



කැලණිය විශ්වවිද්‍යාලය - ශ්‍රී ලංකාව  
University of Kelaniya - Sri Lanka

**දුරස්ථ සහ අඛණ්ඩ අධ්‍යාපන කේන්ද්‍රය**  
**Centre for Distance and Continuing Education**

ශාස්ත්‍රවේදී (සාමාන්‍ය) උපාධි තෙවන පරීක්ෂණය (බාහිර) - 2021  
Bachelor of Arts (General) Degree Third Examination (External) - 2021

2024 සැප්තැම්බර්  
September 2024

මානව ශාස්ත්‍ර පීඨය  
Faculty of Humanities

භාෂා පරිවර්තන විධි  
Translation Methods

**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**

01. නීති සහ විද්‍යා පරිවර්තනයේ දී මතු විය හැකි ගැටලු මොනවාදැයි උදාහරණ දෙමින් සාකච්ඡා කරන්න.  
Discuss with examples the problems that could arise in legal and science translation.  
(ලකුණු 25 / 25 marks )
02. නීති පරිවර්තනයේ දී පරිවර්තකයෙකු සැලකිය යුතු කරුණු මොනවාදැයි උදාහරණ සහිතව විස්තර කරන්න.  
Explain with examples the factors a translator should consider when translating legal texts.

(ලකුණු 25 / 25 marks )

(අ. පි. බ/ P. T. O)

## II කොටස / Part II

03. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.  
Translate into Sinhala.

(ලකුණු 25 / 25 marks )

Dengue is becoming a major health problem which is both local and global, mainly among urban and semi urban settings. Dengue fever is now an islandwide, year-round threat in Sri Lanka. Since the beginning of 2023, the National Dengue Control Unit (NDCU) in Sri Lanka has reported 36628 dengue cases (by 24th May). These figures are around three times higher than the cases reported during the same period in past two years.

Key Facts about Dengue;

- Transmission of the Dengue virus is caused by the female mosquitoes of *Aedes aegypti* and *Aedes albopictus*.
- Many Dengue infections are asymptomatic or produce mild illness, while occasionally it may cause more severe disease or death.
- Although there is no specific treatment for dengue, early detection and access to proper management may significantly lower the risk of death.
- Prevention and control of dengue mainly depend on mosquito control.

Be aware ....

If you are infected, you may not have significant symptoms, but still you can transmit the disease.

Dengue fever should be suspected if you suffer from sudden onset of high fever, severe headache, pain behind the eyes, nausea, and pain in muscles and joints.

Most patients get better in 1–2 weeks while some people develop severe dengue and need care in-hospital.

In severe disease, you may develop a rash and varying degrees of bleeding from various parts of the body including nose, mouth and skin etc.

Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever could be seen only in a small proportion of those infected and is the most severe form with significant bleeding manifestations.

Source - <https://www.epid.gov.lk/dengue-could-be-a-silent-killer>

(අ. පී. ඔ/ P. T. O)

04. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.  
Translate into Sinhala.

(ලකුණු 25 / 25 marks )

What are medical x-rays?

X-rays are a form of electromagnetic radiation, similar to visible light. Unlike light, however, x-rays have higher energy and can pass through most objects, including the body. Medical X-rays are used to generate images of tissues and structures inside the body. If X-rays travelling through the body also pass through an X-ray detector on the other side of the patient, an image will be formed that represents the “shadows” formed by the objects inside of the body.

One type of X-ray detector is photographic film, but there are many other types of detectors that are used to produce digital images. The X-ray images that result from this process are called radiographs.

How do medical x-rays work?

To create a radiograph, a patient is positioned so that the part of the body being imaged is located between an x-ray source and an x-ray detector. When the machine is turned on, x-rays travel through the body and are absorbed in different amounts by different tissues, depending on the radiological density of the tissues they pass through. Radiological density is determined by both the density and the atomic number (the number of protons in an atom’s nucleus) of the material being imaged.

Source - <https://www.nibib.nih.gov/science-education/science-topics/x-rays>

(අ. පී. ඔ/ P. T. O)

05. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.  
Translate into Sinhala.

(ලකුණු 25 / 25 marks )

AFFIDAVIT

I, ..... of No..... in the Democratic Socialist Republic Sri Lanka being a Hindu/Buddhsit do hereby Sincerely , Solemnly and truly declare and affirm as follows :-

1. I am the affirmant above named.
2. I state that According to my National Identity Card bearing No. .... my name appears as .....
3. I state that According to the Deed of ..... bearing No..... dated ..... attested by ..... Notary Public of ..... my name appears as .....
4. I state that all both names ..... and ..... refer to me only and not to anyone else.

The above mentioned averments having been read over to the affirmant, he/she set his/her signature having understood the same affirmed at Colombo on this ..... of ....., 2019.

Before Me

Justice of the Peace/ Commissioner for Oaths

Source - [www.colombo.mc.gov.lk/downloads/AFEIDAVIT-for-name-change.pdf](http://www.colombo.mc.gov.lk/downloads/AFEIDAVIT-for-name-change.pdf)

06. සිංහලට පරිවර්තනය කරන්න.  
Translate into Sinhala.

(ලකුණු 25 / 25 marks )

The procedure laid down in sections 320-322 seems to be in accordance with the Roman-Dutch Law and practice, according to which the question of compensation would only be assessed after it had been ascertained that the property could not be restored. *Verum si ex adverso rei restituendæ facultatem reus non habeat videndum an dolo ac culpâ ejus an casu id contigerit* (Voet VI., I, 32). The amount of compensation varied according to the conduct of the defendant, for, as Voet goes on to state, if the defendant had ceased to possess *dolo*, he must pay the value sworn to by the plaintiff ; whereas if he was guilty only of *culpâ* he paid the actual value, not the value *ex affectione vindicantis*. If the loss were accidental in some cases he would not be liable to make good the value.

Source - SHEIK ALI v. CARIMJEE JAFFERJEE

(TRMD E 3015\_2021\_04 Pgs)