Text 1

When I was young, my family and I went to a rural village. In the village, people lived a simple life, very different from the city I was used to. One day, I lost my wallet and all my money. Panic, I retraced my steps. An old woman found me looking and gave me my wallet. I was surprised to find all my money inside. I gave her some money, but she refused. "Honesty is more valuable than money," she said. This moment stuck with me. I have realized the importance of honestness, kindness and true goodness in people. This trip not only gave me a tourist memory; it taught me real values that I have with me to this day.

Text 2

Florence Nightingale was born in Florence, Italy, on 12 May 1820, to Frances Nightingale and William Shore Nightingale. She was the youngest of two children. Nightingale's rich British family belonged to an elite social circle. Her mother, Frances, comes from a merchant family and is proud of being able to socialize with people of distinguished social status. Although her mother was interested in climbing socially, Florence herself was found to be uncomfortable in social situations. She prefers to avoid being the center of attention wherever possible. Florence, strongly willful, often hit her mother, whom she considered excessively controlling. Nevertheless, like many daughters, she wanted to please her mother. Florence wrote in her defence in her own defence that she had something more good and good about the mother-daughter relationship.

Text 3

In plants grown in D. antarctica on the coasts of Antarctica, a dense layer of densely packed chloroplasts was observed along the cell walls of mesophyll cells. The chloroplasts, which had a round shape, dense stroma and well-developed granular thylacoides, were specific for them. A system of many stromal thylacoides that link the grain stacks. There were small osmophile plastoglobules between thylacoids in stroma. In some cases, the cloroplasts of foliar mesophyll cells had irregular forms, with protrusions, pockets or invaginations within the organelles, leading to an increase in the surface area of the cloroplasts and the amount of substances exchanged between the cytoplasm and the cloroplasts or other organelles. The deformed surfaces of chloroplasts were observed in ultrastructural studies of mesophyll cells from plants collected in Antarctica by C. quitensis.