



To what extent is the Commons more powerful than the Lords?

What powers/functions are shared by the two Houses?	
How does the convention of financial privilege limit the amendments that can be made by the Lords?	
What are 'money bills'? How did the Parliament Act (1911) affect the Lords' influence over 'money bills'?	
What impact did the Parliament Act (1911) have on the Lords' veto power?	
What did the 1949 Parliament Act do?	
What do the Parliament Acts <u>not</u> apply to? Why can these exceptions be significant?	
What factors might explain why so few Acts have passed without the consent of the House of Lords?	
In addition to financial privilege, what other conventions limit the Lords?	
How, and why, have these conventions come under strain in recent years?	
What exclusive power does the Commons have in relation to the executive?	