**Text 4**

①On a five to three vote, the Supreme Court knocked out much of Arizona’s immigration law Monday—a modest policy victory for the Obama Administration. ②But on the more important matter of the Constitution, the decision was an 8-0 defeat for the Administration’s effort to upset the balance of power between the federal government and the states.

5比3的投票，最高法院敲定大多数的Arizona的移民法律——这对奥巴马政府是一个小小的胜利。但是在更重要的宪法方面，政府努力打破联邦政府和州政府的力量平衡以8比0失败。

knocked out 破坏，使无效

①In *Arizona v. United States*, the majority overturned three of the four contested provisions of Arizona’s controversial plan to have state and local police enforce federal immigration law. ②The Constitutional principles that Washington alone has the power to “establish a uniform Rule of Naturalization” and that federal laws precede state laws are noncontroversial. ③ Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

在*Arizona 和 United States*的对决中，主要推翻了4个先前*Arizona*有争议的计划中的3个让州政府和当地警察执行联邦政府的法律。华盛顿留下的宪法拥有“建立一个统一的规则”和联邦法律优先于州法律的力量是没有争议的。Arizona试图定制州政策与联邦法律平行。

contested 质疑

enforce 执行

uniform 统一的

①Justice Anthony Kennedy, joined by Chief Justice John Roberts and the Court’s liberals, ruled that the state flew too close to the federal sun. ②On the overturned provisions the majority held that Congress had deliberately “occupied the field,” and Arizona had thus intruded on the federal’s privileged powers.

Anthony Kennedy法官的结论是州政府太接近联邦的太阳。在先前的推翻中，大多数人持有国会刻意“占据领地”， Arizona介入了联邦的专属权利。

provisions 条款

intruded 侵入

①However, the Justices said that Arizona police would be allowed to verify the legal status of people who come in contact with law enforcement. ②That’s because Congress has always envisioned joint federal-state immigration enforcement and explicitly encourages state officers to share information and cooperate with federal colleagues.

然而，法官说Arizona的警察将会被允许检查非法入境人员的法律状态。这是因为国会相在移民执行上联合州政府和联邦政府，鼓励州政府官员与联邦同事分享和合作。

contact 接触到

①Two of the three objecting Justices—Samuel Alito and Clarence Thomas—agreed with this Constitutional logic but disagreed about which Arizona rules conflicted with the federal statute. ②The only major objection came from Justice Antonin Scalia, who offered an even more robust defense of state privileges going back to the Alien and Sedition Acts.

3个中的两个反对大法官，Samuel Alito和 Clarence Thomas，同意宪法的逻辑，不同意Arizona与联邦相冲突。唯一的主要反对来自Antonin Scalia法官，他强烈反对州政府权力违反Alien 和Sedition案例。

①The 8-0 objection to President Obama turns on what Justice Samuel Alito describes in his objection as “a shocking assertion of federal executive power”. ②The White House argued that Arizona’s laws conflicted with its enforcement priorities, even if state laws complied with federal statutes to the letter. ③ In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

8-0反对奥巴马在于 “一个令人震惊的联邦政府权力的声明”。白宫声称Arizona的法律与他的执行优先权相冲突，即使联邦政府法律服从联邦法律。事实上，白宫声明它可以让任何它不同意的法律无效。

turns on 取决于

to the letter 逐次

①Some powers do belong exclusively to the federal government, and control of citizenship and the borders is among them. ②But if Congress wanted to prevent states from using their own resources to check immigration status, it could. ③ It never did so. ④ The Administration was in essence asserting that because it didn’t want to carry out Congress’s immigration wishes, no state should be allowed to do so either. ⑤ Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

一些权力却是属于联邦政府，公民身份和边界的控制权属于联邦。但是如果国会想阻止州政府利用他们的资源去检查移民身份，它可以做到。但是从来没有这么做。政府声明因为它不想完成国会的移民愿望，任何州都不被允许这样做。每个法官立刻拒绝了这项宣称。

citizenship 公民身份

remarkable 惊人的

36. Three provisions of Arizona’s plan were overturned because they

[A] overstepped the authority of federal immigration law.

[B] disturbed the power balance between different states.

[C] deprived the federal police of Constitutional powers.

[D] contradicted both the federal and state policies.

37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?

[A] States’ independence from federal immigration law.

[B] Federal officers’ duty to withhold immigrants’ information.

[C] States’ legitimate role in immigration enforcement.

[D] Congress’s intervention in immigration enforcement.

38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts

[A] violated the Constitution.

[B] stood in favor of the states.

[C] supported the federal statute.

[D] undermined the states’ interests.

39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement

[A] outweighs that held by the states.

[B] is established by federal statutes.

[C] is dependent on the states’ support.

[D] rarely goes against state laws.

40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?

[A] Immigration issues are usually decided by Congress.

[B] The Administration is dominant over immigration issues.

[C] Justices wanted to strengthen its coordination with Congress.

[D] Justices intended to check the power of the Administration.