**Read the text and decide whether the statements are true (T) or false (F).**

**The Powers of Parliament**

The three elements which make up Parliament — the Queen, The House of Lords and the elected House of Commons — are constituted on different principles. They meet together on occasion of symbolic significance such as the state opening of Parliament, when the Commons are summoned by the Queen to the House of Lords. The agreement of all three elements is normally required for legislation, but that of the Queen is given as a matter of course. Parliament can legislate for Britain as a whole, or for any part of the country.

As there are no legal restraints imposed by a written constitution, Parliament may legislate as it pleases, subject to Britain’s obligations as a member of the European Union. It can make or change any law, and overturn established conventions or turn them into law. It can even prolong its own life beyond the normal period without consulting the electorate.

1. Members of the House of Lords as well as members of

the House of Commons are elected. **T F**

2. On some occasions, the Queen summons the Commons to the House

of Lords. **T F**

3. The Queen’s agreement is not needed for legislation. **T F**

4. Parliament cannot normally legislate for Scotland. **T F**

5. Parliament cannot prolong its own life unless it consults the voters. **T F**