The Bank Statement

Q1 Outline **two** ways a bank statement is useful to the Hennessy household.

1. To monitor their income and expenditure, so they can see exactly how much came in and went out of the account each month and make adjustments for future spending.
2. To support a loan or mortgage application, as lenders will ask to see recent statements to check spending patterns before approving a loan. (Also acceptable: to check the account balance at different dates; to categorise spending and analyse trends.)

Q2 True or False.

Statement	TRUE	FALSE
Income coming into an account (a credit) increases the balance.	✓	
A payment leaving the account (a debit) increases the balance.		✓
The balance on a bank statement updates after every transaction.	✓	
The IBAN is a unique number that identifies a bank account.	✓	
An overdrawn balance is shown on a statement with a plus sign in front of it.		✓

Q3 Diego's current account services.

Debit Card: a card for day-to-day transactions that Diego can use to pay for purchases (by tapping or entering his PIN) or to withdraw cash from an ATM.
PayPath: used by Diego's employer to pay his wages directly into his account.

Q4 Match each term (1 to 4) to its description (A to D).

A	B	C	D
2	4	1	3

A = 2 (Standing order: fixed amount at regular intervals). B = 4 (Overdraft: negative balance up to an agreed limit). C = 1 (Direct debit: varying amount on an agreed date). D = 3 (ATM: withdraw cash using a debit card).

Q5 (a) O'Sullivan household statement, missing figures A to E.

Date	Transaction Details	Payments Out (€)	Payments In (€)	Balance (€)
01 Jan 2026	BALANCE FORWARD			920.00
02 Jan 2026	Dunnes Stores - Groceries	110.00		810.00
05 Jan 2026	Netflix SEPA DD	16.99		793.01
08 Jan 2026	Child Benefit		280.00	A: 1,073.01
12 Jan 2026	Electric Ireland SEPA DD	95.00		978.01
18 Jan 2026	SO - Credit Union Savings	100.00		B: 878.01
25 Jan 2026	PayPath - Salary		2,400.00	3,278.01
28 Jan 2026	Rent SO	1,150.00		2,128.01

Opening Balance	C: Total Payments Out	D: Total Payments In	E: Closing Balance
€920.00	€1,471.99	€2,680.00	€2,128.01

Workings: A = 793.01 + 280 = 1,073.01. B = 978.01 - 100 = 878.01. C = 110 + 16.99 + 95 + 100 + 1,150 = 1,471.99. D = 280 + 2,400 = 2,680. E = 920 - 1,471.99 + 2,680 = 2,128.01.

Q5 (b)

(i) €920.00.

(ii) Direct Debit: Netflix (or Electric Ireland).

Used for: bills that can vary in amount, where the company takes the amount owed from the account on an agreed date.

(iii) SO - Credit Union Savings (or Rent SO).

(iv) 1. Child Benefit. 2. Salary (PayPath).

Q6 (a) Brennan household statement, missing figures A to E.

Date	Transaction Details	Payments Out (€)	Payments In (€)	Balance (€)
01 Jun 2026	BALANCE FORWARD			380.00
02 Jun 2026	Tesco - Groceries	120.00		260.00
05 Jun 2026	Sky Broadband SEPA DD	70.00		190.00
09 Jun 2026	Currys - New Television	850.00		A: (660.00)
12 Jun 2026	Ticketmaster - Concert	240.00		(900.00)
15 Jun 2026	Child Benefit		280.00	B: (620.00)
19 Jun 2026	Restaurant	160.00		C: (780.00)
24 Jun 2026	Overdraft Interest	22.00		(802.00)
28 Jun 2026	PayPath - Salary		2,300.00	1,498.00

Opening Balance	D: Total Payments Out	Total Payments In	E: Closing Balance
€380.00	€1,462.00	€2,580.00	€1,498.00

Workings: A = 190 - 850 = (660). B = (900) + 280 = (620). C = (620) - 160 = (780). D = 120 + 70 + 850 + 240 + 160 + 22 = 1,462. E = 380 - 1,462 + 2,580 = 1,498.

Q6 (b)

(i) 09 June 2026, when the €850 television purchase brought the balance to (€660.00).

(ii) Currys - New Television, €850.

(iii) Concert tickets (also acceptable: the new television, the restaurant meal).

Q7 Two examples of good practice shown by the Kelly household.

1. Regular savings: a standing order of €150 goes to Credit Union savings each month, building up funds without the household having to do anything.
2. Never in the red: the balance stays positive all month and grows from €1,250 to €2,285, so they are living within their means and pay no overdraft interest.

Q8 Maguire household.

(i) Bad practice: excessive discretionary spending (€260 concert tickets and a €420 hotel weekend) drove the account overdrawn, and they paid €19 overdraft interest. (Also acceptable: regularly in the red; no savings.)
(ii) Action: reduce discretionary spending (or set up a standing order to a savings account), so the account stays in credit and they avoid overdraft interest charges.

The Analysed Cash Book

Q9 (i) Insert each figure into the correct category column (Agahowa household, August).

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Child Benefit (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Rent (€)	Petrol (€)	Groceries (€)
01/09	Balance B/D	2,539			04/09	Groceries	195			195
04/09	Child Benefit	420		420	11/09	Petrol	88		88	
21/09	Wages received	4,100	4,100		15/09	Groceries	235			235
					25/09	Rent	1,900	1,900		
					30/09	Balance C/D	4,641			
	Totals	7,059	4,100	420		Totals	7,059	1,900	88	430
01/10	Balance B/D	4,641								

Balance B/D 01/10 (debit side):

Workings: in = 2,539 + 420 + 4,100 = 7,059;

out = 195 + 88 + 235 + 1,900 = 2,418;

balancing figure = 7,059 - 2,418 = 4,641.

Q10 Complete the analysed cash book for the Lookman household.

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Child Benefit (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Mortgage (€)	Bills (€)	Groceries (€)
02/04	Wages received	2,800	2,800		06/04	Paid mortgage	1,350	1,350		
04/04	Child Benefit	420		420	10/04	Groceries	260			260
					15/04	Energy bill	195		195	
					19/04	Broadband & TV bill	110		110	
					25/04	Groceries	215			215
					30/04	Balance C/D	1,090			
	Totals	3,220	2,800	420		Totals	3,220	1,350	305	475
01/05	Balance B/D	1,090								

Balance B/D 01/05: €1,090 on the debit side, showing a positive balance.

Q11 Complete the analysed cash book for the Larsen household.

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Insurance (€)	Rent (€)	Bills (€)	Groceries (€)
01/06/27	Wages received	3,600	3,600	03/06/27	Paid rent	1,500		1,500		
				07/06/27	Groceries	195				195
				12/06/27	Motor insurance	280	280			
				18/06/27	Energy bill	160			160	
				22/06/27	Groceries	230				230
				28/06/27	Phone bill	55			55	
				30/06/27	Balance C/D	1,180				
	Totals	3,600	3,600		Totals	3,600	280	1,500	215	425
01/07/27	Balance B/D	1,180								

Q12 Complete the analysed cash book for the Tsigalko household.

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Child Benefit (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Mortgage (€)	Bills (€)	Groceries (€)
01/09	Wages received	2,950	2,950		03/09	Paid mortgage	1,200	1,200		
05/09	Child Benefit	280		280	09/09	Groceries	310			310
					20/09	Energy bill	175		175	
					26/09	Groceries	270			270
					29/09	Phone bill	65		65	
					30/09	Balance C/D	1,210			
	Totals	3,230	2,950	280		Totals	3,230	1,200	240	580
01/10	Balance B/D	1,210								

Q13 Complete the analysed cash book for the Kerr household.

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Child Benefit (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Rent (€)	Bills (€)	Groceries (€)
01/07	Wages received	3,100	3,100		05/07	Paid rent	1,350	1,350		
04/07	Child Benefit	420		420	09/07	Groceries	245			245
					18/07	Energy bill	155		155	
					24/07	Groceries	275			275
					29/07	Phone bill	50		50	
					31/07	Balance C/D	1,445			
	Totals	3,520	3,100	420		Totals	3,520	1,350	205	520
01/08	Balance B/D	1,445								

Q14 Complete the analysed cash book for the Parker household.

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Child Benefit (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Mortgage (€)	Motor (€)	Groceries (€)
01/10	Wages received	2,400	2,400		03/10	Paid mortgage	1,450	1,450		
05/10	Child Benefit	280		280	08/10	Groceries	320			320
31/10	Balance C/D	190			18/10	Petrol	130		130	
					23/10	Groceries	290			290
					27/10	Car repair	680		680	
	Totals	2,870	2,400	280		Totals	2,870	1,450	810	610
					01/11	Balance B/D	190			

Note: payments out (€2,870) are greater than payments in (€2,680), so Balance C/D €190 goes on the DEBIT side (the smaller side) and Balance B/D €190 comes down on the CREDIT side, showing the account is in an overdraft.

Q15 Complete the analysed cash book for the Da Silva household.

Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Wages (€)	Date	Transaction Details	Bank (€)	Rent (€)	Insurance (€)	Bills (€)	Groceries (€)
01/02	Wages received	2,600	2,600	03/02	Paid rent	1,400	1,400			
28/02	Balance C/D	840		06/02	Groceries	280				280
				10/02	Phone bill	65			65	
				19/02	Groceries	310				310
				22/02	Energy bill	185			185	
				26/02	Health insurance	1,200		1,200		
	Totals	3,440	2,600		Totals	3,440	1,400	1,200	250	590
				01/03	Balance B/D	840				

Note: payments out (€3,440) are greater than payments in (€2,600), so Balance C/D €840 goes on the DEBIT side and Balance B/D €840 comes down on the CREDIT side: an overdraft.

Using Graphs to Analyse Bank Statements

Q16 O'Connor household: difference between income and expenditure each month.

	Workings	Answer
March	€3,180 - €2,940 = €240	€240
April	€3,180 - €3,510 = (€330)	(€330)

March shows a surplus of €240; April shows a deficit of (€330), as expenditure was greater than income.

Q17 Walsh household monthly spending graph.

(i) Rent, at €1,150.
(ii) Entertainment €95 (also acceptable: takeaways €70).
(iii) **Action:** reduce discretionary spending on takeaways and entertainment (€165 in total). **Result:** the income freed up could be added to their savings each month, improving their financial position.

Budget Comparison Statements

Q18 (i) Murphy household (Cork), Budget Comparison Statement.

Murphy Household	Budgeted (€)	Actual (€)	Difference (€)
Income			
Wages Seán	3,200	3,000	(200)
Wages Aoife	2,800	2,800	0
Child Benefit	140	140	0
Total Income (A)	**6,140**	5,940	(200)
Expenditure			
Mortgage	1,950	1,950	0
Household Bills	600	750	+150
Groceries	550	630	+80
Childcare	400	400	0
Other	300	250	(50)
Total Expenditure (B)	**3,800**	3,980	+180
Net Cash	**2,340**	1,960	(380)

Q18 (ii) They spent MORE than planned: actual expenditure of €3,980 was €180 higher than the budgeted €3,800, mainly because household bills came in €150 over budget and groceries €80 over budget.

Q18 (iii) Seán may have worked fewer hours than planned, eg he lost overtime or took unpaid leave, so his actual wages were €200 lower than budgeted.

Q19 (i) Caoilfhinn Burke, Budget Comparison Statement.

Caoilfhinn Burke	Budgeted (€)	Actual (€)	Difference (€)
Income			
Part-time Wages	580	580	0
SUSI Grant	720	1,020	+300
Family Allowance	900	900	0
Total Income (A)	**2,200**	2,500	+300
Expenditure			
Rent	900	900	0
Groceries and Food	600	680	+80
Electricity	135	180	+45
Transport	180	160	(20)
Mobile Phone	35	35	0
Entertainment	310	430	+120
Total Expenditure (B)	**2,160**	2,385	+225
Net Cash	**40**	115	+75

Q19 (ii) Her actual spending of €2,385 was €225 over her budget of €2,160, which on its own would have reduced her net cash. However, her income was €300 over budget (the SUSI grant was €1,020 instead of €720), so her net cash still ended €75 better than planned, at €115 instead of €40.

Q19 (iii) Transport came in €20 under budget (€160 actual vs €180 budgeted). She may have walked or cycled more, shared lifts, or made fewer trips home than planned.

Q20 (i) Fitzpatrick household (Dublin), Budget Comparison Statement.

Fitzpatrick Household	Budgeted (€)	Actual (€)	Difference (€)
Income			
Wages - Niamh	3,800	3,800	0
Wages - Donal	2,600	2,900	+300
Child Benefit	280	280	0
Total Income (A)	**6,680**	6,980	+300
Expenditure			
Rent	1,450	1,450	0
Household Bills	650	650	0
Groceries	500	620	+120
Childcare	600	600	0
Gym / Leisure	150	80	(70)
Other	250	300	+50
Total Expenditure (B)	**3,600**	3,700	+100
Net Cash	**3,080**	3,280	+200

Q20 (ii) They spent MORE than planned: actual expenditure of €3,700 was €100 above the budgeted €3,600, mainly because groceries were €120 over budget. Overall they are still better off, as net cash was €200 higher than planned.

Q20 (iii) Donal recently changed jobs, so his new job may pay a higher salary than the one he budgeted for, leaving his wages €300 higher than planned.

Q21 (i) Roisin Gallagher, Budget Comparison Statement.

Roisin Gallagher	Budgeted (€)	Actual (€)	Difference (€)
Income			
Part-time Wages	500	520	+20
SUSI Grant	980	980	0
Family Allowance	800	790	(10)
Total Income (A)	**2,280**	2,290	+10
Expenditure			
Rent	700	700	0
Groceries and Food	500	590	+90
Utility Bills	135	125	(10)
Transport	180	210	+30
Mobile Phone	20	20	0
Socialising	400	330	(70)
Total Expenditure (B)	**1,935**	1,975	+40
Net Cash	**345**	315	(30)

Q21 (ii) Yes, she spent €40 more than planned (€1,975 actual vs €1,935 budgeted), mainly on groceries (+€90) and transport (+€30). Her net cash fell from a planned €345 to €315, €30 worse than planned, but it is still positive so she is living within her means.

Q21 (iii) Part-time wages came in €20 over budget (€520 vs €500). She may have worked extra hours or an additional shift during the term.

Q22 (i) Murphy household (Limerick), Budget Comparison Statement.

Murphy Household	Budgeted (€)	Actual (€)	Difference (€)
Income			
Wages - Sean	3,000	3,400	+400
Wages - Fatima	3,000	3,100	+100
Child Benefit	140	140	0
Total Income (A)	**6,140**	6,640	+500
Expenditure			
Rent	2,400	2,400	0
Household Bills	650	580	(70)
Groceries	680	640	(40)
Childcare	960	900	(60)
Car Loan	380	360	(20)
Entertainment	410	350	(60)
Total Expenditure (B)	**5,480**	5,230	(250)
Net Cash	**660**	1,410	+750

Q22 (ii) They spent LESS than planned: actual expenditure of €5,230 was €250 below the budgeted €5,480, with savings across household bills, groceries, childcare and entertainment. Combined with income €500 over budget, net cash ended €750 better than planned at €1,410.

Q22 (iii) Two ways to reduce grocery bills:

1. Shop around and switch to a cheaper supermarket or own-brand products.
2. Plan meals and shop with a list, to avoid impulse purchases and food waste.

Keyword Recap - Fill in the Blanks

Sentence	Answer
A bank _______ shows a record of all of the money that has gone in and out of a bank account.	STATEMENT
Money coming into an account is called a _______ and it increases the balance.	CREDIT
A payment leaving the account is called a _______ and it decreases the balance.	DEBIT
The _______ on a bank statement updates after every transaction.	BALANCE
An _______ is an agreement that allows an account to have a negative balance up to an agreed limit.	OVERDRAFT
The _______ is a unique number that identifies a bank account.	IBAN
_______ is used by an employer to pay wages directly into an employee's account.	PAYPATH
A _______ order is an instruction to a bank to pay a fixed amount at regular intervals to a business.	STANDING
A _______ debit allows a company take a variable amount from an account on an agreed date.	DIRECT
An analysed cash book sorts every payment into a _______ such as rent, bills or groceries.	CATEGORY