



Ministero dell'Interno

Concorso pubblico, per titoli ed esami, a 250 posti per l'assunzione a tempo indeterminato di personale altamente qualificato per l'esercizio di funzioni di carattere specialistico, appartenente al profilo professionale di funzionario amministrativo, area funzionale terza, posizione economica F1, del ruolo del personale dell'Amministrazione civile dell'interno, da destinare esclusivamente alle Commissioni territoriali per il riconoscimento della protezione internazionale ed alla Commissione nazionale per il diritto di asilo, indetto con decreto ministeriale del 26 aprile 2017, pubblicato nella Gazzetta Ufficiale della Repubblica Italiana 4^a Serie Speciale "Concorsi ed Esami" numero 33 del 2 maggio 2017

Art. 10, comma 3, lettera c) del Bando di Concorso – LISTENING

LISTENING II

PARLIAMENT

The Italian Constitution decrees that sovereignty belongs to the people, that is to all Italian citizens, who may exercise it in the forms and within the limits defined by the Constitution itself. One of the most important expressions of popular sovereignty is the election of Parliament.

Parliament is composed of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate of the Republic, which are equal in their functions and powers. For this reason, the Italian Parliament is said to be "bicameral".

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are elected by direct and universal suffrage for a term of five years unless Parliament or one of the Houses is dissolved early.

Parliament is a central institution in the constitutional system of Italy: in fact, it approves legislation, steers and monitors the activities of the Government, enquires into matters of public interest, and grants and revokes confidence in the Government.

PARLIAMENT IN JOINT SESSION

The Constitution states that, in order to carry out certain specific functions, the two Houses of Parliament meet in joint session, with the President of the Chamber of Deputies presiding. This occurs in the following cases:

- 1) the election of the President of the Republic, for which purpose, in accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution, regional delegates also participate in the voting;
- 2) the impeachment of the President of the Republic on charges of high treason or violation of the Constitution (Article 90);
- 3) the acceptance of the President of the Republic's oath of loyalty to the Republic and the Constitution, which is a prerequisite to the President's taking office (Article 91);
- 4) the election of one third of the Judges of the Constitutional Court (Article 135) and one third of the Members of the High Council of the Judiciary (Article 104).

PARLIAMENTARY CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT

Every Government must obtain a vote of confidence in Parliament, on the basis of the programme communicated to the Houses by the incoming Government itself.

Pursuant to Article 88 of the Constitution, the President of the Republic, after consulting the Presidents of the two Houses, may dissolve Parliament before term and call for new elections. This occurs when the Houses are unable to find a majority to sustain a Government.

Deputies and Senators may move a motion of no confidence in the Government at any time. The motion of no confidence must be countersigned by at least one tenth of the members of one of the two Houses of Parliament.



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EXERCISE 1

Answer the following questions:

- 1) What are the main functions of the Parliament?
- 2) Mention at least two cases when the Houses of Parliament meet in joint session.
- 3) Who may dissolve Parliament? When does it occur?
- 4) Who may move a motion of no confidence in the Government at any time?

EXERCISE 2

Complete the following sentences by filling in the gaps (with one or more words):

- The Italian Constitution decrees that sovereignty belongs to (A), that is to all Italian citizens, who may exercise it (B) defined by the Constitution itself.
- Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies are elected by (C) for a term of (D) unless Parliament or one of the Houses is dissolved early.
- The Constitution states that, in order to carry out certain specific functions, the two Houses of Parliament meet in joint session, with (E) presiding.
- Every Government must obtain (F), on the basis of the programme communicated to the Houses by the incoming Government itself.