

D1 You stalk a deer that clearly sees you and does not take flight. Should you:

- a. Think you are a good stalker
- b. Leave it to get better
- c. Appreciating that this could be normal, even so suspect a diseased or wounded deer
- d. Shoot it and leave it to decay naturally

D2 A deer in the wild shows no fear of humans when approached. Is this:

- a. Because it has not seen you
- b. Normal behaviour in winter months only
- c. Normal behaviour for muntjac deer
- d. Abnormal Behaviour

D3 A herd of deer in woodland have become used to human activity such as walkers and during the culling of these deer you can stalk in very close to these animals. Is this:

- a. Abnormal behaviour for deer in the closed season
- b. Normal behaviour for deer in the closed season
- c. Normal behaviour for these deer
- d. Abnormal behaviours at any time of year

D4 A roe deer senses you as you stalk through the wood and takes flight. Is this:

- a. Normal behaviour
- b. Abnormal behaviour
- c. Unusual for roe deer
- d. Normal as it is female

D5 A red deer stag in October is seen chasing other deer, roaring, fighting and constantly urinating over itself. Is this behaviour:

- a. Abnormal - a probable sign of rabies
- b. Normal – they act like this all year round
- c. Normal – it is typical rutting behaviours
- d. Abnormal - a probable sign of a brain disease/Spongiform Encephalopathy

D6 In late July a roe buck is seen chasing a doe round and round a tree stump. Is this behaviour:

- a. Normal – it is typical rutting behaviours
- b. Abnormal - a probable sign of rabies
- c. Normal – roe bucks act like this all year round
- d. Abnormal - a probable sign of brain disease/Spongiform Encephalopathy

D7 A roe deer seen feeding on oilseed rape in winter appears to be blind and shows no fear of man. When it is dispatched the trained hunter should:

- a. Remove the head, pluck and label the carcass as correctly inspected
- b. Deliver the carcass to the dealer un-eviscerated and with head on
- c. Destroy the carcass as unfit for human consumption
- d. Deliver the carcass to the dealer with its pluck and head with a note of the circumstances

D8 Two stags are fighting- one gores the other in the eye and the injured animal is shot. What should be done with the carcass?

- a. It can only be sold if the injury is reported to the Animal and Plant Health Agency Service first
- b. It is unfit for human consumption due to the damaged eye
- c. It is unsafe to eat: no stag is injured fighting unless diseased or very old
- d. It can be sold into the food chain after inspection in the normal way

D9 Before a red deer stag is shot in late October, it appeared tired and listless. On inspection it has no fat, a shaggy coat covered in peat and urine and the hair on its belly is black and stinks. Are these symptoms:

- a. Abnormal signs suggesting Chronic Wasting Disease
- b. Normal signs at this time of year after rutting hard
- c. Normal in red deer - all wild stags are like this all the year round
- d. Highly abnormal - it must be a serious disease.

D10 A muntjac doe is shot on 10 December and is found about to give birth. Is this:

- a. Quite normal and pregnancy has no adverse effect on the meat.
- b. Highly abnormal and the carcass will not be safe to eat
- c. Abnormal caused by sickness during the normal breeding period
- d. Highly abnormal but there is no risk to human health

D11 A dead wild deer exhibits a large distended rumen (stomach) on inspection, after a lengthy follow up. Would you suspect the animal?

- a. Was dangerously infected with TB
- b. Was seriously infested with internal parasites
- c. Had been left too long before gralloching
- d. Had been over feeding on new growth

D12 Swollen lymph glands and solid lumps in the lungs could indicate:

- a. TB
- b. Hydraulic tissue damage from the bullet track
- c. A healthy deer
- d. An old deer

D13 Blisters on the lips, tongue and around and between the hooves could indicate:

- a. An old deer
- b. A healthy deer
- c. Foot & Mouth Disease
- d. A deer which lives in a damp wet area

D14 You shoot a deer which is limping. During carcass inspection you find small blisters between the hooves. You should:

- a. Report the condition by telephone to the Animal and Plant Health Agency without delay
- b. Put the whole carcass into your car and take it to the Animal and Plant Health Agency immediately
- c. Dispose of it by burying the carcass at least 1 meter below ground as you do not need to inform anybody even though you cannot use it
- d. Label the carcass as inspected recording the condition and send it to the dealer with its legs attached

D15 You inspect a deer carcass and find abnormal lymph nodes under the jaw and in the throat. This suggests:

- a. Bovine Tuberculosis
- b. Foot and mouth disease
- c. Tooth cavities and an ear infection
- d. Starvation

D16 The symptoms of anthrax include a grossly enlarged spleen and dark bleeding from every orifice. This disease:

- a. Is common in UK deer.
- b. Is not dangerous to man and can be safely ignored
- c. Should be suspected whenever a deer is found to be in poor condition
- d. Has never been reported in UK deer

D17 You witness a deer involved in a road traffic accident. With regard to food hygiene do you:

- a. Take the carcass to a game dealer
- b. Tell the driver of the car the carcass is ok to enter the food chain and he should sell the venison
- c. Inform the local Authority for them to dispose of it
- d. Offer to make sausages out of it for the driver

D18 A deer has a wound which has become fly blown and infected. This will:

- a. Make the meat tough
- b. Make the meat more tender
- c. Possibly contaminate the carcass and render it unfit for human consumption
- d. Always taint the whole carcass

D19 A deer which is very thin because it has not had enough to eat will be:

- a. Perhaps suitable to enter the food chain after close inspection by a trained hunter
- b. Good to eat because it does not have too much fat
- c. Difficult to cook
- d. Tender and tasty so it can be sold at a premium

D20 At winters end, deer are often thin due to lack of food. At other times of the year deer which are thin should be:

- a. Buried as soon as possible
- b. Sent to the dealer with others in the hope that it will be accepted
- c. Carefully examined and inspected to identify any possible cause
- d. Eaten at home because it will not fetch a good price.

D21 The surface of a roe liver has a mottled appearance with hard white lumps. This would suggest:

- a. The liver had been damaged by bullet fragments
- b. Liver Fluke
- c. A healthy deer
- d. An old deer

D22 A Roe liver has thick white lining to the bile ducts and leaf like parasites in the bile ducts. This would suggest:

- a. Liver Fluke
- b. The liver had been damaged by bullet fragments
- c. A healthy deer
- d. An old deer

D23 A carcass is found to have many white grubs under the skin along its back. What are these likely to be?

- a. Tick larvae
- b. Ked larvae
- c. Warble fly larvae
- d. Ring worm

D24 The nasal bot fly parasite:

- a. Is a major killer of young deer every year
- b. Causes little discomfort to its deer host
- c. Causes the deer persistent irritation and discomfort
- d. Is easily got rid of by rubbing on a tree or post

D25 Which of the following statements is true about warble fly in deer?

- a. It is found in red deer in Scotland
- b. It is found in all deer in Scotland
- c. It is common in red deer throughout the UK
- d. It is common in all deer throughout the UK

D26 Which of these external parasites can carry Lyme Disease?

- a. Lice
- b. Head flies
- c. Warble flies
- d. Ticks

D27 You find some flattened insects scuttling rapidly through the deer's hair. What are they?

- a. Lice
- b. Ticks
- c. Keds
- d. Bot flies

D28 Lung worms are often found in wild roe deer. Symptoms include:

- a. Clear cysts on the surface of the lungs
- b. Purple inflammation throughout the lungs
- c. Bleeding and clotted blood in the lung tissue
- d. Whitish/pale grey solid patches in the lung tissue especially at lower edges

D29 A red hind shot in Scotland in February has many white maggots under the skin on its back. These are:

- a. Warble fly larva – not dangerous to human health
- b. Round worms – dangerous to human health
- c. Bot fly – not dangerous to human health
- d. Tapeworms – dangerous to human health

D30 On inspecting a deer pluck you find the liver is mottled and puckered and has liver flukes in the bile ducts but otherwise it is in good condition? Should you:

- a. Reject the carcass and dispose of it correctly
- b. Sell the carcass to your dealer noting it had liver fluke on your declaration
- c. Immediately ring the Animal and Plant Health Agency to report this dangerous disease
- d. Send the carcass to the game dealer with its pluck

D31 A deer is shot in summer and has a very heavy tick burden. Should you:

- a. Treat the carcass in the normal way, if it is in normal condition, but try to avoid getting bitten by ticks yourself
- b. Reject the carcass as unfit for human consumption
- c. Spray the carcass with fly spray to kill the ticks
- d. Inform the Animal and Plant Health Agency

D32 Numerous small, flat insects with six legs are seen running through the deer's hair as it hangs in the larder. These are:

- a. Ticks – they suck blood and can carry diseases
- b. Keds – they are not dangerous to human health
- c. Lice – they may be a sign of ill-health in the deer
- d. Blow flies – your larder is not fly-proof

D33 You shoot a thin deer with a poor scruffy coat. On inspection, you find it is infested with small (2mm) reddish parasites with a dark line down their back. They are:

- a. Lice which have no food safety consequence but may indicate the deer is in poor condition
- b. Ticks which may bite humans but have no food safety consequence
- c. Keds which do not bite humans and have no food safety consequence
- d. Fleas which do not bite humans and have no food safety consequence

D34 When preparing a roe buck trophy after selling the carcass to a dealer. On cutting the skull, you find several white grubs in the animal's nasal passage. You should:

- a. Call the dealer and ask him to destroy the carcass immediately
- b. Call the Animal and Plant Health Agency and report the matter
- c. Do both a and b above
- d. Do nothing, as it signifies Nasal Bot Fly, which is not dangerous to human health.

D35 During inspection of the pluck, you find a clear, walnut-sized, cyst loosely attached to the liver. What following action should you take?

- a. Eat the carcass yourself and feed the offal to your dog
- b. Destroy the whole carcass as unfit for sale
- c. Retain the carcass and sample and report it to the Animal and Plant Health Agency
- d. Note the fact on your declaration and sell the carcass in the normal way

D36 On inspecting the heart of a deer you have just culled you notice the heart is swollen and discoloured and the pericardium is not loose and lubricated around the heart. What should you do?

- a. Ignore it and sell the carcass locally
- b. Remove the heart note its condition on the declaration before sending to the game dealer
- c. Sell it to the dealer telling him everything was ok
- d. Incinerate the whole carcass and organs and stop culling in that area

D37 On inspecting the organs of a deer you have just culled you notice the liver is swollen and discoloured. What should you do?

- a. Ignore it and sell the carcass locally
- b. Remove the liver note its condition on the declaration before sending to the game dealer
- c. Sell it to the dealer telling him everything was ok
- d. Incinerate the whole carcass and organs and stop culling in that area

D38 On inspecting the organs of a deer you have just culled you notice the kidneys are swollen and discoloured. What should you do?

- a. Ignore it and sell the carcass locally
- b. Remove the kidneys note its condition on the declaration before sending to the game dealer
- c. Sell it to the dealer telling him everything was ok
- d. Incinerate the whole carcass and organs and stop culling in that area

D39 If lice are present which is the most likely area in which to notice them on a deer carcass?

- a. Ears
- b. Face
- c. Groin
- d. Rump

D40 If the joint between the hock and canon bones is swollen, what would this suggest to you?

- a. An old deer
- b. A healthy deer
- c. The joint is affected by arthritis
- d. Plague

D41 You shoot a deer with a badly infected leg wound and it shows signs of infection throughout the carcass. Should you:

- a. Ensure the infected leg is removed before butchering the remainder for sale
- b. Sell the carcass because it is still good to eat
- c. Only give the venison to someone who is going to eat it themselves
- d. Dispose of the carcass in a recognised manner

D42 You shoot a deer with a deformed foot. Should you:

- a. Reject the carcass as unfit for human consumption
- b. Note the fact on your declaration
- c. Only give the venison to some one who is going to eat it themselves
- d. Ensure the deformed foot is removed before butchering the remainder for sale

D43 You shoot an old deer with a scruffy coat and a number of scabs and lesions all over the animal. In relation to food hygiene what would you do with this carcass?

- a. It has a serious health problems and you should destroy the carcass by incineration
- b. It cannot be sold but can be given away
- c. It should be buried quickly
- d. It can be sold after inspection in the normal way

D44 You shoot a Sika stag in winter with small antlers still in velvet. This suggests:

- a. It has a serious health problems and should be destroyed
- b. It cannot be sold but can be given away
- c. It should be buried quickly
- d. It may be sold after inspection in the normal way.

D45 You shoot a roe doe, with two small antlers. Is this?

- a. Abnormal and should be considered as a health risk
- b. Normal
- c. Abnormal but of no significance as a health risk
- d. Abnormal and must be reported to Animal and Plant Health Agency

D46 A wild deer sees you approach and shows no fear. Is this:

- a. Abnormal behaviours at any time of year
- b. Normal behaviours for deer in the closed season
- c. Normal behaviours at any time of the year
- d. Abnormal behaviours for deer in the closed season

D47 If you find blisters on the tongue and between the cleaves, what might that suggest to you?

- a. The animal had been licking fertilizer bags
- b. The animal had been feeding on thistles
- c. Possible Foot & Mouth disease
- d. The animal was suffering from swine fever

D48 An injured deer which was thought to have lost a foot in a fox snare has been seen around for several years. When shot the carcass:

- a. Should be destroyed as unsafe to eat
- b. Should be inspected and sold in the normal way if found to be otherwise healthy
- c. Can only be fed to the dogs and not sold into the human food chain
- d. Should be reported to the Animal and Plant Health Agency

D49 A young deer shot in early spring has diarrhoea. It is in reasonable condition for the time of year and you can find no indication of disease. You should:

- a. Inform the Animal and Plant Health Agency
- b. Reject the carcass and dispose of it
- c. Leave the carcass in the field to avoid contaminating your larder
- d. Send the carcass to the dealer in the normal way noting the condition on the declaration

D50 You shoot a roe buck with corkscrew antlers. You should:

- a. Report the fact immediately to the Animal and Plant Health Agency
- b. Inspect the animal carefully for signs of internal disease
- c. Send the head and pluck to your dealer with the carcass
- d. Reject the carcass as unfit for human consumption

D51 You shoot a roe doe in winter with small antlers in velvet. This suggests:

- a. It has a serious hormone problems and should be destroyed
- b. It counts as a buck and cannot be sold out of season
- c. It can be sold after inspection in the normal way noting the condition on the declaration
- d. It should be buried quickly

D52 If the retropharyngeal and mesenteric nodes are enlarged what might this suggest to you?

- a. An old deer
- b. Foot & Mouth Disease
- c. A healthy deer
- d. Suspect TB

D53 Bovine Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease – the most common symptoms are:

- a. Loss of hair
- b. Enlarged and/or Infected lymph glands at the back of the throat, in the gralloch and/or in the pluck
- c. Swollen and blistered feet and tongue
- d. Blindness

D54 If any or both kidneys are grossly enlarged with fluid, what might that suggest to you?

- a. Hydronephrosis (a urinary blockage)
- b. Suspect TB
- c. Suspect Anthrax
- d. A normal kidney during periods of heavy rain

D55 If you suspected anthrax in a deer you had shot what should you do?

- a. Ignore it and sell the carcass locally
- b. Isolate carcass and inform Animal and Plant Health Agency without delay
- c. Sell it to the dealer telling him everything was ok
- d. Incinerate the whole carcass and organs and stop culling in that area

D56 When gralloching a deer you discover she is pregnant and the foetus has been dead for a long time. You should:

- a. Sell the carcass to a dealer in the normal way after inspection
- b. Only use the carcass for your own consumption
- c. Dispose of the carcass properly - it should not enter the food chain.
- d. Report the matter immediately to the Animal and Plant Health Agency Service

D57 In late autumn/early winter, which internal organ is most likely to be encased in fat?

- a. Spleen
- b. Liver
- c. Kidneys
- d. Ovaries/testes

D58 If you observe a swollen retropharyngeal lymph node what should you do?

- a. Cut it out and throw it away
- b. Ignore it as carcass looks ok
- c. Ignore it as the game dealer is only going to make sausages from the head and neck meat
- d. Isolate the carcass from other carcasses and report to the Animal and Plant Health Agency

D59 If the retropharyngeal and mesenteric nodes are enlarged, what might that suggest?

- a. The animal has Bovine Tuberculosis
- b. The animal had liver fluke
- c. The animal had been feeding on thistles
- d. The animal was suffering from lung worm

D60 You find a dead deer which looks in very poor condition and is bleeding from all body openings a dark foul smelling blood. What would you suspect and do in these circumstances.

- a. Its common condition in UK deer ignore it and bury the carcass.
- b. Suspect Anthrax and call Animal and Plant Health Agency straight away
- c. Suspect a disease but leave the carcass there and tell no one
- d. Is not dangerous to man and can be safely ignored and eaten

D61 You shoot a limping deer in October. During carcass inspection you find a badly bruised shoulder the result of a rutting injury. You should:

- a. Report the condition by telephone to the Animal and Plant Health Agency without delay
- b. Put the whole carcass into your car and take it to the local Animal and Plant Health Agency the next day
- c. Dispose of it by burying the carcass at least 1 meter below ground as you do not need to inform anybody even though you cannot use it
- d. Record the condition on the declaration and send it to the dealer in the normal way.

D62 You shoot a deer with a swollen knee joint on inspection you identify it is infected with septic arthritis. What should you do with that carcass?

- a. Labeled as correctly inspected, then delivered to the dealer
- b. Delivered to the dealer un-eviscerated and with head on
- c. Delivered to the dealer with its pluck and head with a note of the circumstances
- d. Destroyed as unfit for human consumption

D63 You shoot a deer with a clear nasal discharge and rub patches on the side of the head, on inspection you identify it is infested with nasal bot fly larvae. What should you do with that carcass?

- a. Labeled as correctly inspected, then delivered to the dealer
- b. Delivered to the dealer un-eviscerated and with head on
- c. Delivered to the dealer with its pluck and head with a note of the circumstances
- d. Destroyed as unfit for human consumption

D64 You observe a roe doe in Aug still retaining its previous year's winter coat. What would you suspect

- a. Suspect infected with Bovine Tuberculosis
- b. Seriously infested with internal parasites
- c. Seriously infested with external parasites
- d. Had been living on poor grazing

D65 After gralloching deer in the field, which method reduces the risk of the environment contaminating the carcass?

- a. Keeping knife cuts large
- b. Avoiding dragging through dirty areas
- c. Float it down the stream
- d. Drag through wet areas to make it easy

D66 When gralloching deer in the field, using small cuts helps to minimise?

- a. Chemical contamination
- b. Physical damage
- c. Environmental contamination
- d. Financial losses

D67 A deer shot incorrectly in the stomach can lead to:

- a. Chemical contamination
- b. Lower financial return for the carcass
- c. Carcass contamination from gun oil in the barrel
- d. Carcass contamination from gut contents

D68 The hunter has shot a deer that was facing him and the bullet has exited near its anus. The carcass is:

- a. Perfectly safe for human consumption
- b. OK to sell when it has been hosed out and trimmed
- c. Required as evidence for the subsequent court case
- d. Likely to be grossly contaminated and unfit for the human food chain

D69 If venison is contaminated with gut contents, the risk to humans eating the meat is that they could:

- a. Be offended by the tainted meat
- b. Be infected with a disease like Tuberculosis
- c. Become sick from bacterial food poisoning like e-coli.
- d. Be infected with worms such as tape worm

D70 You have to leave the carcass in the woods for 30 minutes in summer while you go to back to fetch a vehicle, you should:

- a. Hang it up in the shade wrapped in muslin or a fly net
- b. Bury the carcass with leaves to keep the flies off
- c. Put it in a plastic sack in the shade to keep the flies off
- d. Leave the carcass hanging in the sun to dry off the meat

D71 You are a short distance from your larder when you shoot a deer - it is best practice to:

- a. Gralloch in the field because the carcass will go green if you delay
- b. Drag it back to keep your vehicle clean
- c. Load it into a vehicle and gralloch in the larder
- d. Gralloch in the field because there is less problem disposing of the offal

D72 Why is the inspection of the carcass important?

- a. To get the best price for the carcass
- b. To ensure that the carcass is fit to enter the human food chain
- c. So the carcass can be exported
- d. To ensure you keep the best cuts of venison

D73 What is the maximum temperature that large game should be stored at?

- a. 3 °C
- b. 5 °C
- c. 7 °C
- d. 9 °C

D74 What is the correct chilling temperature of a deer carcass?

- a. Progressively chilled to between 1 & 7°C
- b. Progressively chilled to between 1 & 8°C
- c. Progressively chilled to between 1 & 9°C

- d. Progressively chilled to between 1 & 10°C

D75 A deer is killed during a drive on a pheasant shoot with a shotgun using No 6 shot. Can you legally sell the carcass?

- a. No it had been taken by an illegal hunting method in the UK
- b. Yes as long as you inspect the carcass
- c. Yes as long as the shoot owner agrees it's your carcass
- d. As long as you tell DEFRA first

W76 Which of the following diseases/conditions are particularly relevant to Wild Boar?

- a. Avian Tb and Scrapie
- b. Trichinella and Swine Fever
- c. Warble fly and Sunburn
- d. Phytophthora and Nasal Bot fly

W77 What are the hunter's responsibilities regarding Trichinella testing?

- a. Trichinella testing is compulsory in all shot Wild Boar entering the food chain
- b. Trichinella testing is voluntary, kits are available from the FSA
- c. Trichinella testing by the hunter is only required if the carcass will be delivered to an AGHE
- d. Trichinella is not a disease relevant to Wild Boar

W78 How should notifiable diseases in Wild Boar be reported?

- a. There is no requirement to report Notifiable diseases in Wild Boar
- b. Only suspected Swine Fever needs to be reported
- c. There is no need to report suspected Notifiable disease provided the carcass is buried immediately
- d. All notifiable disease should be reported to the Defra Rural Services Helpline or nearest APHA Field Services office in Scotland

W79 Which food hygiene legislation is relevant to Wild Boar?

- a. All UK food hygiene regulations apply, together with the FSA Wild Game Guide
- b. Only farmed wild boar are covered by food regulations
- c. Only the Wild Game Guide applies
- d. Food hygiene regs do not apply to Wild Boar

W80 For wild Boar carcasses being delivered by the hunter to an AGHE?

- a. The carcass can be delivered head and feet off
- b. the carcass can be delivered skinned
- c. The carcass can be delivered frozen
- d. The carcass must be delivered head & feet on with the diaphragm (or major part of it) intact

W81 There are many notifiable diseases. Which list below is most relevant to Wild Boar?

- a. Rift Valley Fever, Rinderpest, Scrapie, Sheep Pox, Equine Infectious Anaemia
- b. African Swine Fever, Aujeszky's Disease, Classical Swine Fever, Swine Vesicular Disease, Foot and Mouth Disease
- c. Enzootic Bovine Leukosis, Epizootic Haemorrhagic Virus Disease, Epizootic Lymphangitis, Equine Viral Arteritis
- d. Glanders and Farcy, Goat Pox, Lumpy Skin Disease, Newcastle Disease

W81 A young wild boar is seen alone and can be approached to within 20 metres before moving slowly away

- a. This is normal behaviour, it will soon join the rest of its group
- b. This doesn't seem to be normal but there is no reason to declare it on the carcass tag for the AGHE

- c. This is abnormal behaviour, if shot the declaration tag must take note of it if it is subsequently delivered to an AGHE following inspection with no abnormalities
- d. It would be best to catch the animal and take it to a rescue centre

W81 You shoot a boar and, after confirming its death, notice that there are lesions on the lungs and the lymph glands on the intestines are swollen. What would you do?

- A- Nothing, this is normal to see in boar
- B- Suspect TB so immediately call APHA to notify them
- C- Suspect disease so abandon the carcass where you found it
- D- Suspect disease so decide to keep for private consumption instead of selling to an AGHE

W82 When gralloching a boar, you find a small, greenish liquid filled sack on the liver. What do you do?

- A- Suspect a disease so condemn the carcass
- B- Suspect disease so burn all internal organs
- C- Nothing, this is the gall bladder and is normal
- D- Call APHA to let them know what you have found

W83 Which of the following best describes a boars hoofprint

- A- Small with pointed ends
- B- Large with pointed ends
- C- Large with 3 visible "toeprints"
- D- Large, rounded and often with 2 smaller prints at the rear from dew claws.

W84 How do we test for Trichinella in a boar carcass?

- A- Cook and eat a small piece of meat to see if we get sick
- B- Take a sample of the boars haunch to be sent for testing
- C- Take a sample of the boars diaphragm, tongue or foreleg and send for testing
- D- We don't need to, there's no chance boar in the UK can carry trichinella

W85 Which of the following describes the Trichinosis disease?

- A- Caused by a parasitic worm living in the muscles
- B- Caused by a virus
- C- Caused by bacteria in the boars mouth
- D- Caused by poor carcass handling

W86 If you are unable to take a Trichinella sample from the diaphragm, where else is acceptable to sample?

- A- The foreleg and back of the tongue
- B- The ear tissue
- C- The intestines
- D- The snout