you after he has cut himself severely on the leg. The wound is still bleeding and fresh. You would first consider using:	A. Pu Huang (Pollen Typhae)	B. San Qi (Rx. Notoginseng)	C. Qian Cao (Rx. Rubrae)	D. Sang Bai Pi (Cortex Mori)	E.
100	In the bleeding disorder, a profuse bleeding with fresh red blood, and accompany symptoms are restlessness, thirsty, pulse is forceful rapid. Which of the following herb should be selected?	A. Di Yu (Radix Sanguisorbae Officinalis)	B. Bai Ji (Rhizoma Bletillae Striatae)	C. Ai Ye (Argy Wormwood Leaf)	D. Pu Huang (Pollen Typhae)	E.
101	San Qi (Panax Notoginseng) has the ability to	A. regulates the blood	B. stop bleeding	C. cool the blood	D. both A and B	E.
102	The herb can used for forcefully breaks up blood stasis, promotes the movement of qi, and also good for treatment of abdominal pain and distention due to food stagnation?	A. Yuan Hu/ Yan Hu Suo (Rhizoma Corydalis Yanhusuo)	B. San Leng (Rhizoma Sparganii Stoloniferi)	C. Mo Yao (Myrrha)	D. Ru Xiang (Gummi Olibanum)	E.
103	Which of the following herbs can treat jaundice?	A. Jiang Huang (Rz Curcumae Longae)	B. Yan Hu Suo (Rz Corydalis)	C. Yu Jin (Rx Curcurmae)	D. Dan Shen (Rx Salviae Miltiorrhizae)	E.
104	A patient comes into the clinic complaining of chest pain and constriction. The patient also has palpitations, irritability and insomnia. Your herb of choice would be	A. Dan Shen (Rx Salviae Miltiorrhizae)	B. Yi Mu Cao (Hb Leonuri)	C. Yan Hu Suo (Rz Corydalis)	D. Chuan Xiong (Rz Chuanxiong)	E.
105	Of all the herbs below, which is the best herb for moving blood and Qi to alleviate pain?	A. Yan Hu Suo (Rz Corydalis)	B. Yi Mu Cao (Hb Leonuri)	C. Dan Shen (Rx Salviae Miltiorrhizae)	D. None of the above	E.
106	A patient comes into your clinic complaining of severe left shoulder pain, which is sharp and fixed, and exasperated by cold. Which herb would you choose first?	A. Yi Mu Cao (Hb Leonuri)	B. Dan Shen (Rx Salviae Miltiorrhizae)	C. Yu Jin (Rx Curcurmae)	D. Jiang Huang (Rz Curcumae Longae)	E.
107	A patient comes into the clinic with a sprained ankle. The patient has tension and pain in the local area and in the Achilles tendon. His calves are tight, and his pulse is tight and clippy. The best to use for this patient would be:	A. Chi Shao (Rx Paoniae Rubra)	B. E Zhu (Rz Curcumae E Zhu)	C. Ru Xiang (Gummi Olibanum)	D. Sang Leng (Rz Sparganii)	E.
108	The herb in the question above is commonly used in dosages of:	A. 6-12 grams	B. 15-30 grams	C. 1.5-3 grams	D. 3-9 grams	E.
109	Which of the herb has a sour taste?	A. San Leng (Rz Sparganii)	B. E Zhu (Rz Curcumae E Zhu)	C. Chi Shao (Rx Paoniae Rubrae)	D. Tao Ren (Sm Persicae)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
110	Which herb has the function of treating spasm in the limbs or constriction that impair the bending of joints?	A. Wang Bu Liu Xing(Sm Vacarriae)	B. Wu Ling Zhi (Excrementum Trogopteroni)	C. Chuan Shan Jia (Squama Manitis)	D. None of the above	E.
111	Normal dosage of the herb in the question above is:	A. 6-12 grams	B. 3-9 grams in decoction	C. 0.5-1 gram in pill or powder	D. 15-30 grams	E.
112	Which of the following herbs can promote urination?	A. Yi Mu Cao (Hb Leonuri)	B. Chuan Xiong (Rz Chuanxiong)	C. Ze Lan (Hb Lycopi)	D. Both A & C	E.
113	A patient comes into the clinic suffering from lower back pain and edema. They are also complaining of urinary dribbling. The best herb for this patient would be:	A. Wang Bu Liu Xing (Sm. Vaccariae)	B. Chuan Shan Jia (Squama Manitis)	C. Chuan Niu Xi (Rx. Cyanthulae)	D. None of the above.	E.
114	Which of the following herbs can both regulate the menstruation by invigorating blood and dispelling blood stasis, and alleviate pain by moving qi and opening up areas of constraint?	A. Radix Achyranthis Bidentatae (niu xi)	B. Radix Ligustici Chuanxiong (chuan xiong)	C. Rhizoma Corydalis Yanhusuo (yan hu suo)	D. Herba Leonuri Heterophylli (yi mu cao)	E.
115	The differentiatial point between Chuan Bei Mu and Ze Bai Mu is:	A. Chuan Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae) transforms phlegm and stop cough, Zhe Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii) clears heat and dissipates nodules	B. Chuan Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae) clears heat and dissipates nodules, Zhe Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii) transforms phlegm and stop cough	C. Chuan Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae) calms wheezing, Zhe Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Thunbergii) transforms phlegm	D. None of the above	E.
116	The key difference between Zi Wan and Kuan Dong Hua is:	A. Zi Wan (Radix Asteris Tatarici) has stronger action for stops the cough	B. Zi Wan (Radix Asteris Tatarici) has stronger action for expels the phlegm	C. Zi Wan (Radix Asteris Tatarici) has an additional function of stop vomiting	D. Zi Wan (Radix Asteris Tatarici) has an additional function of kill the parasites	E.
117	The herb Pi Pa Ye (Fm, Eriobotryae) is indicated for:	A. lung phlegm due to stagnation of cold	B. nausea, vomiting and hiccough due to stomach heat	C. lung abscess	D. all of the above	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
118	To guide other to the lung and throat, the best herb would be:	A. Bai Jie Zi (Sm Sinapis)	B. Zhi Tian Nan Xing (Rz Arisaematis)	C. Jie Geng (Rx Platycodi)	D. Hai Zao (Sargassum)	E.
119	This herb can also cause the lung Qi to	A. Disseminate	B. Descend	C. Deplete	D. None of the above	E.
120	Which of the following herbs is contraindicated in cases of cough with blood and pus?	A. Zi Wan (Rx. Asterisk)	B. Kuan Dong Hua (Fl. Farfarae)	C. Xing Ren (Sm. Armenicae)	D. None of the above.	E.
121	A patient comes into the clinic with dry cough due to yin deficiency. Which herb would you suggest?	A. Bai Bu (Rx. Stemonae)	B. Xing Ren (Sm. Armenicae)	C. Xuan Fu Hua (Fl. Inulae)	D. Bai Qian (Rz. Cynanchi)	E.
122	All of the following herbs have the function of dissipating the nodules except:	A. Zhe Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae thunbergii)	B. Gua Lou Shi (Fr. Trichosanthis)	C. Qian Hu (Rx. Peucedani)	D. Chuan Bei Mu (Bulbus Fritillariae Cirrhosae)	E.
123	For a cough with productive yellow phlegm and concurrent wind heat with headache, the best herb to use would be:	A. Gua Lou Shi (Fr. Trichosanthis)	B. Qian Hu (Rx. Peucedani)	C. Gua Lou Pi (Pericarpum Trichosanthis)	D. Both A and C	E.
124	Which of the following herbs can regulate Qi and stop pain?	A. Zhi Ban Xia (Rz Pinelliae)	B. Zhu Ru (Caulis Bambusae)	C. Bai Jie Zi (Sm Sinapis)	D. Jie Geng (Rx Platycodi)	E.
125	To guide other herbs to the lung and throat area, the best herb would be	A. Bai Jie Zi (Sm Sinapis)	B. Zhi Tian Nan Jing (Rz Arisaematis)	C. Jie Geng (Rx Platycodi)	D. Hai Zao	E.
126	All of the following herbs treat phlegm heat except	A. Hai Zao (Sargassum)	B. Bai Jie Zi (Sm Sinapis)	C. Zhu Ru (Caulis Bambusae)	D. None of the above	E.
127	The herb Suan Zao Ren (Sm Ziziphi Spinosae) is used cautiously in:	A. Pregnancy	B. Severe diarrhea	C. Excess heat	D. Both B & C	E.
128	Which of the following herb best to use with patient has insomnia, palpitation and constipation?	A. Suan Zao Ren (Semen Zizyphi Spinosae)	B. He Huan Pi (Cortex Albizziae Julibrissin)	C. Bai Zi Ren (Semen Biotae Orientalis)	D. Yuan Zhi (Radix Polygalae Tenuifoliae)	E.
129	Which of the following is not the action/function of Yuan Zhi (Radix Polygalae Tenuifoliae)?	A. Calms the spirit and quiets the Heart	B. Expels phlegm from the Lungs	C. unblocks the channels	D. Reduces abscesses and dissipates swellings	E.
130	Which of the following herb can augments the Liver and calms asthma?	A. Zhu Sha (Cinnabaris)	B. Ci Shi (Magnetitum)	C. Hu Po (Succinum)	D. Long Gu (Os Draconis)	E.
131	What is the most important herb to treat insomnia due to Liver-Qi-Stagnation?	A. Bai Zi Ren (Semen Biotae Orientalis)	B. He Huan Pi (Cortex Albizziae Julibrissin)	C. Ye Jiao Teng (Caulis Polygoni Multiflori)	D. Yuan Zhi (Radix Polygalae Tenuifoliae)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
132	The herb Gou Teng (Rm Uncariae) can treat all of the following except	A. Tremors and seizures due to movement of liver wind	B. Hypertension due to kidney deficiency	C. Headache due to ascendant liver yang	D. Red eyes and irritability due to liver fire	E.
133	Which herb goes to the heart channel?	A. Tian Ma (Rx Gastrodiae)	B. Gou Teng (Rm Uncariae)	C. Ci Ji Li (Fr Tribulae)	D. Shi Jue Ming (Concha Haliotidis)	E.
134	Which of the following herbs has the function of enriching the Yin and anchoring the Yang, and can be used to treat dizziness due to the ascendant Liver Yang?	A. Concha Haliotidis (shi jue ming)	B. Plastrum Testudinis (gui ban)	C. Rhizoma Gastrodiae Elatae (tian ma)	D. Concha Ostreae (mu li)	E.
135	Which of the following herb is important to treat migraine headache?	A. Jue Ming Zi (Semen Cassiae)	B. Gou Teng (Ramulus Uncariae cum Uncis)	C. Tian Ma (Rhizoma Gastrodiae Elatae)	D. Dai Zhe Shi (Haematitum)	E.
136	Which of the following herb has function to stop the bleeding?	A. Ling Yang Jiao (Cornu Antelopis)	B. Dai Mei (Eretmochelys imbricata)	C. Dai Zhe Shi (Haematitum)	D. Tian Ma (Rhizoma Gastrodiae Elatae)	E.
137	Which of the following is not Shi Jue Ming's (Concha Haliotidis) action/function?	A. ascending liver yang	B. drain liver fire	C. moisten the intestines	D. improve vision	E.
138	Which of the following has to cook toward the end?	A. Shi Jue Ming (Concha Haliotidis)	B. Dai Zhe Shi (Haematitum)	C. Gou Teng (Ramulus Uncariae cum Uncis)	D. Jue Ming Zi (Semen Cassiae)	E.
139	Which of the following is not characteristic of the herb Shi Chang Pu (Rz Acori)?	A. Treats dullness of the sense due to phlegm dampness	B. Treats epigastric and abdominal fullness due to turbidity and dampness in the middle burner	C. Alleviates forgetfulness due to heart and kidneys lack of communication	D. Treats painful obstruction, trauma and sores by promoting the flow of blood	E.
140	Patient has profuse sweating, cold extremities, and a minute (or weak) pulse. Which herb should be selected?	A. Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng)	B. Xi Yang Shen (Radix Panacis Quinquefolii)	C. Dang Shen (Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae)	D. Tai Zi Shen (Radix Pseudostellariae Heterophyllae)	E.
141	Patient usually easily catch cold, has shortness of breath, fatigue. Recently, it is accompany with prolapses of stomach, and diarrhea. Which of the following herb is best for this condition?	A. Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng)	B. Dang Shen (Radix Codonopsis Pilosulae)	C. Bai Zhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae)	D. Huang Qi (Radix Astragali Membranacei)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
142	Which of the following herb can be used to calm the fetus?	A. Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng)	B. Huang Qi (Radix Astragali Membranacei)	C. Xi Yang Shen (Radix Panacis Quinquefolii)	D. Bai Zhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae)	E.
143	Which of the following herbs can both nourish and invigorate the blood to treat blood stasis/	A. Gou Qi Zi (Fr Lycii)	B. Dang Gui (Rx Angelicae Sinensis)	C. Long Yan Rou (Fr. Longan Arillus)	D. Sang Shen (Fr Mori)	E.
144	All of the following herbs are considered salty except	A. Lu Rong (Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum)	B. Suo Yang (Hb Cynomorii)	C. Rou Cong Rong (Hb Cistanches)	D. Ge Jie (Gecko)	E.
145	The herb Ba Ji Tian (Rx Morindae Officinalis) is indicated for all of the following except	A. Weakness of the knees and impaired urination due to kidney yin deficiency, with deficiency fire	B. Infertility due to kidney yang deficiency	C. Pain due to wind cold damp	D. Difficulty in moving the joints due to cold damp obstruction and kidney deficiency	E.
146	A patient comes into the clinic complaining of impotence and urinary frequency. The patient also complains of constipation. On examination you find that the patient has a cold lower abdomen, a very pale flabby tongue and a weak and slow pulse. Which herb would be best for them?	A. Lu Rong (Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum)	B. Hu Lu Ba (Sm Trigonellae)	C. Suo Yang (Hb Cynomorii)	D. Ge Jie (Gecko)	E.
147	Which is an indication of the herb Yin Yang Huo (Hb Epimedii)	A. Impotence and lack of sexual drive due to kidney yang deficiency	B. Congestion in the chest due to stagnation of blood	C. Leg pain due to damp heat draining downward	D. None of the above	E.
148	Which of the following herbs is contraindicated in yin deficiency with heat signs?	A. Lu Rong (Cornu Cervi Pantotrichum)	B. Suo Yang (Hb Cynomorii)	C. Hu Lu Ba (Sm Trigonellae)	D. All of the above	E.
149	Which of the following herbs is considered neutral in thermal nature?	A. Xu Duan (Rx Dipsaci)	B. Tu Si Zi (Sm Cuscutae)	C. Du Zhong (Cortex Eucommiae)	D. Gou Ji (Rz Cibotii)	E.
150	Which of the following herbs is considered neutral in thermal nature?	A. E Jiao (Colla Corii Asini)	B. Bai Shao (Rx Paeoniae Alba)	C. Gou Qi Zi (Fr. Lycii)	D. Both A and C	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
151	A patient comes into the clinic with palpitations, insomnia, and irregular menstruation. She also complains of having a weak back and knees, and sweats at night occasionally. The best herb to consider for her would be	A. Bai Zhu (Rz Attractylodes Macrocephalae)	B. Shan Yao (Rz. Dioscorea)	C. Gan Cao (Rx Glycyrrizae)	D. Shu Di Huang (Rx Rehmanniae Preperata)	E.
152	The herb in the question above is contraindicated in	A. Pregnancy	B. Qi stagnation	C. Fullness and pain in the abdomen	D. Both B and C	E.
153	An elderly patient comes into the clinic with a chronic cough and wheezing. They are constipated and also urinate frequently. They generally hate having to take herbal formulas. Which herb could you recommend as a single herb to treat this patient?	A. He Tao Ren (Sm. Juglandis)	B. Gu Sui Bu (Rz Drynariae)	C. Gou Ji (Rz Cibotii)	D. None of the above	E.
154	Which of the following herb if use prolong might lead to hypertension?	A. Da Zhao (Fructus Zizyphi Jujubae)	B. Feng Mi (Honey)	C. Yi Tang (Saccharum Granorum)	D. Gan Cao (Radix Glycyrrhizae)	E.
155	Yin tonics are generally sweet, cold, enriching, and cloying. Therefore, they are inappropriate for patients with Spleen or Stomach deficiency, internal obstruction of dampness or phlegm, abdominal distention, or diarrhea.	A. TRUE	B. FALSE	C.	D.	E.
156	Which of the following herb in the category of yin tonic has neutral property?	A. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri lucidi)	B. Yu Zhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae)	C. Bai He (Bulbus Lillii)	D. Tian Men Dong (Tuber Asparagi Cochinchinensis)	E.
157	Which of the following herbs is effective in treating insomnia due to heart yin deficiency?	A. Bai Sha Shen (Rx Glehniae)	B. Mai Men Dong (Rx Ophiopogonis)	C. Tian Men Dong (Rx Asparagi)	D. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri lucidi)	E.
158	Which of the following herbs does not have salty taste?	A. Shi Hu (Herba Dendrobii)	B. Gui Ban (Plastrum Testudinis)	C. Bie Jia (Carapax Amydae Sinensis)	D. Sang Ji Shen (Ramulus Sangjisheng)	E.
159	Which of the following herbs does not enter Kidney and Liver channel?	A. Gou Qi Zi (Fr Lycii)	B. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri lucidi)	C. Hei Zhi Ma (Semen Sesami Indici)	D. Bie Jia (Carapax Amydae Sinensis)	E.
160	Which one of the following herb in the category of yin tonic have sour taste?	A. Han Lian Cao (Herba Ecliptae Prostratae)	B. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri lucidi)	C. Sang Ji Shen (Ramulus Sangjisheng)	D. Sang Shen (Fr Mori)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
161	The herb Bei Sha Shen (Rx Glehniae) has all the following functions except	A. Nourishes lung yin	B. Nourishes kidney yin	C. Generates stomach yin and fluids	D. Clears lung heat	E.
162	A patient comes into the clinic suffering from dizziness and headaches. They also have blurred vision and constipation. Which herb might be best for this patient?	A. Hei Zhi Ma (Semen Sesami Indici)	B. Rou Cong Rong (Herba Cistanches Deserticolae)	C. Shu Di Huang (Radix Rehmanniae Glutinosae Conquitae)	D. Dang Gui (Radix Angelicae Sinensis)	E.
163	Which of the following herbs can be used to nourish and tonifies the Liver and Kidney yin, cools the blood and stops bleeding?	A. Han Lian Cao (Herba Ecliptae Prostratae)	B. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri lucidi)	C. Qian Cao Gen (Radix Rubiae Cordifoliae)	D. Pu Huang (Pollen Typhae)	E.
164	Which of the following herb can used to nourishes and tonifies the Liver and Kidney yin, clears heat from deficiency, and improves vision?	A. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri lucidi)	B. Hai Zhi Ma (Semen Sesami Indici)	C. Shi Hu (Herba Dendrobii)	D. Gou Qi Zi (Fr Lycii)	E.
165	Which of the following herbs can be used to moistens the lungs, clears heat, and stop cough, clears the heart and clams the spirit?	A. Bai He (Bulbus Lillii)	B. Xi Yang Shen (Radix Panacis Quinquefolii)	C. Mai Men Dong (Tuber Ophiopogonis Japonici)	D. Gui Ban (Plastrum Testudinis)	E.
166	Which of the following herb in stabilized and bind section can stop bleeding and vaginal discharge?	A. Shan Zhu Yu (Fructus Corni Officinalis)	B. Sang Piao Xiao (Ootheca Mantidis)	C. Ma Huang Gen (Radix Ephedrae)	D. Fu Pen Zi (Fructus Rubi Chingii)	E.
167	Herbs that Stabilize and Bind only treat the manifestation; to be useful they must be combined with appropriate herbs to treat the root cause of the problem, which is most often a form of deficiency.	A. TRUE	B. FALSE	C.	D.	E.
168	Most of the herbs that stabilize and bind are sour and warm	A. TRUE	B. FALSE	C.	D.	E.
169	In the category of herbs that stabilize and bind, which of the following herb can be used to kill parasites, especially for roundworms?	A. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	B. He Zi (Fructus Terminaliae Chebulae)	C. Sang Ji Shen (Ramulus Sangjisheng)	D. Ying Su Ke (Pericarpium Papaveris Somniferi)	E.
170	In the category of herbs that stabilize and bind, which of the following herb can be apply topically as a plaster to treat corns and warts?	A. Wu Wei Zi (Fr Schisandrae)	B. Chi Shi Zhi (Rubrum Halloysitum)	C. Ku Shen (Radix Sophorae Flavescentis)	D. Liu Huang (Sulphur)	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
171	In the category of herbs that stabilize and bind, which of the following herb can be used to promote healing of wounds, generate flesh for nonhealing ulcers and weeping damp sores?	A. Chi Shi Zhi (Rubrum Halloysitum)	B. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	C. He Zi (Fr. Chebulae)	D. Wu Mei (Fructus Pruni Mume)	E.
172	Patient was diagnosis as chronic diarrhea due to Spleen deficiency. What is the best herb for this condition?	A. Lian Zi (Semen Nelumbinis Nuciferae)	B. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	C. He Zi (Fr. Chebulae)	D. Wu Mei (Fructus Pruni Mume)	E.
173	Patient was diagnosis as chronic diarrhea due to damp-heat. What is the best herb for this condition?	A. Lian Zi (Sm Nelumbinis)	B. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	C. He Zi (Fr. Chebulae)	D. Wu Mei (Fructus Pruni Mume)	E.
174	A patient comes into the clinic suffering from lower back weakness, as well as lightheadedness. On physical exam, you note that the patient has elevated blood pressure. Which herb might be best to try?	A. Du Zhong (Cortex Eucommiae)	B. Xian Mao (Rz Curculiginis)	C. Gu Sui Bu (Rz Drynariae)	D. Yi Zhi Ren (Fr Alpinae)	E.
175	All of the herbs below go to the kidney and liver channels except	A. Tu Si Zi (Sm Cuscutae)	B. Yi Zhi Ren (Fr Alpinae)	C. Gou Ji (Rz Cibotii)	D. Du Zhong (Cortex Eucommiae)	E.
176	The herb in the question above can be used for all of the following except	A. Pain in the lower extremities	B. Excessive salivation	C. Irregular uterine bleeding	D. Diarrhea	E.
177	Which of the following herb is considered to be toxic?	A. Xian Mao (Rz Curculiginis)	B. Bu Gu Zhi (Sm Psoraleae)	C. Xu Duan (Rx Dipsaci)	D. Gu Sui Bu (Rz Drynariae)	E.
178	Which herb below is used to treat pain?	A. Xu Duan (Rx Dipsaci)	B. Du Zhong (Cortex Eucommiae)	C. Gou Ji (Rz Cibotii)	D. All of the above	E.
179	Which herb would be best to use in patient that has a chronic non-productive cough with deep-seated phlegm due to lung yin deficiency?	A. Nu Zhen Zi (Fr Ligustri Lucidi)	B. Nan Sha Shen (Rx Adenophorae)	C. Bai Sha Shen (Rx Glehniae)	D. He Zhi Ma (Sm Sesami Indici)	E.
180	The herb Shi Hu (Hb Dendrobii) can treat	A. Parched mouth and throat, severe thirst due to stomach yin deficiency	B. Blurred vision and dizziness due to liver and kidney deficiency	C. Low grade fever and chronic sore throat due to kidney yin deficiency	D. All of the above	E.
181	Herbs that nourish the yin tend to:	A. Be cold and ascending,	B. Treat symptoms of night sweating, after fever,	C. Have a sweet and salty taste	D. Have an affinity with the kidney and urinary bladder	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
182	Herbs that treat yang deficiency will	A. Have a sweet taste in order to tonify	B. Tend to be salty, as this leads the herb to the source of yang, the kidney	C. Treat cold extremities, fatigue, knee weakness	D. All of the above	E.
183	Which of the following herb can use to tonify the yin and qi?	A. Ren Shen (Radix Ginseng)	B. Bai Zhu (Rhizoma Atractylodis Macrocephalae)	C. Shan Yao (Rz. Dioscorea)	D. Dang Shen (Radix Codonopsitis Pilosulae)	E.
184	The herb Bei Sha Shen (Rx Glehniae) has all the following functions except:	A. nourishes lung yin	B. nourishes kidney yin	C. generates stomach yin and fluids	D. clears lung heat	E.
185	Which of the following herbs calms the fetus?	A. Xu Duan (Rx Dipsaci)	B. Tu Si Zi (Sm Cuscutae)	C. Du Zhong (Cortex Eucommiae)	D. All of the above	E.
186	Which herb may be best used to treat daybreak diarrhea due to spleen and kidney yang deficiency?	A. Xu Duan (Rx. Dipsaci)	B. Hu Tao Ren (Sm. Juglandis)	C. Bu Gu Zhi (Sm Psoraleae)	D. None of the above.	E.
187	An elderly patient comes into the clinic with a chronic cough and wheezing. He is constipated and also urinates frequently. He generally hates having to take herbal formulas. Which herb could you recommend as a single herb to treat this patient?	A. He Tao Ren (Sm Juglandis)	B. Gu Sui Bu (Rz Drynariae)	C. Gou Ji (Rz Cibotii)	D. None of the above.	E.
188	Which of the following herbs is best to treat abdominal distention caused by damp heat, and the stagnation of food and qi?	A. Sha Ren (Fructus Amomi)	B. Rhizoma Atractylodis (cang zhu)	C. Pericarpium Citri Reticulatae (chen pi)	D. Cortex Magnoliae Officinalis (hou po)	E.
189	Which of the following herbs can both treat chronic diarrhea due to the Spleen deficiency and insomnia due to deficiency irritability?	A. Semen Nelumbinis Nuciferae (lian zi)	B. Semen Euryales Ferocis (qian shi)	C. Semen Euryales Ferocis (qian shi)	D. Sclerotium Poriae Cocos (fu shen)	E.
190	Which herb should be used with caution in cases where the patient has difficulty in urinating and defecating?	A. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	B. Bai Guo (Sm Ginkgo)	C. Qian Shi (Sm Eurales)	D. All of the above	E.
191	All of the following are functions of the herb Shan Zhu Yu (Fr Corni) Except	A. Incontinence due to kidney yang deficiency	B. Excessive sweating due to collapse of yang qi	C. Diarrhea due to spleen deficiency	D. Excessive uterine bleeding due to yin deficiency heat	E.

	English Question	A.	B.	C.	D.	E.
192	Which of the herbs goes to the heart channel?	A. Fu Xiao Mai (Fr. Triticis Levis)	B. Hai Piao Xiao (Endoconchae Sepiae)	C. Fu Pen Zi (Fr Rubi)	D. All of the above	E.
193	Which of the following can cause constipation if used long term?	A. Hai Piao Xiao (Endoconchae Sepiae)	B. Fu Pen Zi (Fr Rubi)	C. Fu Xiao Mai (Fr Triticis Levis)	D. None of the above.	E.
194	Which herb should be used with caution in cases where the patient has difficulty in urinating and defecating?	A. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	B. Bai Guo (Sm Ginkgo)	C. Qian Shi (Sm Euralae)	D. All of the above	E.
195	All the herbs below are considered neutral in thermal nature except:	A. Lian Zi (Sm Nelumbinis)	B. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	C. Jin Ying Zi (Fr Rosae Laevigatae)	D. Qian Shi (Sm Eurales)	E.
196	Herbal astringents are used to:	A. stop bleeding	B. Stop sweating	C. Decrease urination	D. All of the above	E.
197	An elderly patient comes into the clinic suffering from frequent urination. They also have poor eyesight. Which herb or herbs would you suggest?	A. Hai Piao Xiao (Endoconchae Sepiae)	B. Fu Pen Zi (Fr Rubi)	C. Fu Xiao Mai (Fr Triticis Levis)	D. Both A and B	E.
198	Which of the following herbs is contraindicated in pregnancy and in cases of cold damp in the spleen and stomach?	A. Wu Wei Zi (Fr Schisandrae)	B. Bie Jia (Carapax Trionycis)	C. Wu Mei (Fr Mume)	D. None of the above	E.
199	Which herb is best used to treat palpitations and anxiety due to lack of communication between the heart and kidneys?	A. Lian Zi (Sm Nelunbinis)	B. Jin Ying Zi (Fr Rosae Levigatae)	C. He Zi (Fr. Chebulae)	D. Chun Pi (Cortex Alanthi)	E.
200	Which herb can be used effectively to treat itching?	A. Ci Ji Li (Fr Tribuli)	B. She Chunag Zi (Fr. Cinidii)	C. Di Long (Pheretima)	D. Both A and B	E.
201	A patient comes into the clinic suffering from vaginal discharge that is clear and copious. She also has lower back pain. Which herb would you think of first?	A. She Chuang Zi (Fr Cinidii)	B. Ci Ji Li (Fr Tribuli)	C. Tian Ma (Rx Gastrodiae)	D. Di Long (Pheretima)	E.
202	Which of the following herbs can treat lower back pain?	A. She Chuang Zi (Ff Cinidii)	B. Gou Teng (Rm Uncariae)	C. Tian Ma (Rx Gastrodiae)	D. Both A and C	E.