

### **Text 1**

When I was younger, my relatives and I went on a trip to a land community. In the town, people lived easy lives, substantially different from the town I was used to. One day, I lost my wallet with all my money. Panicking, I retraced my steps. An old lady found me searching and handed me my pocket. I was surprised to find all my money still in. I offered her some income as thanks, but she refused. She said, "Integrity is more valuable than money". That second stuck with me. I realized the importance of sincerity, kindness, and the real good in individuals. That journey didn't just give me sightseeing thoughts, it taught me genuine- life ideals that I carry with me to this day.

### **Text 2**

On May 12, 1820, Florence Nightingale was born to Frances and William Shore, both of whom were born in Florence, Italy. She was the younger of the two kids. The wealthy English family of Nightingale belonged to affluent social groups. Her family, Frances, came from a wealthy family and took great pleasure in mingling with influential people. Despite her mother's enthusiasm for social climbing, Florence apparently felt uncomfortable in social settings. When possible, she preferred to avoid being the center of interest. Florence, who had a strong will, frequently argued with her mother because she thought she was being excessively strict. She was also eager to please her family, as are many sons. Regarding the mother-daughter relationship, Florence wrote in her own defense, "I think I have something more good-natured and complying."

### **Text 3**

A dense layer of numerous tightly packed chloroplasts was seen along the cell walls of mesophyll cells in *D. ice* plants grown in the Antarctic's coastal regions. They were the only ones for the chloroplasts, which had a square shape, dense stroma, and fully developed granal thylakoids. Granal stacks were connected by a system of many stromal thylakoids. In tissue, there were tiny osmiophilic plastoglobuli found between thylakoids. In some instances, stomata in aerial mesophyll cells had amorphous shapes with protrusions, pockets, or invaginations inside the organelles, increasing the surface area of the cells and the amount of substances that are exchanged between them. Ultrastructural analysis of the mesophyll cells of *C. quitensis* crops collected in Antarctica revealed deformed chloroplast surfaces.