

**Given below are some words from legal terminology used in court affairs. Discuss and complete the table accordingly.**

Sr. No	Legal Terminology	Description
1.	Affidavit	A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation for use as evidence in court.
2.	Argument	
3.	Consent	
4.	Counsel	
5.	Judgement	
6.	Trial	
7.	Verdict	
8.	Contempt of Court	
9.	Notice	
10.	Stay order	

### **SOLUTION**

Sr. No	Legal Terminology	Description
1.	Affidavit	A written statement confirmed by oath or affirmation for use as evidence in court.
2.	Argument	A set of legal reasons based on statutes, regulations, case precedents, legal texts, and reasoning for a particular case. A presentation of the facts or evidence and the conclusions that may be drawn from them, aimed at convincing a judge or jury to deliver the verdict in favour of the lawyer's client.
3.	Consent	Voluntarily accepting or agreeing with another person's statement/proposal.
4.	Counsel	A person of authority similar to a lawyer, who deals with various legal issues and provides legal advice.
5.	Judgement	An official decision made by the court that determines the rights and obligations of the parties involved.
6.	Trial	A legal examination of an issue by a court (or similar authority) in order to determine the rights of the parties involved based on the evidence presented by them.
7.	Verdict	The official decision or findings made by the court regarding the issue specified in a trial.

8.	Contempt of Court	An offence that involves any form of disrespectful behaviour towards the court of law, its officials or its regulations and that disregards the dignity of the court.
9.	Notice	A legal notification or warning (usually in writing) aimed to make the party aware of legal processes that affect their rights or duties.
10.	Stay order	It is a court order to temporarily suspend the execution of a court judgement.

### Ice Breakers | Q 2. (ii) | Page 87

Name the five sensory organs and provide phrases/idioms/proverbs related to them. (One is given for you.)

- to turn a deaf ear \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

#### **SOLUTION**

- to turn a deaf ear
- Nose – have (one's) nose in the air, keep (one's) nose out of (something), rub (one's) nose in it.
- Eyes – a bird's eye view, the apple of one's eye, turn a blind eye, an eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.
- Tongue – tongue-tied, to be on the tip of one's tongue, a slip of the tongue, the tongue can paint what the eye can't see.
- Skin – get under someone's skin, thickskinned, beauty is only skin-deep.

### **BRAINSTORMING [PAGES 89 - 90]**

#### Brainstorming | Q (A1) (i) (a) | Page 89

State whether the following statement is true or false. Correct the false statement.

The nose can use spectacles.

- True
- False

#### **SOLUTION**

The nose can use spectacles - **True.**

#### Brainstorming | Q (A1) (i) (b) | Page 89

State whether the following statement is true or false. Correct the false statement.

Eyes have to be shut when the Nose wears/puts on the spectacles.

- True

2. False

### **SOLUTION**

Eyes have to be shut when the Nose wears/puts on the spectacles - **True**.

### **Brainstorming | Q (A1) (i) (c) | Page 89**

**State whether the following statement is true or false. Correct the false statement.**

The Ear was appointed as a judge.

1. **True**
2. False

### **SOLUTION**

The Ear was appointed as a judge - **True**.

### **Brainstorming | Q (A1) (i) (d) | Page 89**

**State whether the following statement is true or false. Correct the false statement.**

Eyes cannot use spectacles.

1. **True**
2. False

### **SOLUTION**

Eyes cannot use spectacles - **True**.

### **Brainstorming | Q (A1) (ii) | Page 89**

**Discuss with your partner and match the following expressions given in column A with their interpretations in column 'B'.**

Sr.No.	A	B
1.	While Chief Baron Ear sat to balance the laws.	(a) Eyes are refrained from using spectacles.
2.	They are made with the straddle as wide as the ridge of the Nose is.	(b) The responsibility of giving a verdict rested on the shoulders of the hearing organ.
3.	That whenever the Nose put his Spectacles on, by daylight or candlelight Eyes should be shut!	(c) Spectacles are meant for none other than the nose.
4.	So his lordship decreed with a grave solemn tone, decisive and clear, without one if or but.	(d) The judge delivered a firm verdict without any doubt.

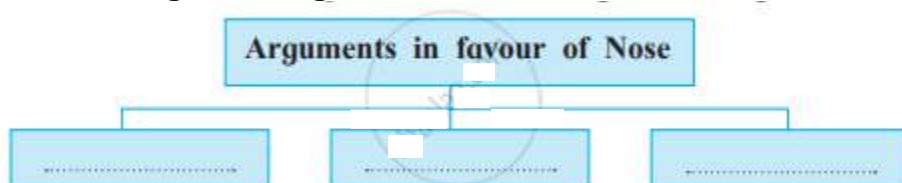
### **SOLUTION**

Sr.No.	A	B
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1.	While Chief Baron Ear sat to balance the laws.	(b) The responsibility of giving a verdict rested on the shoulders of the hearing organ.
2.	They are made with the straddle as wide as the ridge of the Nose is.	(c) Spectacles are meant for none other than the nose.
3.	That whenever the Nose put his Spectacles on, by daylight or candlelight Eyes should be shut!	(a) Eyes are refrained from using spectacles.
4.	So his lordship decreed with a grave solemn tone, decisive and clear, without one if or but.	(d) The judge delivered a firm verdict without any doubt

### Brainstorming | Q (A2) (i) | Page 90

The tongue justifies the possession of the spectacles on behalf of the nose. Pick up the expressions from the poem that argues in favour of the Nose and complete the following web diagram.



### SOLUTION

- That the Nose has had spectacles always in wear, Which amounts to possession time out of mind.'
- they are made with a straddle As wide as the ridge of the Nose is;
- That the visage or countenance had not a Nose, Pray who would, or who could wear spectacles then?

### Brainstorming | Q (A2) (ii) | Page 90

Comment on the following characters depicted in the poem, in a sentence or a phrase.

On the Nose	On the Eyes

### SOLUTION

On the Nose	On the Eyes
<b>Nose</b> – Intruding on something that does not belong to him.	<b>Eyes</b> – Falls prey to blind justice.

### Brainstorming | Q (A2) (iii) | Page 90

“Lend thy ears to all but few thy tongue”.... is a famous quote by William Shakespeare. Justify.

### **SOLUTION**

The quote “Lend thy ears to all but few thy tongue” by William Shakespeare suggests that while one must be quick to listen to another's opinions or views, giving your opinion must be done more cautiously.

This is because listening to a variety of opinions and views helps to form a clearer perspective. However, when giving out an opinion, careful consideration and thought must be given to the matter at hand, and only when one is sure of their viewpoint, should one venture to speak.

The quote thus focuses on the importance of being a good listener and warns us about the disadvantages of speaking without thinking.

### **Brainstorming | Q (A3) | Page 90**

Pick out examples of Inversion from the poem.

### **SOLUTION**

1. **“Between Nose and Eyes, a strange contest arose, -”**  
**Inversion** – The words in the line have been rearranged for poetic effect. The correct order should be “A strange contest arose between Nose and Eyes”.
2. **“Again would your lordship a moment suppose,”**  
**Inversion** – The words in the line have been rearranged for poetic effect. The correct order should be “Again, would your lordship suppose (for) a moment”.
3. **“That the spectacles plainly were made for the Nose,”**  
**Inversion** – The words in the line have been rearranged for poetic effect. The correct order should be “That the spectacles were plainly made for the Nose”

### **Brainstorming | Q (A4) (i) | Page 90**

**Justify the verdict delivered in the poem.**

**I can support my answer with the help of the following suitable arguments:**

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

### **SOLUTION**

- a. Spectacles are always worn on the nose.
- b. Without the nose for support, the spectacles would be of no use.
- c. A pair of spectacles are designed to perfectly fit the shape of the nose.

- d. The sole purpose of a nose is to balance the spectacles on its ridge to keep them from falling.

### Brainstorming | Q (A4) (ii) | Page 90

Compose two lines of your own on any sensory organ.

#### **SOLUTION**

Sensitive in nature is the skin

A slap, a burn, or be it a pin

**OR**

The skin provides cover like a blanket in the cold,

And changes with age, from young to old.

### Brainstorming | Q (A4) (iii) | Page 90

Imagine that you are a lawyer defending the case of the eyes in court. Present your counter statement in support of your client.

#### **SOLUTION**

**I can present my case on behalf of the eyes with the help of the following arguments:**

- i. It is because of the eyes that one wears spectacles.
- ii. Spectacles are made to correct one's vision.
- iii. Spectacles aid the eyes to see clearly at all times of the day – be it day or night.
- iv. Spectacles help in reading and in protecting the eyes from strain.
- v. If the eyes do not need spectacles, it is pointless to wear them.

### Brainstorming | Q (A5) (i) | Page 90

**Write the appreciation of the poem.**

- About the poem / poet / title
- Theme
- Poetic devices, language, style
- Special features / novelties / focusing elements
- Values, message
- Your opinion about the poem

#### **SOLUTION**

#### **Appreciation of the poem 'Nose versus Eyes'**

The poem 'Nose versus Eyes' by William Cowper is a satirical take on the judiciary.

The theme dwells on the proceedings of a court where judgment is passed without careful consideration.

The rhyme scheme of the poem is 'abab' and provides a song-like flow to the poem. The notable features of the poem are the use of Imagery, Simile, Personification, and Inversion. While inversion has been used to maintain the rhyme scheme and add to poetic effect, imagery helps to paint a vivid picture of the court setting in the minds of the readers. The highlight of the poem is the personification of the eyes, nose, and tongue. The characters assigned to each one of them are perfectly fitting and add to the humorous nature of the poem.

Though the poem is a mockery of the legal system, the message is to highlight the general pitfalls of selective hearing and warn the reader to exercise good judgment. The poem also reveals the failure of the legal system in delivering justice. This is particularly obvious in the lines 'then shifting his side, as a lawyer knows how' and 'what were his arguments few people know'. The irony of the poem is that the judgment was made in favour of the one, who had no use of it i.e. the Nose. In a court of justice, injustice was served to the eyes.

Overall the poem is apparently funny but upon a closer look, the depth of the poem is revealed.

### **Brainstorming | Q (A5) (ii) | Page 90**

**Write a summary of the poem.**

- Title
- Introductory paragraph (about the poem/ type/nature/tone)
- Main body (central idea/gist of the poem)
- Conclusion/ opinions/views/appeal.

### **SOLUTION**

#### **Nose versus Eyes**

The title of the poem, 'Nose versus Eyes' clearly describes the premise of the poem. It is a dispute between the Nose and the Eyes regarding the ownership of the spectacles. The poem is humorous in nature and is a satirical work mocking the legal system. Though the tone of the poem is sarcastic and funny, a closer analysis reveals its depth. It aims to highlight the downfalls of analysing something at face value, without logical analysis.

The poem details the argument between the Nose and the Eyes by placing them in a court setting. The tongue, who is appointed as the lawyer, argues both sides without worrying about who is the true owner of the spectacles. It is also clear that the Ear (chosen as the judge) delivers the verdict in favour of the Nose simply on the basis of nonsensical arguments and without considering any logic. The irony of his decision in



giving the right of ownership to the Nose and asking the Eyes to remain shut when the Nose wears them is obvious and thus effectively highlights the drawbacks of blind justice.

The Ear and the Tongue are both given roles that perfectly fit their functions as sensory organs. However, they both behave in a manner opposite to their ideal nature. This brings out the poet's message that people should use their senses in the right manner and thus exercise careful listening and good judgment.

On the whole, the poem is a delightful read and is appealing to the reader due to its ease of understanding and humorous take on the realities of the legal system. Through the use of powerful imagery, the poet successfully convinces the reader to make proper use of his sensory abilities.

### **Brainstorming | Q (A6) | Page 90**

Read different stories about intelligent ministers of kings, whose judgments helped to bring about law and order in society. For example - Birbal, Tenalirama, etc. Write 5 such stories in your notebook.

### **SOLUTION**

Do it yourself.