**1st June, 2020 JESUS AND MARY SCHOOL, BALRAMPUR MODULE 3**

**CLASS- 2**

**ENGLISH LITERATURE**

**WHAT IS PINK**

**In this poem, the poet Christina Rossetti has described Nature around us which is full of colours. Colours make everything around us look beautiful, so Nature is also beautiful.**

***What is pink? A rose is pink***

***By the fountain’s brink***

***What is red? A poppy’s red***

***In its barley bed***

In these lines, the poet has described the colours **‘pink’**and ‘red’. She has connected the colour **pink** with a rose that is found at the side of a fountain. Then she has connected the colour **‘red’**with a poppy which is a plant with bright **red** flowers. This poppy plant can also be found in a barley field. Barley is a plant that gives us grain.

***What is blue? The sky is blue***

***Where the clouds float through.***

***What is white? A swan is white,***

***sailing in the light.***

In these lines, the poet has described the colours **‘blue’** and ‘white’. She has connected the colour **blue** with the vast (covering a large area) sky in which the clouds float. A sky with floating clouds looks very beautiful. Then she connects the colour ‘white’ with a Swan. A swan is a large white bird that swims on the water and looks very beautiful. You will usually find a swan sailing in the morning time.

***What is yellow? Pears are yellow,***

***Rich and ripe and mellow.***

***What is green? The grass is green***

***With small flowers between.***

Here the poet has described the colours **‘yellow’** and ‘green’. She has connected the colour **‘yellow’** with Pears which is a very tasty fruit. The pears are rich and ripe (ready to be eaten) and mellow (soft). Then she connects the colour **‘green’** with the grass that covers the earth. Very often we can see small colourful flowers growing between the grasses.

**What is violet? Clouds are violet**

**In the summer twilight**

**What is orange? Why, an orange,**

**Just an orange!**

Here the poet has described the colours **‘violet’**and ‘orange’. She has connected the colour **‘violet’**with the clouds in the evening time when the sun is setting. The colours of the setting sun mixes with the clouds and make them look **violet.** The twilight is the time when evening is coming to an end and the night is beginning. The brief time between evening and night is called twilight. Then she connects the colour **‘orange’** with the fruit which is also called an **Orange.** This is the only fruit among all fruits which is names after its own colour.

So children, through this poem, the poet has described many colours for us while connecting them with many things found in nature. It is colours only that make these things in nature look beautiful. I hope you all the clearly understood this poem now. So read it carefully and remember the colours.

WORKSHEET – 3

NOTE: DO ALL THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES IN YOUR COPY.

**EXERCISE – 1 Word Meanings:**

1.Brink : edge

2.Poppy : a plant that give us grain

3.Twilight : evening time

**EXERCISE 2 Answer these questions.**

**Q1.Where is the rose?**

Ans. The rose is by the fountain’s brink.

**Q2.Where does the poet see the poppy?**

Ans. The poet sees the poppy near the barley.

**Q3. What is sailing in the light?**

Ans. A swan is white sailing in the light.

**Q4. What is in the grass?**

Ans. Small flowers are between the grass.

**Q5. When are the clouds violet?**

Ans. The clouds are violet in the summer twilight.

**EXERCISE – 3 Match the colours with the things.**

1. Green rose

2. Blue pear

3. Red clouds

4. Violet grass

5. Yellow poppy

6. Pink sky

**EXERCISE – 4 Complete the poem and answer the questions given below it.**

What is pink?...................................barely bed.

Q1. Write the name of the poem?

Q2. Name the poet of the poem.