

Original Text 1

When I was younger, my family and I went on a trip to a countryside village. In the village, people lived simple lives, 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 searching and handed me my wallet. I was surprised to find all my money still inside. I offered her some money as thanks, but she refused. She said, "Honesty is more valuable than money." That moment stuck with me. I realized the importance of honesty, kindness, and the genuine goodness in people. That trip didn't just give me sightseeing memories; it taught me real-life values that I carry with me to this day.

Original Text 2

Florence Nightingale was born on May 12, 1820, in Florence, Italy to Frances Nightingale and William Shore Nightingale. She was the younger of two children. Nightingale's affluent British family belonged to elite social circles. Her mother, Frances, hailed from a family of merchants and took pride in socializing with people of prominent social standing. Despite her mother's interest in social climbing, Florence herself was reportedly awkward in social situations. She preferred to avoid being the center of attention whenever possible. Strong-willed, Florence often butted heads with her mother, whom she viewed as overly controlling. Still, like many daughters, she was eager to please her mother. "I think I am got something more good-natured and complying," Florence wrote in her own defense, concerning the mother-daughter relationship.

Original Text 3

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