

## IUS Congress and UK Parliament

### Fill in the gaps exercise



The House of Representatives has fixed term elections every \_\_\_\_\_ years and Senators every \_\_\_\_\_ years, whilst the \_\_\_\_\_ must have elections at least every five years. All of Congress is elected whilst in the UK the \_\_\_\_\_ is part \_\_\_\_\_ and part \_\_\_\_\_.

In the US there is a clear separation of powers between executive, legislature and judiciary although the \_\_\_\_\_ can chair \_\_\_\_\_ and cast the deciding vote in a tie. The UK parliament has a \_\_\_\_\_ of powers with executive members drawn from the \_\_\_\_\_.

On the whole \_\_\_\_\_ are better represented in the UK parliament than in the US, and \_\_\_\_\_ are better represented in Congress than in the UK.

In Parliament the \_\_\_\_\_ sets the legislative agenda, sponsoring the vast majority of bills through the \_\_\_\_\_.

By contrast in Congress all legislation is sponsored by individual \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ members. Party \_\_\_\_\_ is much looser in Congress, whilst in Parliament it party \_\_\_\_\_ influences most votes.

The \_\_\_\_\_ are much more powerful in the US where they have an input before the \_\_\_\_\_ reading whereas in the UK they only have influence after this stage.

Many would say that Congress has a far more robust oversight of the executive, in particular in the Senates powers to confirm or reject Presidential \_\_\_\_\_ and ratification of \_\_\_\_\_. However Parliament does have the power to conduct a vote of no \_\_\_\_\_ in the government as well as its day-to-day scrutiny of government legislation on the floor of the houses and in the committees.

Queens speech; appointments; two; confidence; fusion; executive; Senators; vice-president; Committees; House of Commons; second; women; six; House members; treaties; legislature; hereditary; House of Lords; discipline; ethnic minorities; appointed; debates; loyalties.