

Fill in the blanks with words from the box. There are THREE words you will not need.

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary _____ whose head of _____ is the Queen. She represents the country but does not get involved in politics. Parliament is made up of the House of _____ whose members are _____ by the Queen and the House of _____ whose members are _____ by the people in general elections. They are the ones who make the laws. The Prime Minister and his _____ are at the head of the government.

Members of parliament are elected every five years. The whole country is _____ into voting areas . The candidate with the _____ of votes in his _____ represents it in parliament. There is no second round of counting so the votes of the other _____ are lost. One of the advantages of such a system is that it is much easier to _____ the country.

Britain's parliamentary system goes back to the 12th _____ when King John had to give up power and sign a _____ , the *Magna Carta*, which has become one of the most important documents of British _____ .

appointed
cabinet
candidates
century
commons
constituency
divided
elected
election
govern
history
lords
majority
minister
monarchy
resigned
state
treaty

KEY

The United Kingdom is a parliamentary **monarchy** whose head of **state** is the Queen. She represents the country but does not get involved in politics. Parliament is made up of the House of **Lords** whose members are **appointed** by the Queen and the House of **Commons** whose members are **elected** by the people in general elections. They are the ones who make the laws. The Prime Minister and his **cabinet** are at the head of the government.

Members of parliament are elected every five years. The whole country is **divided** into voting areas . The candidate with the **majority** of votes in his **constituency** represents it in parliament. There is no second round of counting so the votes of the other **candidates** are lost. One of the advantages of such a system is that it is much easier to **govern** the country.

Britain's parliamentary system goes back to the 12th **century** when King John had to give up power and sign a **treaty** , the *Magna Carta*, which has become one of the most important documents of British **history** .