

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



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

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 _____.

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** .