GrindSpot
ONLINE GRINDS PLATFORM

LEAVING CERT 2027

LEAVING CERT ACCOUNTING

Exam Ready

Higher Level · Workbook A

Dyslexia friendly
large, clear text · room to write

Built from 9 years of real Leaving Cert papers: what comes up, how it's marked, and the practice to nail it.

- **9** years of exam trends, topic by topic
- **66** topic drills with answers
- **1** full practice paper, 400 marks
- ✓ every answer worked out step by step



Know what's coming.
Walk in ready.

Original GrindSpot material written in the style of the Leaving Certificate examination. Not an official SEC paper.

What comes up

2017 to 2026

We read every question of the Higher Level Accounting papers from the last 9 exams (there was no exam in 2020) and noted the main topics in each. Each number is how many questions used that topic in that year's paper; one question can use two topics. Every question we counted is listed at grindspot.ie/exam-trends/accounting. We counted a topic for a question when at least one of its parts could not be answered without it.

	2017	2018	2019	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Years
Accounting concepts and regulation	1	2	–	1	2	1	1	1	2	**8/9**
Company final accounts	–	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	**8/9**
Budgeting	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	**9/9**
Ratios and interpretation	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	**9/9**
Clubs and service firms	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	**7/9**
Fixed assets and depreciation	1	1	1	1	1	–	1	1	–	**7/9**
Cash flow statements	1	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	1	**6/9**
Marginal costing and break-even	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	–	**6/9**
Product costing and overheads	–	1	2	1	1	–	–	–	1	**5/9**
Control accounts	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	1	**5/9**
Manufacturing accounts	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	**5/9**
Published accounts	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	**5/9**
Tabular statements	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	1	–	**5/9**
Correction of errors and suspense	–	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	**4/9**
Incomplete records	–	1	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	**4/9**
Sole trader final accounts	1	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	**4/9**
Stock valuation	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	**3/9**
Departmental and farm accounts	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	**2/9**

Darker = more questions. Source: State Examinations Commission papers, 2017 to 2026, read and grouped by GrindSpot. Every question we counted is listed at **grindspot.ie/exam-trends**. A guide to what has come up, not a prediction of what will.

Question 1 is always final accounts. 120 marks every year; a company was set in 8 of the 9 papers (since 2021 as one of two choices, A or B).

Ratios every year. Interpretation of accounts came up in all 9 papers, always as Question 5, with advice to a shareholder, lender or manager.

Section 3: budgets or costing. Budgeting came up in 9 of 9 papers and costing in 9: prepare both, choose on the day.

Theory carries marks too. Concepts, regulation or auditing came up in 8 of the 9 papers, inside bigger questions.

TOPIC 10

Manufacturing accounts and stock

Worked answers →

In the real exam

Came up in 5 of 9 papers, 2017 to 2026: 8 questions in all, as Question 1 or 8.



Fionn's tip: Build a manufacturing account in layers: raw materials consumed, then prime cost, then factory overheads, then work in progress. Only factory costs go in it; office and selling costs go to the profit and loss account.

1. Raw materials: stock 01/01 €18,000; purchases €142,000; carriage on raw materials €3,500; stock 31/12 €21,500. Direct wages were €96,000 and royalties of €4,000 were paid on goods made under licence. Calculate the cost of raw materials consumed and the prime cost.

2. Insurance of €12,000 is shared 3/4 factory and 1/4 office; light and heat of €16,000 is 60% factory. Factory plant cost €180,000 and is depreciated at 10% of cost. The factory supervisor is paid €38,000. Calculate the total factory overheads.

3. Using your answers to questions 1 and 2: work in progress was €14,000 on 01/01 and €11,200 on 31/12, and scrap from the factory was sold for €1,400. Prepare the manufacturing account to find the cost of manufacture.

Section 3 · Management Accounting — 80 marks

Answer one question from this section.

Question 8 — (80 marks)

Marginal Costing

Carlow Kayaks Ltd makes sea kayaks. The following figures are budgeted for 2027:

Per kayak	€
Selling price	480
Direct materials	140
Direct labour	90
Variable overheads	50

Fixed costs for the year are budgeted at €520,000, and budgeted sales are 3,600 kayaks.

Required:

(a) Calculate the break-even point in units and in sales value. (10)

(b) Calculate the margin of safety in units and in sales value. (8)

(c) Calculate the budgeted profit for 2027. (6)

(d) Calculate the number of kayaks that must be sold to make a profit of €260,000. (8)

(e) Consider each of the following proposals separately. (30)
(i) Cut the selling price by 5%, which is expected to increase sales volume by 15%. Calculate the new profit.
(ii) Buy a new machine, which would increase fixed costs by €90,000 a year and reduce direct labour by €25 a kayak. Budgeted sales are unchanged. Calculate the new profit and the new break-even point.
(iii) A Dutch retailer offers to buy 400 kayaks at €330 each. The factory has spare capacity, but delivery would cost an extra €8,000. Calculate the effect on profit, and advise the company.

(f) **(i)** Explain the term contribution. (18)
(ii) Explain two limitations of break-even analysis.
(iii) State one non-financial factor the company should consider before accepting the Dutch order.

Each answer shows the full statement or account with its workings, the marks for every part, and the marks for each figure in [ ] in the style of the SEC marking schemes (our guide, not an official scheme). Mark your own answer figure by figure: a figure is right only if its working is right too.

Question 1 (A) (120 marks)

(a)

Trading, profit and loss account of Pádraig Moran for the year ended 31/12/2026

	€	€	€	
Sales (512,800 − 2,600) (W1)			510,200	[6]
Less cost of sales				
Stock 01/01/2026		41,200		[2]
Purchases (286,500 − 1,500) (W3)	285,000			[6]
Carriage inwards	3,100	288,100		[2]
		329,300		
Less stock 31/12/2026 (W2)		50,800		[8]
			278,500	
Gross profit			**231,700**	[2]
Add discount (net)		1,150		[2]
Rent receivable (9,000 + 1,800)		10,800		[5]
Decrease in provision for bad debts (W4)		196	12,146	[5]
			243,846	
Less expenses				
Wages and salaries		88,400		[3]
Light and heat		9,800		[3]
Rates		7,200		[3]
Insurance (6,300 − 1,800) (W8)		4,500		[4]
Advertising		5,600		[2]
Bank interest and charges		320		[4]
Loan interest (W5)		4,500		[6]
Depreciation – buildings (2% of 420,000)		8,400		[5]