



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව  
University of Kelaniya – Sri Lanka

දුරස්ථ සහ අධිෂ්ඨිත අධ්‍යාපන කේන්ද්‍රය  
Centre for Distance and Continuing Education

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි තෙවන පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2016  
Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Third Examination (External) – 2016

2022 නොවැම්බර් - 2023 ජනවාරි  
November 2022 – January 2023

මානවශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය  
Faculty of Humanities

භාෂා පරිවර්ථන විධි (පැරණි නිර්දේශය)  
Translation Methods (Old Syllabus)

TRMD E 3015

නීති හා විද්‍යා පරිවර්තනය / Legal and Science Translation

පළමු කොටසින් එක් ප්‍රශ්නයක් (1) ද, දෙවන කොටසින් ප්‍රශ්න තුනක් (3) ද වන පරිදි ප්‍රශ්න හතරකට (04) පිළිතුරු සපයන්න.

Answer four (04) questions, selecting one (1) question from Part I and three (3) questions from Part II.

ප්‍රශ්න සංඛ්‍යාව : 06  
No. of Questions : 06

කාලය : පැය 03.00 යි.  
Time : 03.00 Hours

I කොටස / Part I

1. නීති පරිවර්තනයේ දී පරිවර්තකයකු මුහුණ පාන ගැටලු සහ ඒවාට ලබාදිය හැකි විසඳුම් නිදසුන් සහිතව සාකච්ඡා කරන්න.

Discuss the problems encountered by a translator in legal translation and solutions that could be given, citing examples.

(ලකුණු 25/25 Marks)

(අ. පි. බ/ P. T. O)

2. “විද්‍යා පරිවර්තනයේ දී පරිවර්තකයාට සාහිත්‍ය පරිවර්තනයේ දී මෙන් අසීමිත නිදහසක් විඳීමට හැකියාව නොලැබේ”. මෙම ප්‍රකාශය නිදසුන් දක්වමින් විමසන්න.

“A science translator is unable to enjoy an immense freedom as in literary translation”.  
Discuss this statement with examples.

(ලකුණු 25/25 Marks)

## II කොටස / Part II

3. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

(ලකුණු 25/25 Marks)

Zika virus is a mosquito-borne virus that was first identified in Uganda in 1947 in monkeys. It was later identified in humans in 1952 in Uganda and the United Republic of Tanzania. Outbreaks of Zika virus disease have been recorded in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific. From the 1960s to 1980s, rare sporadic cases of human infections were found across Africa and Asia, typically accompanied by mild illness.

The first recorded outbreak of Zika virus disease was reported from the Island of Yap (Federated States of Micronesia) in 2007. This was followed by a large outbreak of Zika virus infection in French Polynesia in 2013 and other countries and territories in the Pacific. In March 2015, Brazil reported a large outbreak of rash illness, soon identified as Zika virus infection, and in July 2015, found to be associated with Guillain-Barré syndrome.

In October 2015, Brazil reported an association between Zika virus infection and microcephaly. Outbreaks and evidence of transmission soon appeared throughout the Americas, Africa, and other regions of the world. To date, a total of 86 countries and territories have reported evidence of mosquito-transmitted Zika infection.

The incubation period (the time from exposure to symptoms) of Zika virus disease is estimated to be 3–14 days. The majority of people infected with Zika virus do not develop symptoms. Symptoms are generally mild including fever, rash, conjunctivitis, muscle and joint pain, malaise, and headache, and usually last for 2–7 days.

<https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/zika-virus#:~:text=Zika%20virus%20disease%20is%20caused,last%20for%202%E2%80%937%20days.>

(අ. ඩී. ඔ/ P. T. O)

4. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

(ලකුණු 25/25 Marks)

An international research group applied methods of theoretical physics to investigate the electromagnetic response of the Great Pyramid to radio waves. Scientists predicted that under resonance conditions the pyramid can concentrate electromagnetic energy in its internal chambers and under the base. The research group plans to use these theoretical results to design nanoparticles capable of reproducing similar effects in the optical range. Such nanoparticles may be used, for example, to develop sensors and highly efficient solar cells. The study was published in the Journal of Applied Physics.

While Egyptian pyramids are surrounded by many myths and legends, we have little scientifically reliable information about their physical properties. As it turns out, sometimes this information proves to be more striking than any fiction. This idea found confirmation in a new joint study by scientists from ITMO University and the Laser Zentrum Hannover. The physicists took an interest in how the Great Pyramid would interact with electromagnetic waves of a proportional or, in other words, resonant length. Calculations showed that in the resonant state the pyramid can concentrate electromagnetic energy in the pyramid's internal chambers as well as under its base, where the third unfinished chamber is located.

These conclusions were derived on the basis of numerical modeling and analytical methods of physics. The researchers first estimated that resonances in the pyramid can be induced by radio waves with a length ranging from 200 to 600 meters. Then, they made a model of the electromagnetic response of the pyramid and calculated the extinction cross section.

<https://scitechdaily.com/scientists-reveal-the-great-pyramid-of-giza-can-focus-electromagnetic-energy/>

(අ. පී. ඔ/ P. T. O)

5. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

(ලකුණු 25/25 Marks)

Child Marriage is defined as a marriage of a girl or boy before the age of 18. It refers to both formal marriages and informal unions in which children under the age of 18 live with a partner as if married. Child marriage affects both girls and boys, but it affects girls especially in South Asia.

South Asia has the highest rates of child marriage in the world. Almost one in five girls (17%) are married before the age of 15.

Child marriage violates children's rights and places them at high risk of violence, exploitation, and abuse. India has the largest number of brides in the world. It is one-third of the global total. Bangladesh has the highest rate of child marriage in Asia.

Child marriage is declining in South Asia, with the decline presently. The marriage of girls aged 15-18 is however still commonplace, so more efforts are needed to protect them.

Child marriage is the result of the interplay of economic and social forces. In communities where the practice is prevalent, marrying a girl as a child is part of social norms and attitudes. It reflects the low value given to the human rights of girls.

UNICEF's approach to ending child marriage in South Asia recognizes the complex nature of the problem, and the socio-cultural and structural factors underpinning the practice.

In 2016, UNICEF and UNFPA joined through a global Programme to accelerate action to end Child Marriage in 12 countries with the highest rates of child brides. In South Asia, it is implemented in Bangladesh, India, and Nepal. For the first time, existing strategies in areas like health, education, child protection and water and sanitation, are coming together to form a unique programme to achieve these goals.

(අ. ඩ. බ/ P. T. O)

6. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.

Translate into Sinhalese.

(ලකුණු 25/25 Marks)

According to the present system, divorce is legally obtainable if one of the parties to the marriage is proved to be at fault. This concept of 'fault finding' is not found in Sinhala. Although most people use the term '*dikkasada*' for divorce, in Sinhala, it has been proved by linguists that this term is of Dutch Origin. It therefore seems to prove once again that the modern concept of divorce was introduced together with the Roman Dutch Law.

Traditional societies of Sri Lanka did, however, recognise 'family breakup'. This happened when both partners (or one) were convinced that they could not maintain the roles expected of them within the marriage. When this occurred, family members around them would extend their fullest support to enable the parties to function within the extended family structure. If these attempts were unsuccessful, then everyone did their best to safeguard the children, and ensure that the father and the mother went their separate ways with minimum harm to each other, and the children.

In the western system of divorce however, the procedure of 'fault finding' often has an adverse effect on the children, and the child has to carry the burden of his father or mother being accused of adultery or desertion. Even if the accusation is not proved, the fact that it is articulated in court has the effect of damaging the child's future.

It would therefore be beneficial if the legal system could follow the traditions of the past, and during the period of 'legal separation', establish ways and means of enabling the couple to probe whether a readjustment of their lives is possible. A separate system should also be set up to deal with family matters especially those pertaining to divorce and the custody and maintenance of children. Judges should be given special training so that the exercise in these courts would be on conciliation rather than dispute or 'fault finding'. Probation officers, religious dignitaries and non-governmental organisations could all be trained to assist the judges.

