

Text 1

When I was younger, my family and I went on a trip to a countryside village. In the village, people lived a simple life, much different from the city I was used to. One day, I lost my wallet with all my money. Panicking, I retraced my steps. An old woman found me looking and gave me my wallet. I was surprised to find all my money still inside. I offered her some money as a thanks, but she refused. She said, "Honesty is more valuable than money." This moment stuck with me. I realized the importance of honesty, kindness and genuine goodness in people. This trip didn't just give me a tour of the city; it taught me the real values that I carry with me to this day.

Text 2

Florence Nightingale was born on May 12, 1820, in Florence, Italy to Frances Nightingale and William Shore Nightingales. She was the younger of two children. Nightingale's wealthy British family belonged to elite social circles. Her mother Frances was renowned for her family of traders and took pride in socializing with people of high social standing. Despite her mother's interest in social climbing, Florence herself was reported to have been awkward in social situations. She preferred to avoid being the center of attention whenever possible. Florence, strong-willed, often butted her head with her mother, whom she viewed as overly controlling. However, like many daughters, she was eager to please her mother. "I think I got something more good-natured and consistent," Florence wrote in her own defense about the relationship between mother and daughter.

Text 3

In *D. antarctica* plants grown in the coastal areas of the Antarctic, a dense layer of abundant tightly packed chloroplasts was observed along the cell wall of mesophyll cells. The chloroplasts, which had a round form, dense stroma and well-developed granular thylakoids, were specific to them. A system of numerous stromal thylakoids connected to granular stacks. There were small osmiophilic plastoglobuli between thylakoids in the stroma. In some cases, chloroplasts in foliar mesophyll cells had irregular forms with protrusions and pockets or invaginations within organelles that led to an increase in the surface area of chloroplasts and the volume of substances exchanged between cytoplasm and chloroplasts or other organelles. The deformed surfaces of chloroplasts were observed in ultrastructural research of mesophyll cells of *C. quitensis* plants collected in Antarctica.