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 __________________.
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.