



# English for Nurses: Academic Listening – Transcultural Nursing Care



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# Learning Objectives

1. Define Transcultural Nursing and its importance.
2. Identify key concepts (Culture, Diversity, Ethnocentrism).
3. Understand Leininger's Sunrise Model (briefly).
4. Develop academic listening skills: predicting, finding main ideas & details, note-taking.
5. Apply listening skills and cultural concepts to nursing scenarios.
6. Enhance English vocabulary related to cultural care.

# Why Listen? Why Culture?



Access global knowledge, attend international conferences, understand research, collaborate with international colleagues.

**Academic  
Listening**

**Combined**

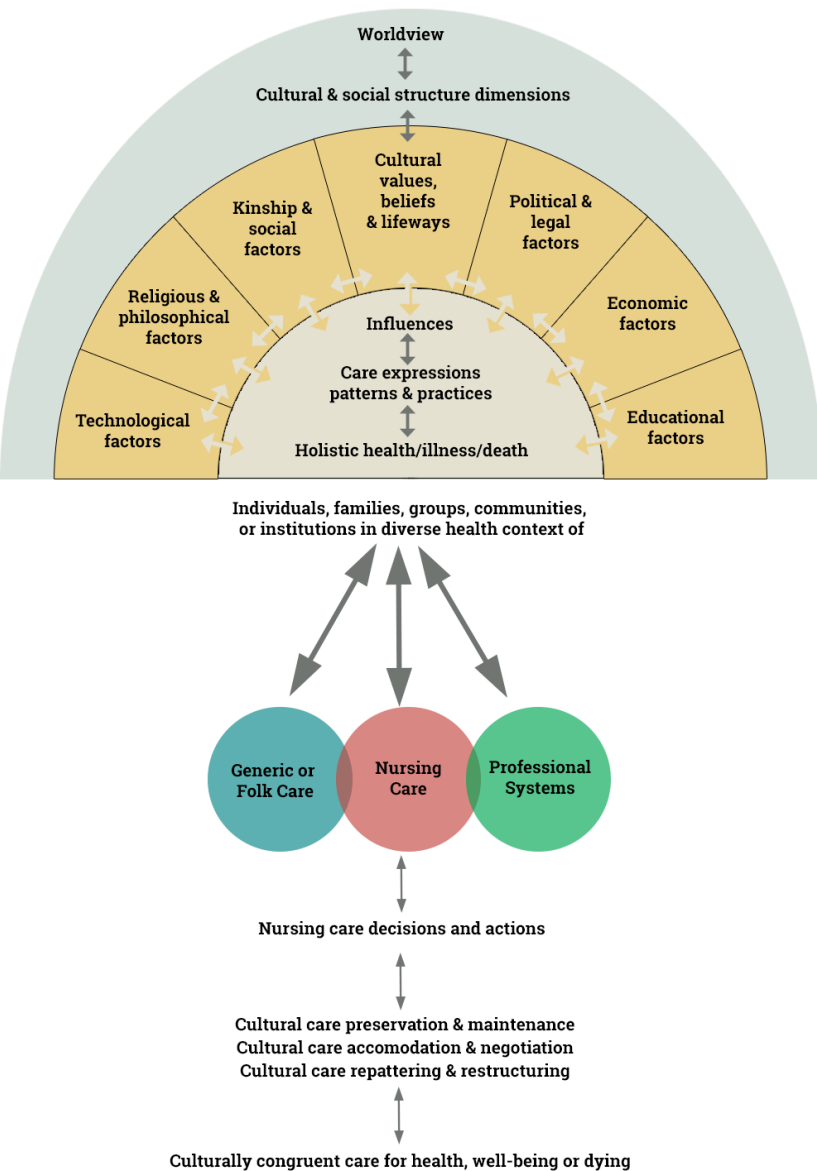
**Transcultural  
Care**

Provide safer, more effective care; improve patient satisfaction; reduce health disparities; meet ethical & professional standards.

**Understand diverse patient perspectives *in English*.**

## Madeleine Leininger's Transcultural Nursing

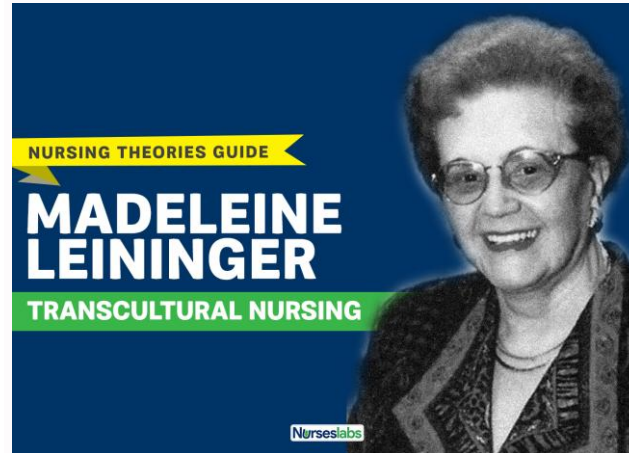
### The Sunrise Enabler to Discover Culture Care Sunrise Model



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# Defining Transcultural Nursing

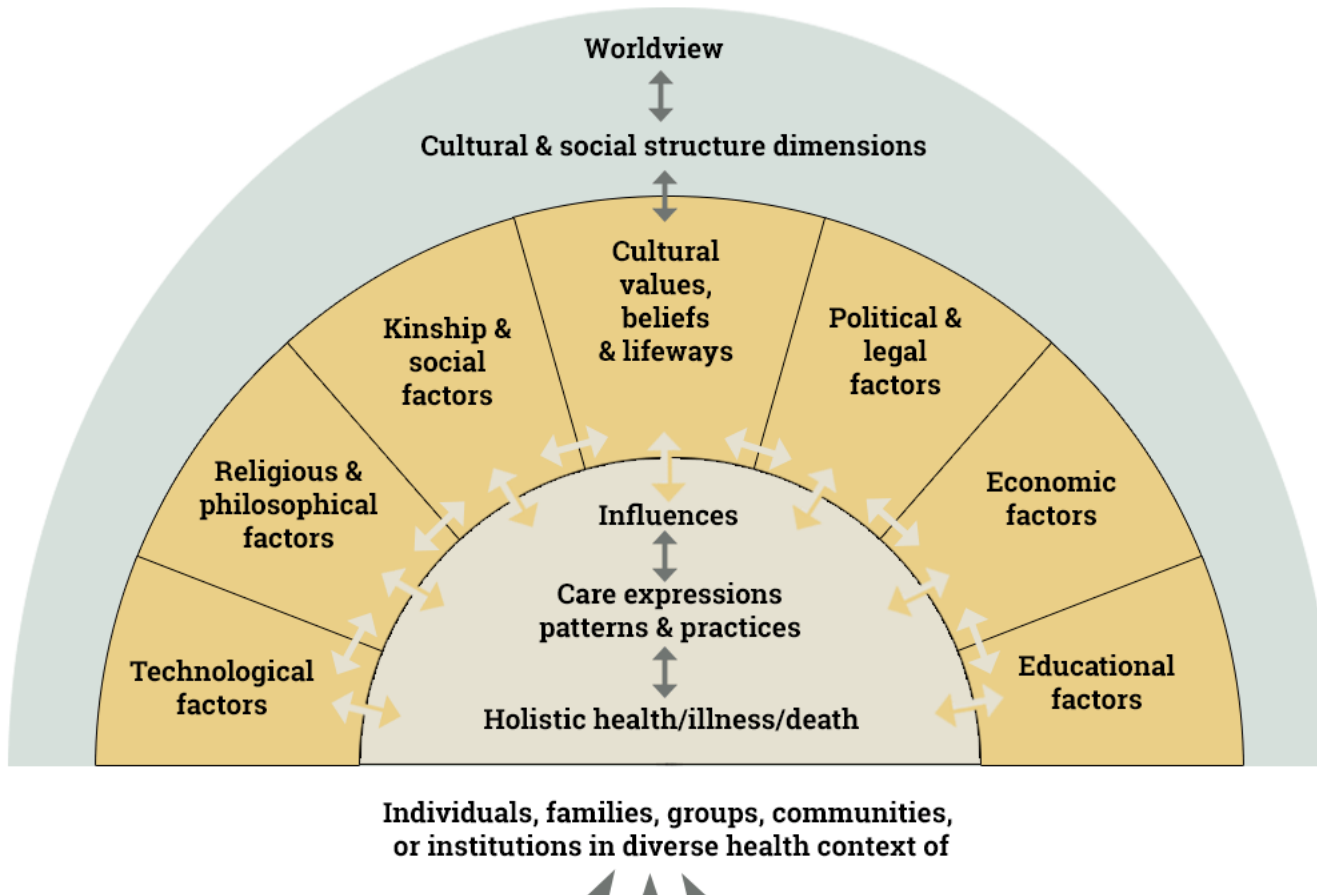


- "A formal area of study and practice focused on comparative human-care (caring) differences and similarities among cultures with a goal to provide culturally congruent, sensitive, and competent nursing care." – *Madeleine Leininger*
- **Goal:** To provide care that fits the patient's cultural values, beliefs, and practices.

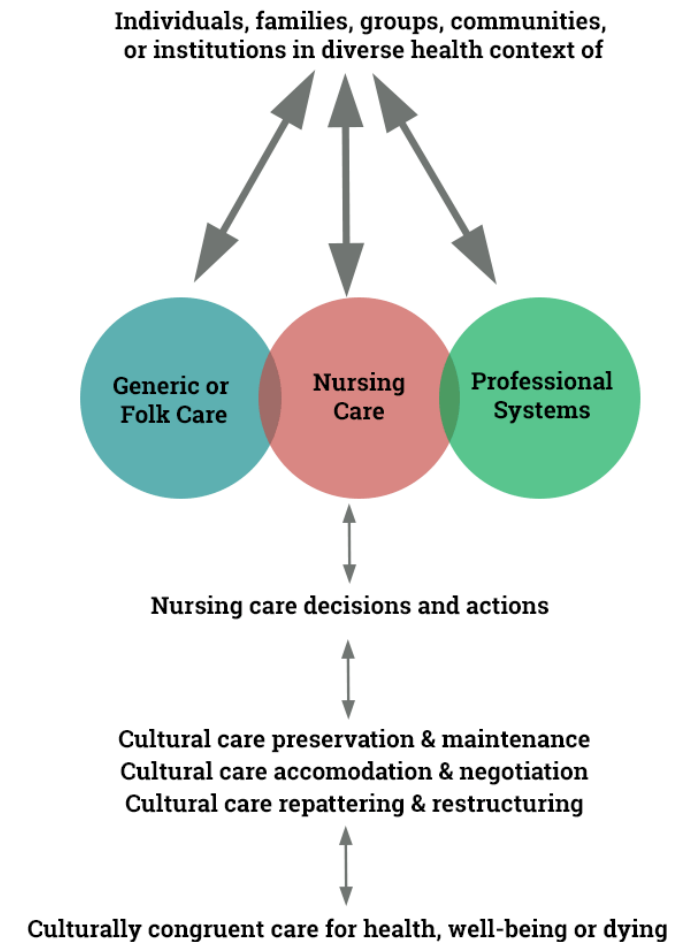
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# Leininger's Sunrise Model

## Madeleine Leininger's Transcultural Nursing The Sunrise Enabler to Discover Culture Care Sunrise Model



Picture Credit: [www.researchgate.net](http://www.researchgate.net)



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# Understanding the Terminology

- **Culture:** Shared values, beliefs, norms, and practices of a group.
- **Diversity:** Differences among people (race, ethnicity, religion, age, etc.).
- **Ethnocentrism:** Believing one's own culture is superior. (Avoid!)
- **Stereotyping:** Making assumptions about individuals based on group affiliation. (Avoid!)
- **Cultural Competence:** The ability to provide effective care considering cultural factors. (Aim!)

# Listening: More Than Just Hearing

- Understanding different accents.
- Catching the main points vs. details.
- Recognizing signposting language ("Firstly...", "In contrast...", "To conclude...").
- Understanding implied meaning & cultural nuances.
- Taking effective notes while listening.



# Listening Skill 1: Predicting Content

**Be Prepared: Predict!**

## Before listening



Look at the  
title/topic.

Think about what  
you already  
know.

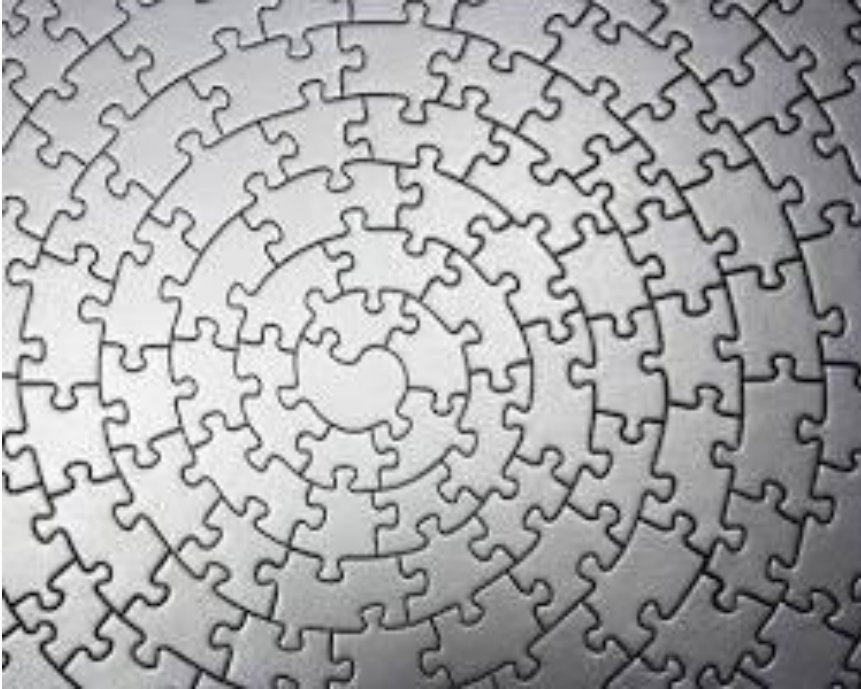
Brainstorm key  
vocabulary.

Ask yourself:  
What do I expect  
to hear?

**This activates your knowledge and helps you focus.**



## Getting the Big Picture: Listening for Gist



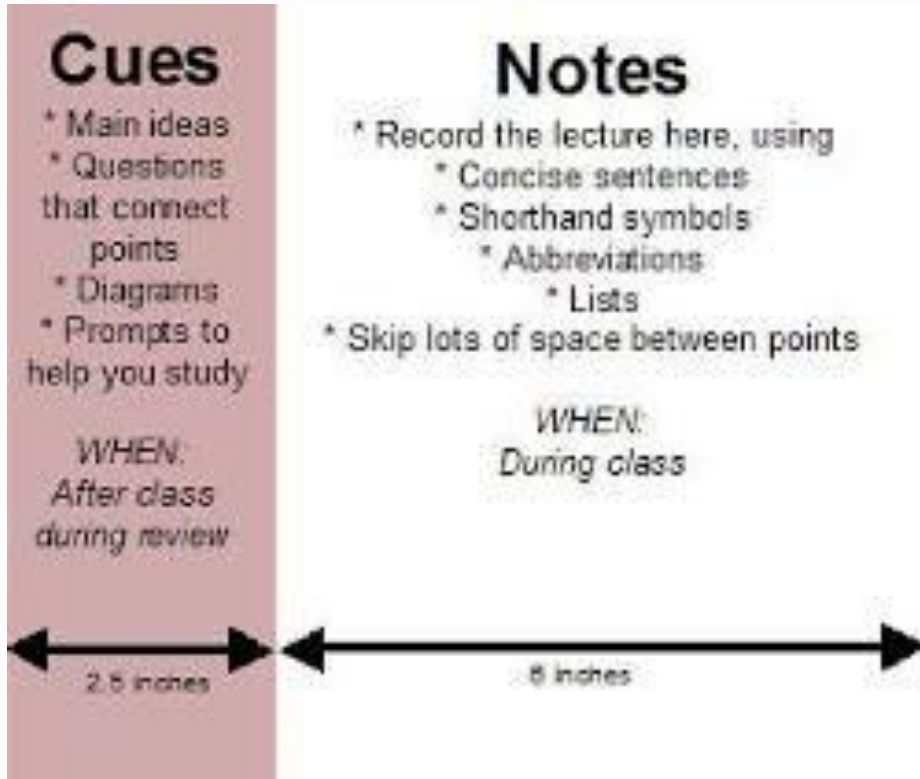
- **Don't try to understand *every* word.**
- **Listen for the overall topic or purpose.**
- **Pay attention to the introduction and conclusion.**
- **Listen for repeated words or ideas.**
- **Ask: What is the speaker's main message?**

# Zooming In: Listening for Details

- Listen for *specific* information (names, dates, numbers, reasons, examples).
- Focus on 'Wh-' questions (Who, What, Where, When, Why) and 'How'.
- Listen for keywords related to your purpose.
- You might need to listen *multiple times*.



# Capturing Information: Note-Taking

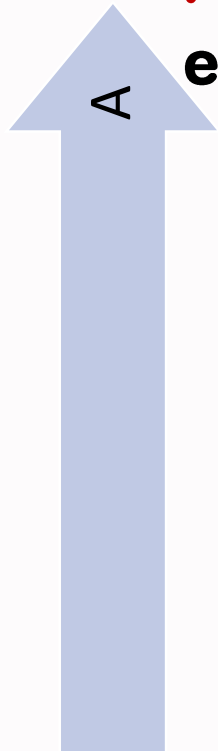


- **Don't write everything!**
- **Use keywords & phrases.**
- **Use abbreviations & symbols (e.g., + for and, = for equals, ↑ for increase, ↓ for decrease, pt for patient).**
- **Use layouts: Linear, Mind Map, Cornell Notes.**
- **Focus on main ideas & key supporting details.**

# Activity 1: Tuning In – Vocabulary

**Topic:** *A short lecture on 'Pain Expression Across Cultures'.*

**Predict:** What words do you expect to hear? (e.g., pain, culture, stoic, expressive, belief, non-verbal, assessment).



1. Stoic

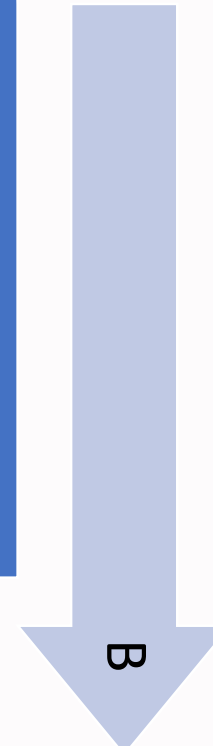
2. Expressive

3. Non-verbal

a) Showing feelings openly.

b) Not using words.

c) Enduring pain without showing feeling.



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## Activity 2: What's the Point?

- **Listen for the Gist:** What is the *main message* of this clip?
- **Sample Answer (Hypothetical):** The main message is that nurses must understand that pain expression varies greatly between cultures, and they cannot assume a patient isn't in pain just because they aren't showing it openly.



# Activity 2: Digging Deeper

## Listen for Details:

1. Which cultural group is mentioned as often being 'stoic'?
2. What is one *non-verbal* sign of pain mentioned?
3. What is the *key recommendation* for nurses?

## Sample Answers (Hypothetical):

1. Some Asian or Northern European cultures.
2. Grimacing or guarding.
3. Use multiple assessment methods and *ask* the patient directly about pain.



# Case Study 1: Mrs. Al-Farsi

- Mrs. Al-Farsi is a 60-year-old Muslim woman from Saudi Arabia, admitted for diabetes management. She speaks basic English.
- She seems hesitant to allow male nurses into her room.
- She refuses meals during daylight hours (it is Ramadan).
- Her adult son insists on being present for all discussions and often answers for her.

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# Case Study 1: Mrs. Al-Farsi

**Discuss in groups (Practice listening to each other!):**

- What are the key *cultural factors* influencing Mrs. Al-Farsi's care?
- How might a nurse *misinterpret* these behaviors without cultural understanding?
- What are **3 culturally sensitive actions** a nurse should take?



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## Case Study 2: Mr. Chen

- **Mr. Chen is an 80-year-old Chinese immigrant admitted with heart failure. He speaks limited English; his granddaughter translates.**
- **He often smiles and nods but rarely asks questions.**
- **He refuses pain medication, saying it's "not necessary."**
- **His family brings him traditional herbal remedies.**



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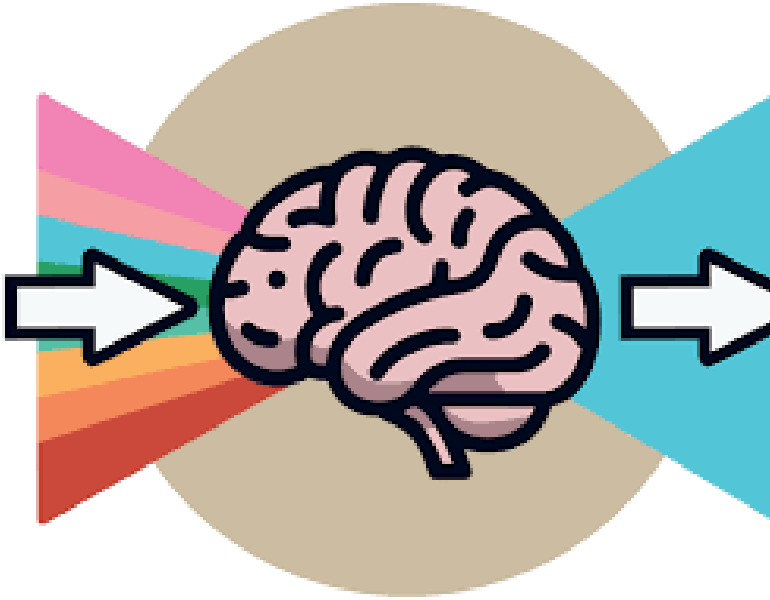
## Activity 4: Case Study 2 – Role Play

- **Task:** In pairs, one person role-plays the nurse, the other Mr. Chen (or the granddaughter).
- **Goal:** The 'nurse' needs to listen carefully (verbally and non-verbally) and try to assess Mr. Chen's pain and understand his views on medication and herbs sensitively.
- **Observers:** Listen to the role-play.
  - Was the communication effective?
  - Was cultural sensitivity shown?



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# Summary & Key Takeaways



- Transcultural care is essential for quality nursing.
- Be aware of your own biases & strive for cultural competence.
- Academic listening requires specific skills (predicting, gist, details, notes).
- *Effective communication* = Active Listening + Cultural Sensitivity.
- **Always Ask, Don't Assume!**

# Q&A & Further Resources



- **Resources:**

- Transcultural Nursing Society ([tcns.org](http://tcns.org))
- NANDA International ([nanda.org](http://nanda.org))
- Academic Listening Websites (BBC Learning English, Coursera, etc.)