

## English:

Great Britain, and the United Kingdom, have a very rich history, and right at the top of the country is Scotland, with some of the richest history of all. Let me tell you a little bit about the capital city of Scotland, Edinburgh...and how its public gardens got to be so beautifully green. Well, firstly, Edinburgh used to be a lot smaller. Originally just a mile long, and a quarter mile wide, its streets fish-boned their way down from Edinburgh Castle to Holyrood Palace. An area known as The Royal Mile, due to these two rather fancy landmarks being at either end of the main stretch of road. On one side of this, lay a lake, or as we call them, a loch. It was called the Nor Loch, or North Lake, and was a large stretch of murky water. Back in the 1500s, before flushing toilets were invented, the people of Edinburgh had to use a bucket at the side of the room to go to the toilet in. To empty it, you simply threw it out the window and it slid all the way down the steep hills to the loch below. But you couldn't just throw it at any time of the day or night, there were certain times of day, where a bell would chime, and that was your cue to empty the bucket. Nobody wanted to be walking by when that happened...! To throw your bucket, you would shout "gardyloo" which was a poor translation for the French "regarder de l'eau", or "watch out for the water"...(not that it was water in those buckets) and then tip your bucket out the window. And where did it all end up? Well, it slid down the streets and all the way down to that beautiful nor loch. After a while, it was not such a beautiful loch, and by the 1800s it had been agreed that they needs to dredge the sewage, and turn it into something else. It is now the famous, and beautiful, Princes St Gardens, so if you ever wonder why the grass is so gloriously green below Edinburgh Castle, now you know.

## Simplified Chinese

大不列颠和联合王国历史丰富，而在这个国家的顶端是苏格兰，拥有一些最丰富的历史。让我告诉你一些关于苏格兰首都爱丁堡的故事……以及它的公共花园是如何变得如此美丽的绿色。嗯，首先，爱丁堡曾经非常小。最初只有一英里长，四分之一英里宽，从爱丁堡城堡到荷里路德宫的街道都是鱼骨。一个被称为皇家大道的区域，因为这两个相当漂亮的地标位于主要道路的两端。在它的一侧，躺着一个湖，或者我们称之为“loch”。它被称为诺尔湖或北湖，是一大片浑浊的水。早在 1500 年代，在抽水马桶发明之前，爱丁堡的人们不得不使用房间边上的水桶来上厕所。若要清空水桶，你只需将它扔出窗外，它就会一路滑下陡峭的山丘，一直滑到下面的湖边。但是你不能在白天或晚上的任何时候扔，只能一天中的某些时候，到钟声会响起，这就是你清空桶的提示。当清桶发生时，没有人愿意路过……！扔水桶时，你要喊“gardyloo”，这是法语“regarder de l'eau”或“注意水”的糟糕翻译……（不是那些桶里的水）然后把你的水桶扔出窗外。最后桶会滚到哪里？嗯，它会沿着街道滑下，一直滑到那个美丽的诺尔湖。过了一段时间，诺尔湖就不再美丽了，到了 1800 年代，人们同意他们需要疏通污水，改造诺尔湖。现在，这里是著名的、美丽的王子街花园，所以如果你想知道为什么爱丁堡城堡下面的草如此之绿，现在你知道了吧。

## Traditional Chinese

大不列顛和聯合王國歷史豐富，而在這個國家的頂端是蘇格蘭，擁有一些最豐富的歷史。讓我告訴你一些關於蘇格蘭首都愛丁堡的故事……以及它的公共花園是如何變得如此美麗的綠色。嗯，首先，愛丁堡曾經非常小。最初只有一英里長，四分之一英里寬，從愛丁堡城堡到荷里路德宮的街道都是魚骨。一個被稱為皇家大道的區域，因為這兩個相當漂亮的地標位於主要道路的兩端。在它的一側，躺著一個湖，或者我們稱之為“loch”。它被稱為諾爾湖或北湖，是一大片渾濁的水。早在 1500 年代，在抽水馬桶發明之前，愛丁堡的人們不得不使用房間邊上的水桶來上廁所。若要清空水桶，你只需將它扔出窗外，它就會一路滑下陡峭的山丘，一直滑到下面的湖邊。但是你不能在白天或晚上的任何時候扔，只能一天中的某些時候，到時鐘聲會響起，這就是你清空桶的提示。當清桶發生時，沒有人願意路過……！扔水桶時，你要喊“gardyloo”，這是法語“regarder de l'eau”或“注意水”的糟糕翻譯……（不是那些桶裡的水）然後把你的水桶扔出窗外。最後桶會滾到哪裡？嗯，它會沿著街道滑下，一直滑到那個美麗的諾爾湖。過了一段時間，諾爾湖就不再美麗了，到了 1800 年代，人們同意他們需要疏通污水，改造諾爾湖。現在，這裡是著名的、美麗的王子街花園，所以如果你想知道為什麼愛丁堡城堡下面的草如此之綠，現在你知道了吧。