

### **Text 1**

My family and I visited a place in the country when I was younger. People in the village had modest lives, very dissimilar from those I was accustomed to in the city. I once misplaced my wallet with all of my cash. Trembling, I took a step back. When she saw me looking, an elderly woman gave me my wallet. To my surprise, all of my money was still inside. She turned down my offer of money in exchange for my gratitude. She stated, "Honesty is more valuable than money." I was never the same after that. I came to understand the value of sincerity, compassion, and the inherent goodness of individuals. Beyond only providing me with sightseeing memories, that vacation instilled in me principles that I still uphold today.

### **Text 2**

Born in Florence, Italy on May 12, 1820, Florence Nightingale was the daughter of Frances and William Shore Nightingale. She was the second child, younger than her. Nightingale came from a wealthy British family that was well connected in society. Frances, her mother, was proud to associate with well-to-do individuals because her family was a merchant family. Florence's mother may have enjoyed social climbing, but Florence herself was said to find social situations difficult. She would rather stay out of the spotlight as much as possible. Florence was a strong-willed person who frequently disagreed with her mother because she thought she was too controlling. She was nevertheless eager to satisfy her mother, just like many daughters. Florence remarked in her own justification of the mother-daughter bond, "I think I am got something more good-natured and complying."

### **Text 3**

Along the cell wall of mesophyll cells in *D. antarctica* plants cultivated in Antarctic coastal locations, a dense layer of many closely packed chloroplasts was seen. They were uniquely characterized by the round-shaped, densely packed stroma, well-developed granal thylakoids, and chloroplasts. Granal stacks were connected by a network of several stromal thylakoids. In the stroma, there were tiny osmiophilic plastoglobuli situated in between the thylakoids. The foliar mesophyll cells' chloroplasts occasionally exhibited amorphous shapes with protrusions, pockets, or invasions within organelles. This resulted in an increase in the chloroplasts' surface area and the volume of material transferred between the cytoplasm and the chloroplasts or other organelles. Ultrastructural analysis of the mesophyll cells of *C. quitensis* plants collected in Antarctica revealed deformed surfaces of the chloroplasts.