

2013年英语一阅读 Text 4

最高法院对亚利桑那州移民法的裁定

审题找关键点，精准定位，提高正确率：

36. Three provisions of Arizona's plan were overturned because they _____
37. On which of the following did the Justices agree, according to Paragraph 4?
38. It can be inferred from Paragraph 5 that the Alien and Sedition Acts _____
39. The White House claims that its power of enforcement _____
40. What can be learned from the last paragraph?
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段1

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.

【段1】 _____

段1生词：

- knock out 破坏，打破，使无效
- immigration law _____
- immigration n. 外来移民；移居（入境）
- the Obama Administration 奥巴马政府
- administration n. 管理，经营；管理部门
- administrate v. 管理，经营，实施
- on the matter of... 在……问题上
- Constitution n. _____

- defeat n. 失败 v. 击败，挫败
- upset the balance of power between... and... 打破……和……两者之间力量的平衡

段2

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. ③Arizona had attempted to fashion state policies that ran parallel to the existing federal ones.

【段2】 _____

段2生词：

- majority n. _____
- minority n. 少数，少数人，少数派
- overturn v. _____
- contested provisions _____
- contest v. 质疑，提出异议，反驳；竞争，参加比赛；争辩，争论 n. 比赛；争辩
- provision n. 规定，条款；准备
- controversial adj. 有 _____
- noncontroversial adj. _____
- controversy n. _____
- enforce v. 实施，执行；强迫，迫使
- enforcement n. 实施，执行；强制
- principle n. _____
- principal adj. 主要的 n. 校长，主角

- establish v. 建立，创立；获得接受，得到认可
- uniform adj. _____ n. 制服；校服
- naturalization n. 归化；入籍
- federal laws 联邦法律
- precede v. _____
precedent n. 先例，前例 adj. 在前的，在先的
- attempt to do sth. _____
- fashion v. 使成形，做成……的形状 n. 时尚，时装；样式
- run parallel to... 与……平行
- parallel adj. 平行的 n. 平行线；对比

段3

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.

[段3] _____

段3生词：

- liberal n. 自由派，自由主义者
- Congress n. 国会
- deliberately adv. 故意地，有意地；慎重地
deliberate adj. 故意的，有意的；深思熟虑的
- intrude v. _____
- privileged powers _____
- privileged adj. 享有特权的
privilege n. 特权，优待 v. 给予特权

段4

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.

【段4】 _____

段4生词：

- verify v. _____
- come in contact with... 接触到……
- contact n./v. 接触，联系
- law enforcement 执法，法律的执行
- envision v. 想像，展望
- joint enforcement _____
- explicitly adv. _____
- explicit adj. _____
- share information _____
- cooperate with... _____
- colleague n. 同事，同僚

段5

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.

【段5】 _____

段5生词：

- object v. 反对，拒绝 n. 目标；物体
objection n. 反对，异议
- conflict with... _____
- statute n. 法令，法规，条例
- objection n. _____
- robust adj. 强有力的
- go back to... _____
- the Alien and Sedition Acts 《外国人与煽动叛乱法案》

段6

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. ③In effect, the White House claimed that it could invalidate any otherwise legitimate state law that it disagrees with.

【段6】 _____

段6生词：

- turn on... 取决于
- assertion n. _____
assert v. _____
- federal executive power 联邦行政权力
- executive adj. 经营管理的；行政的，有执行权的 n. 主管；行政领导；行政部门
- priority n. _____
- comply with... _____
- comply v. _____

• invalidate v. _____

invalid adj. 无效的

• legitimate adj. _____

段7

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. ③It never did so. ④The 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. ⑤Every Justice rightly rejected this remarkable claim.

【段7】 _____

【段6-7】 围绕裁定二展开论述。

段7生词：

• exclusively adv. 唯一地，专有地，排外地

exclusive adj. 唯一的，专有的，排外的

• citizenship n. 公民权，公民身份

• prevent... from... 阻止，防止

• in essence _____

• carry out... _____

• remarkable adj. _____；惊人的，非凡的

remarkably adv. 引人注目地；显著地，非常地，惊人地

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.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？_____

每一个选项的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

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.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

每一个选项的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

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.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

题干+正确选项同义改写了原文的哪句话？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

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.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

定位原文在哪段？_____

选项A和B的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____

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.

我的答案：_____ 正确答案：_____

选项B和D的正误原因？_____

静姐的“填坑指南”：_____