

GERMAN UNITY DAY

TRAVEL ARTICLE



DAY OF THE  
DEAD

EUROPEAN DAY OF  
LANGUAGES

SCHÜLETUTE

AUTUMN 1  
MFL MAGAZINE



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**Hello!** I'm very excited to introduce you all to this lively and innovative publication dedicated to exploring the world of European languages, culture and communication.

I always enjoy an English autumn – the crunchy leaves beneath your feet, collecting conkers, watching the famous Surrey beech trees turn golden, and picking apples and blackberries for a crumble. And of course my favourite festival, Halloween.

In our first issue we will delve into the theme of Autumn and how it is celebrated by different cultures.



To start things off we will travel to Oktoberfest, the famous German beer festival, which recently took place in Germany. This raucous and eccentric occasion has a cult following around the world. Meanwhile across the Atlantic, Mexicans are gearing up for the iconic Día de los Muertos festival.

For those of us in the Northern Hemisphere, autumn means the return to school and fresh opportunities. With this in mind, Bella has made a step-by-step guide of how to make a Schultüte - a special German back to school tradition.

At Manor House the first big event of the school Year is European Day of Languages in September. Katie explains the meaning behind the European Day of Languages, as well as shining light on the amount of effort the language department put into making language learning fun at Manor House.

Read Elise's interview with Imogen in Year 9, who baked a delicious and beautifully meaningful cake for the European Day of Languages and was accordingly titled winner of the MFL bake sale.

Cold weather not your thing? Lottie enthusiastically promotes Spain as the next best holiday destination this half term - a great opportunity to immerse yourself in its rich culture, catch some autumnal sunshine and re-wear some of your summer wardrobe.

For many people Autumn officially starts when Pumpkin Spice Lattes return to café menus! There are so many delicious treats this season. Why not try one of our sweet recipes over half term?

What's your favourite way to celebrate autumn? Maybe this year you can introduce some new ideas from Spain, France and Germany!

A bientôt, tchuss, hasta luego, **Flora**

# Back to School: Make A Traditional German Schultüte!

In Germany, a child's first day of primary school is a cause for celebration, known as *Einschulung*. To celebrate the day, children are given a Schultüte: a cone-shaped cornucopia filled with stationary, sweets and toys. This tradition dates back to 1810. Previously, children would only receive a Schultüte when they were six years old, however now they have become a September staple and are given to children of all ages.



## Directions

1. Lay the poster board on a flat work surface with the shorter side facing you.
2. Roll into a large cone and secure by taping the outside seam with packing tape. Don't worry if the top edges of the poster board don't meet.
3. Make the top of the cone flat by cutting straight across the upper part of the cone, just below the uneven edges.
4. Embellish the paper cone to fit your interests. Decorate with stickers, glitter or jewels, or cover it with a movie poster or pictures.
5. Set the cone aside and lay out two pieces of gift tissue, one on top of the other, with the longer side toward you on your work surface. Smooth the folds with your hands.
6. This gift tissue will become the top of the Schultüte. Tape the tissue with Scotch tape along the inside edge of the cone, approximately one inch from the top. When you are finished, the tissue will cover the entire inner rim and extend up and away from the top of the cone.
7. Pad the bottom of the cone's inside with crumpled tissue. Fill the cone with stationary, toys, games and sweets!





# Oktoberfest

Oktoberfest is one of Germany's most famous festivals and is celebrated every year for two weeks in September in a meadow just outside the city of Munich. It is the world's largest folk festival (*Volksfest*) and attracts over 6 million visitors every year. As it is so well-known it has a bit of a cult following and is celebrated all over the world, especially in Europe, Australia and the USA.

## History of Oktoberfest



Oktoberfest originated on 12<sup>th</sup> October 1810 in celebration of the crown prince of Bavaria, later known as King Louis I, to Princess Therese von Sachsen-Hildburghausen. The festival finished five days later with a horse race held in Theresienwiese (Therese's green"). This was so enjoyed by everyone that the next year the race was combined with a state agricultural fair. It was a perfect opportunity for farmers and craftsmen to show off their products, particularly beer.

The first roast chicken outlet opened in 1881, and traditional Bavarian chicken continues to be a staple of the festival to this day. The demand for chicken peaked in 1991, when 807,710 roast chickens were sold during the festival!

In the late 1800s, Oktoberfest developed from an agricultural fair to something more like the festival we see today. Booths and carousels with electricity and lighting arrived, there were performers, and breweries set up huge beer tents with musicians rather than small stalls.

**Beer** Oktoberfest is especially famous for beer, and the small booths of the past have been replaced by large wooden beer halls with balconies and bandstands where musicians play traditional brass band music. Some have capacity of up to 6000 people.



The festival gets started when the Mayor of Munich opens the first keg. At exactly 12pm, the mayor shouts "O'zapft is!" and the festival is declared open. After the shout, twelve gunshots are fired and this is the signal for the restaurants and beer halls to start serving beer.

Only beer brewed locally to Munich is allowed to be served. In 2019, over 7.3 million litres of beer were sold. That's enough to fill three Olympic swimming pools!

## Fun and Games



Although the festival is mostly known for beer, it is a family-friendly event. In addition to eating and drinking there are traditional costumes, fairground rides, and colourful parades.

The Parade of the Landlords is the first parade of Oktoberfest and is led by the Mayor. Around 1000 people take part including workers, brewers, and inn keepers. Every brewery has its own highly decorated wagons and floats, with people in folk

costumes riding on them. The parade is accompanied by musicians and horses and lasts about an hour.



The Costume and Rifleman Parade is a highlight of Oktoberfest and one of the world's largest parades. On the first festival Sunday, 8000 participants march in the parade in their historic festival costumes, alongside marching bands, flag-wavers and about 40 carriages with decorated horses and carts

Throughout the festival grounds there are fairground rides, rollercoasters and stalls where you can buy sweets and local products. The Wellenflug Chairplane is popular!

**Clothes** Many visitors to Oktoberfest wear traditional Bavarian clothing: Lederhosen for men and a Dirndl for women. These are some of the most recognisable traditional outfits in the world.

Lederhosen were never intended to be a traditional costume – they were actually designed for peasants as they are hard-wearing and warm. They are traditionally made out of deerskin and leather. As time went on, upper-class Germans found the lederhosen to be sensible attire for outdoor activities such as riding and hunting. Strangely, it became fashionable for noble society to copy peasant style during the 18th century, and the trend stuck.

Dirndls were also intended for maids and farm workers and was traditionally made of poor, rag-like materials. Today's Dirndls are clean, bright, and often feature knee-length skirts. A modern tradition of the Dirndl is the knotting of the apron. If the knot is tied on the right, the woman is taken. If it is on the left, she is single. If the knot is tied at the back, the woman is a widow.





# Día de los Muertos

## What is Día de los Muertos?

*Día de los Muertos*, known in English as Day of the Dead, is a Mexican festival celebrated in early November. People make offerings to their ancestors and celebrate their lives. Mexicans believe that on this date, the Dead can pass through from the Heavenly realm to the Living realm to visit their loved ones.

## Where did the festival originate?

Many people consider this celebration “Mexican Halloween”, however The Day of the Dead stems from when the Aztecs used to honour the dead using skulls. This then merged with All Saints Day when the Spanish invaded Mexico. The Spanish colonisers moved all the Aztec holidays to Catholic dates, which led to *Día de los Muertos* being celebrated on the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> of November.



## How is it celebrated?

The celebrators set up altars (*ofrendas*) for their dead relatives. These are made with two levels that symbolise Heaven and Earth.

The four elements of life are represented on and around the altar in the forms of food (earth/*tierra*), water (water/*agua*), light (fire/*fuego*) and *papel picado* – colourful paper tissue folk art (wind/*viento*).

The altars are adorned with photos of the deceased person, candles to light their way to Earth, and salt. It is believed that salt will protect the body from breaking down as it travels between the worlds of the dead and the living. The altars are also covered in Marigolds (*caléndulas*). It is said that the strong scent of these flowers will guide the dead home. There is always *pan de muerto* (bread of the dead) and the deceased's favourite foods.

During the holiday sugar skulls (*calaveritas*) are decorated and painted with the names of the deceased on their foreheads. On the 1<sup>st</sup> November, families go to the graveyards and clean the graves in preparation for the ceremony. On the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November they go and offer food at the graves and altars whilst talking and reminiscing about the dead.



Although it may seem gloomy, *Día de los Muertos* is a happy festival to celebrate and remember those who have died. For Mexicans, death is viewed as part of the circle of life and not to be feared.

# European Day of Languages – 26th September



European Day of Languages was created by the European Union and the Council of Europe in 2001. It is celebrated in September in 45 countries, mainly in Europe, and was designed to raise awareness around language learning and linguistic diversity.

All of our students love learning new languages with the great support of the language teachers, so this is always a day we look forward to. One Year 9 student said, “learning a language has helped me embrace the culture of others”, which really summed up the spirit of the day. Although, the Year 10s said that their favourite part is always the cake!

This year we celebrated European Day of Languages with cake, games and mufti. We also combined this with a fundraiser for Plan International, an amazing charity which supports children around the world. You can read more about Plan International on page 16.

The day started with an interesting and thought-provoking assembly by Year 11 GCSE language students, which reminded us of the good cause our money would be going towards.



At short break, students from the Seniors and Preps brought in amazing, home-made cakes for a bake sale, which was a huge success! There were so many incredible cakes, biscuits and desserts that everyone went to their lessons in a bit of a sugar coma! It was very hard for the judges to choose a winner of the bake sale, but in the end Imogen took the top prize with her delicious Medovik cake, which you can read more about on page 10.

In the week before European Day of Languages, the Language Mentors had been going around school selling raffle tickets. There were some really good prizes on offer, and we sold over 1000 tickets to students and staff! At lunch break, most of the school gathered in EGH and the raffle draw began. Miss Fantham and Mrs Van Dyk in particular had their eyes on the prizes, but in the end it was Deveraux Van Jaarlsveld in Year 7 who won the top prize of tickets to see Fulham vs. Everton during half term! We look forward to hearing all about it when we come back to school.







The winners for the costume competitions were also announced; well done to Lottie in Year 10 and Hailey in Year 4!

Thank you to all the Language Mentors and MFL staff for organising such an enjoyable and thought-provoking day. Everyone we spoke to was having an amazing time and are really looking forward to see what we will get up to in 2023!

Some of our favourite photos from the day:



# Imogen – EDOL Baking Competition Winner

This year's winner of the European Day of Languages baking competition was Imogen in Year 9, who impressed the judges with her Ukrainian chocolate Medovik cake. We spoke to Imogen to find out a bit more about her inspiration behind the cake and how the war in Ukraine has affected her family:

## Tell us about your cake!

A Medovik cake is a traditional Ukrainian cake made with thin layers of chocolate sponge with a sour cream and raspberry compote filling. It had eight layers and took a full day to prepare as I had to make every individual layer, fill it, and of course decorate it at the end. We used leftover cake to make a crumb for the outside and put figs on the top.



## Did you make the cake by yourself?

Yes, but I had help from Sofia, who is a Ukrainian refugee from Kyiv who lives with my family. She is twenty-six and has been living with us for six months. She came to England looking for safety and a nice, calm place to stay.

## What led your family to the decision of taking in a refugee?

When the war in Ukraine started happening, my mum was thinking about the Homes for Ukraine scheme and saying how awful the situation was and how much she wanted to help. I agreed and we both decided to email the company and see if there was anyone who would want to live with us. We had a spare room that wasn't being used anyway, and it seemed a shame not to use it. My mum got a reply and Sofia's number was sent to us. Then they both started communicating. My mum showed her photos of the spare room and the rest of the house and they had several video calls both when the wifi was working and Sofia wasn't in the bomb shelter.

## Do you know anything about Sofia's journey here?

She applied for her visa to exit Ukraine, but it took a month to come through. Then she got a bus out of Kyiv by herself, which was very dangerous - she was terrified for the whole journey. Along the road she could see corpses and blown-up buildings. Once she got to the border she then had to queue with her heavy, broken suitcase to get into Poland, where she got a bus to Warsaw and then took different trains through Europe until eventually, she got to Brussels. They had no seats left on the







Eurostar, so she spent the night in the station. She managed to get a seat the next morning and we went to meet her at St. Pancras on the 17<sup>th</sup> of April. We then brought her home on the train.

### What is it like having a refugee living with you? Has your daily life changed?

I would say it has changed. It was kind of difficult at the beginning as before it was only me and my mum in the house and having a new person was a lot to take in. But ever since she came we have built up into more of a routine. I go downstairs once I am dressed and sometimes, if she is awake

before she goes to work at M&S, she does my hair for me. It's kind of like our girly time in the morning and we talk about the day before. She's so lovely, she's now part of our family.

### How is Sofia adapting to life in the UK?

Sofia has been teaching herself English and has been going to some classes. There is a community called GUkraine which meets up and offers support. She has also made Ukrainian friends locally to us. Before the summer holidays she started working at M&S, which keeps her busy. In Ukraine Sofia used to work in making TV programmes so it's a big change for her. Her mum is left behind in Luhansk, Ukraine and can't leave which is very hard.

### What have you learnt from Sofia?

I have learnt that kindness doesn't cost anything, and you only live once so take everything as it comes, and battle with it until you win.

### What would you like to bake next?

In lockdown we baked everything you can think of, but next I would really like to make croissants!

### A word from the judges...

We chose Imogen's cake as the winner because not only did it taste delicious, but we were impressed by difficulty of the recipe and her attention to detail. We also liked the backstory of the cake, which in our opinion embodies the spirit of European Day of Languages: international friendship and cooperation. Well done, Immy!



GUkraine enables everyone within the GU postcode to join together to show their support for Ukrainians in these dire times. They provide information, guidance, support, job and legal advice, and translation services to Ukrainian refugees in the Guildford area, as well as coordinating collection and delivery of aid to people still in Ukraine. They also support to host families. More information on their services and how you can donate can be found at <https://gukraine.org/>.

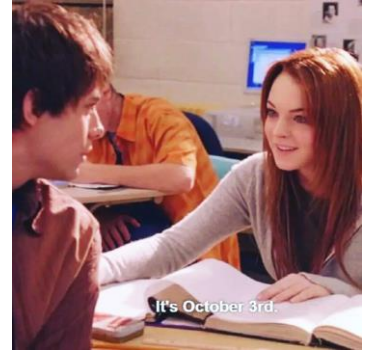
# German Unity Day

“Tag der Deutschen Einheit”

German Unity Day is the National Day in Germany and is celebrated all over the country on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of October every year.

The day commemorates the reunification of West Germany and East Germany in 1990 after the Cold War, to make one single country.

The Berlin Wall came down on 9<sup>th</sup> November 1989, which marked the beginning of unification, however the date coincided with one of the most significant acts of violence towards Jews by the Nazis, *Kristallnacht*. For this reason, the date was changed.



Unity Day is a public holiday and there is no school or work. Germans tend to avoid overt displays of nationalism such as those seen on National Days in France or the USA. Instead, people enjoy a day off and spend time with their friends and family. Politicians make speeches and there are special TV broadcasts about German history. For many people this day is seen as an opportunity to go outside and enjoy the autumnal sunshine and mild weather before the cold winter arrives. It is common to have picnics and for people to visit national parks.



In Berlin there are open-air concerts or other festivities at Platz der Republik at the Reichstag and near the Brandenburg Gate. The party lasts for three days. There are bands, musicians, comedians, poets and actors who perform at the festival.



The 2022 Unity Heart in Erfurt



# In Crisis: Girls' Education Around the World

In the last minute around the world, on average...

- ⌚ 250 babies have been born
- ⌚ 115 of these babies were born into poverty
- ⌚ 55 children fled their homes
- ⌚ 12 children have died from preventable causes, including...
- ⌚ ...1 child due to a lack of clean water
- ⌚ ...and 5 due to malnutrition
- ⌚ 20 girls as young as age 7 have been forced into marriage

When we were given these statistics in assembly on European Day of Languages, we were all shocked. From the comfort of Manor House, in a rich country like the UK, it is easy to forget that every day people are living in unimaginable circumstances and conditions.



Today, over 263 million children around the world are out of school. Girls in particular are more likely to be denied an education even when they're desperate to go to school. Today, a young girl in South Sudan is 3 times more likely to die in pregnancy or childbirth than to complete primary education. Every day, approximately 41,000 girls under the age of 18 are married, often to men much older than them.

Why?

The reasons for girls not attending school are complicated and depend on the family, however the most common barriers are:

- **Sexism** In some communities, parents may not see the value in educating a girl, as they believe her primary roles in life are to be a wife and mother. Because of this, many families and cultures tend to favour education for boys. In 2018, only 25% of girls in South Sudan were enrolled in primary school.
- **Poverty** Poor families often have no choice but to send their children to work in order to survive. UNICEF estimates that in the poorest parts of the world, ¼ of children work

for very little money. Families who cannot afford to send all their children to school will usually just educate sons.

- **Child marriage, pregnancy and childbirth** Young wives must put the men and boys in their family first and spend their time looking after the home and cooking.
- **Having to help with chores at home** In many countries, girls who do have access to education still have to split their daily time between attending classrooms and fetching water for their households and animals, as women and girls are usually responsible for water collection.
- **Distance** In many parts of the developing world, the nearest primary school could be a 4 or 5 hour long walk away. Girls are particularly vulnerable going to school on their own, risking danger, violence and abuse on the journey.
- **Periods** Many schools have unsafe toilets, unclean water or limited washing facilities, making it impossible for girls to remain in school when they get their periods. Due to cultural and religious beliefs, in some rural communities in India and Bangladesh, girls and women are expected to follow a set of restrictions during their periods, such as not going to the temple, offering prayers, entering the kitchen or preparing food. During their periods they are considered 'dirty' or 'unholy'. In extreme cases some are forced out of their villages.
- **Climate change** In South Sudan, school facilities are destroyed by windstorms, and some are closed due to water scarcity, food insecurity, and movement of the population.
- **Famine** Across the Horn of Africa as a whole, it is estimated that up to 20 million people in Kenya, Somalia and Ethiopia will go hungry this year. In these conditions, children need to save energy for work such as farm labour.



## Child marriage

Although it is a crazy concept to us, child marriage (when the bride or groom is under 18 years old) is quite common around the world. Around 21% of women in the world were married before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday.

Child marriage can lead to a lifetime of suffering. Girls who marry before they turn 18 are less likely to remain in school and more likely to experience domestic violence.

**650,000,000**

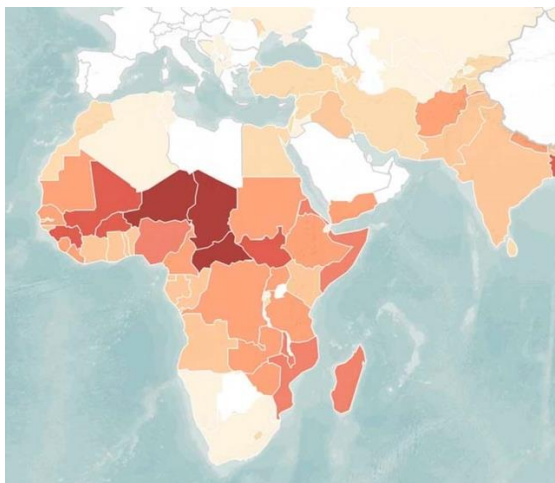
650 million girls and women alive today were married as children.



**12**

million girls under 18 are married each year.





The African continent has one of the highest rates of child marriage, and in five African nations over 50% of girls are married before their 18<sup>th</sup> birthday. Girls born in Niger and Chad have the highest risk of being married underage – over 70% of girls enter into a child marriage. In parts of Mali, 39% of girls are married before the age of 15. In Ethiopia, Chad and Niger, the legal marriage age is 15, but local and religious courts have the power to allow marriages below the age of 12.

Outside of Africa, Bangladesh has the highest rate of child marriage of girls under the age of 15 in the world, with 29% of girls in Bangladesh married before age 15, according to a UNICEF study. Shockingly, 2% of girls in Bangladesh are married before age 11.



However, due to progress in education, campaigns and policy changes, in the last ten years 25 million child marriages have been prevented. South Asia has seen the largest decline in child marriage, going down from an average of 40% to 30%.

## How can we help?

There are so many ways we can help, both as individuals and through charities:

- Remove as many barriers as possible to education for girls in communities across the world
- Educate girls and provide them with equal opportunities. Education, particularly for girls, is proven to be the most effective way to break the cycle of poverty.
- Educate communities for long-lasting cultural changes
- Educate boys and men on female equality
- Provide clean water, healthcare and sanitation
- Actively encourage governments and communities to stop practices such as child marriage
- Make governments and politicians accountable and punish those who break the law
- Provide children with easy access to schools and free or subsidised equipment
- Sponsor a child
- Lift up our fellow women and girls and be vocal and active in our support of our sisters around the world
- Make the most of every opportunity given to us and appreciate what we have!



# Our Chosen Charity: Plan International

With our minds on helping and supporting our fellow girls and women around the world, we dedicated part of our celebrations for European Day of Languages, to fundraising for Plan International.



Plan International is a global children's charity that works with boys and girls growing up in some of the world's poorest communities. Their main aim is to advance children's rights and equality for girls; ensuring they have access to education, healthcare, clean water and opportunities.

Plan International has an interesting history that ties to Languages. It was originally set up in 1937 by British journalist John Langdon-Davies and aid worker Eric Muggeridge as "Foster Parents Plan for Children in Spain" during the Spanish Civil War, when many families were fleeing persecution and conflict in Spain. During World War II they expanded their operations to help displaced children from all over Europe. Its next major expansion came in the 1960s, with Jackie Kennedy as their honorary chairwoman, when it moved into South America and Asia – still under the name of Foster Parents Plan. In 1974, it changed its name to Plan International to reflect its global status.



Today they work with children, their families, and communities in over 75 countries to make vital changes that tackle the root causes of discrimination, exclusion and vulnerability against girls. They also approach governments, and advocate for girls' rights and education at both local and international levels.

Quite by coincidence, their global head office is located in Woking!

Before the day we had hoped to raise £500 but in the end we more than doubled this and raised over £1100! This money means that we will be able to support a girl through her education for almost 4 years, which is incredible and beyond what we ever expected.

We are still waiting for the details of our sponsored student to come through from the team at Plan International but hope to be able to share these with you in the next edition of the magazine.

Thank you, students, parents and staff, for your incredible generosity and for making our fundraising a huge success! We are so grateful and happy the money is going to a good cause.





# Autumn Travel in Spain

Spain is a beautiful and fascinating country with amazing food, festivals and people. As Spanish one of the core languages taught at Manor House, many of you might be interested in going there. Let's take a look!

## Weather

Autumn half term is one of the best times to go to Spain, as the weather is still hot and sunny. You won't miss the dreary October to November climate here in England. The average temperature in the cities is 21°C in the day, but it is a good idea to take a jumper or light jacket for the evenings. The weather gets cooler and wetter towards the north and warmer and drier towards the south.



## Where to go?



If you like museums, shopping and nightlife then Madrid, Bilbao, or Barcelona are always a safe choice. If you prefer the countryside, consider visiting the less touristy regions of Asturias, Navarra or Extremadura. You can always find delicious food in San Sebastián, and if you prefer a beach holiday then go as far south as you can to Cádiz!

## Festivals

Spain celebrates The National Day of Spain (*Fiesta Nacional de España*) on the 12th of October in the form of a festival, prominently celebrated in Madrid! This national holiday would be great time to go – it would definitely be a once in a life time experience. The Spanish royal family even make an appearance!

*Bienal de Flamenco* celebrates theatre and dance on different stages all across Seville throughout September. If you are in Barcelona, check out the *Fiesta de la Merce*, a week-long festival with over 600 free events throughout the city. Each day of the festival is celebrated with its own parade filled with mythical characters and traditional drummers.

The Grape Harvest in Logroño, La Rioja, celebrates all things wine and the end of the grape harvesting season. The different areas of the city come alive with music and food tastings, parades, a bull fair, concerts, dancing and all types of contests. If you still have the energy, the festivities go on into the night!



I hope you enjoyed reading this article and I'd love to hear if anybody has experienced or plans to go to any of these amazing festivals this autumn! ¡Adiós!

# Recipe Corner: Sweet Treats for Autumn

## Imogen and Sofia's Ukrainian Medovik Cake

### Ingredients

For the sponge:

2 medium eggs  
50g butter  
75g honey  
175g sugar  
275g flour  
10g baking soda  
10ml lemon juice  
20g cocoa powder  
Pinch of Salt

For the cream filling:

300g sour cream  
150g thick cream  
140g powdered sugar



### Method

1. Melt the sugar, honey and butter over a very low heat until it all melts and combines – about 10 minutes. Be careful not to let it bubble!
2. Take off the heat and stir it gently to cool the mixture down
3. When it is warm but not hot, introduce one egg at a time and stir with a whisk.
4. Combine the baking soda and lemon juice in a mug or small bowl and whisk. Once it has settled down, add it to the sugar and egg mixture.
5. In a mixing bowl, sift the flour and cocoa together, and add a pinch of salt.
6. Pour in the sugar mixture and whisk to combine, then fold gently with a wooden spoon.
7. Set the mixture aside to cool for 15-20 minutes (no longer).
8. **While you wait for it to cool, start making the cream filling!**
  1. Combine the sour cream and powdered sugar and beat at a high speed with a mixer until it is smooth
  2. In a separate bowl, whisk the cream until it is light and fluffy
  3. Combine the two cream mixtures together and mix gently with a spatula
  4. Keep somewhere cool until you are ready to use it.
9. The mixture should now be just warm to the touch and have formed a sticky dough.
10. Dust your hands with flour and separate the dough into 6-8 equal balls, depending on the size of the cake you want to make.
11. Dust a dough-ball with flour and roll out thinly on baking parchment until it is thin and even.
12. Place on a baking sheet and lightly prick all over with a fork.
13. Bake for 5 minutes at 180°C.
14. Repeat steps 11-13 this with the other dough balls.



15. Once all the layers are baked and cool, cut them using a large cutter or around a template so they are all the same size and shape.

16. It's time to assemble the cake!

1. Put the first cake layer on the bottom of your serving dish or tray and spread the cream mixture over, about half a centimetre thick.
2. Add the next layer of cake on top and repeat, making sure the cream layers are even, until you get to the last layer.
3. Cover the outsides of the cake evenly with cream.
4. Cover the cake with cling film and put in the fridge to set.



17. Quickly blitz the leftover bits of cake from baking to make a crumb and use this to coat the sides and top of your cake. Decorate with fruit, chocolate, or leave it plain!

## Bella's Churros

This traditional Spanish breakfast has its origins in Madrid, but it can also be enjoyed as a tasty snack on a cold day or as a dessert!

### Ingredients

#### Churro Batter

240 ml water  
85 g butter  
25g caster sugar  
125g plain flour  
2 large eggs  
1 tsp. vanilla extract  
1 tsp. sea salt

Cinnamon sugar (mix cinnamon and sugar together in a bowl until combined)

#### Chocolate Dipping Sauce

130g dark chocolate chips, broken up  
180ml double cream  
1 tsp. ground cinnamon  
¼ tsp. sea salt

Vegetable or olive oil for frying

You will need a hand-mixer and a piping bag with a large star-shape nozzle.

We strongly recommend adult supervision for this recipe.

### Method

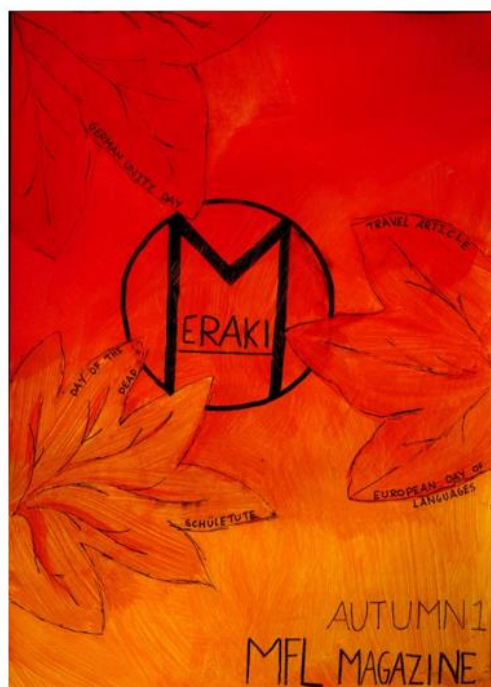
1. Put the water, butter and sugar in a large saucepan over a medium heat.
2. Bring to a boil, then add the vanilla extract.

3. Working quickly, turn off the heat and add the flour and salt. Stir with a wooden spoon until thickened – about 30 seconds. Let the batter cool for 10 minutes – this is important!
4. **While you are waiting, make the chocolate dipping sauce!**
  1. Place the chocolate in a medium heatproof bowl. Small pieces will melt more quickly and evenly than big chunks.
  2. In a small saucepan over a medium heat, bring the double cream to a simmer, being careful not to let it boil.
  3. Pour the hot cream over the chocolate and let it sit for 2 minutes.
  4. Add the cinnamon and salt and whisk to combine. You should have a thick, glossy sauce perfect for dipping!
5. When the churro batter is cool, using a hand mixer beat in the eggs one at a time until everything is well combined.
6. Transfer the batter to a piping bag fitted with a large open star tip.
7. In a large pot over medium heat, add enough oil to come halfway up the sides and heat to 190°C.
8. Holding the piping bag a few inches above the oil, carefully pipe churros into 6" long ropes. Use kitchen scissors to cut off the dough from the piping bag.
9. Fry until golden, 4 to 5 minutes, turning as necessary. Fry 3 to 4 churros at a time and let oil come back to 190°C before each batch.
10. Remove the churros with a slotted spoon or tongs and immediately roll them in cinnamon sugar, then place on a cooling rack.
11. Serve churros while they are warm with chocolate dipping sauce.

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