People of Parliament: Clerks at the Table



Cloze Passage

Read through the following passage and select the word or phrase from the table that best fits in each space. You can use each word or phrase only once.

government	14th	House of Commons	Assent	read and write	petitions
Standing Orders	left	Members of Parliament	elected	Speaker's	English
authenticity	safely	Table of the House	1860	parliament	knowledge

The Clerk of the Parliament makes sure that(1) runs smoothly and effectively. The Clerk is						
Head of the entire Parliamentary Service and provides advice to the Speaker and						
(2). This requires an excellent(3) of all parliamentary laws, procedures and						
(4), which are the rules of parliament. Unlike the Speaker, the Clerk is not an						
(5) Member of Parliament but a permanent public officer appointed to the role. There						
have only been 11 Clerks of the Parliament since(6).						
The Clerk is responsible for the recording of all parliamentary proceedings, the distribution and tabling						
of Bills, notice papers, reports and(7), and for making sure all the Parliament's documents						
are stored(8). When a Bill gets passed, before it goes to the Governor for Royal						
(9), the Clerk must certify its accuracy and(10).						
The office of Clerk of the House began with the early(11) Parliament. The earliest						
recorded appointment of a clerk to the (12) was in 1363. Just like today,						
clerks at that time were responsible for ensuring that all procedures of Parliament were properly						
recorded. This obviously required the ability to (13), which were not common						
skills in(14) century England.						
The Clerk of the Parliament is supported by a team of clerks at the table. When Parliament sits, you will						
see two Clerks sitting at the (15), directly in front of the Speaker. The						
Clerk sits on the(16) right, on the(17)side of the Chamber. The Deputy						
Clerk sits on the Speaker's(18).						