

# SAINSTA GRAM

TEACHING SPEAKING  
PROMOTING HIGHER ORDER  
THINKING SKILLS (HOTS)



Instagram



Twenty-first-century literacy is needed by society to keep alive and survive in the modernization challenges. Mastering the skills can guide people to run their job better and even ease them to do communicative and collaborative task. The Education 4.0 trends are shifting the primary learning tasks into student-centred learning that teachers are not the only sources to perceive knowledge but also originated materials available around the students. The teacher role shifts from giving a clear explanation of the learning ideas to facilitating the students finding out the concept by themselves through kinds of learning strategies.

The method and attitude of the learning process are also affected by the progress of the technologies advancement. The trend brings a new teaching paradigm toward how to handle classroom activities into meaningful teaching and learning. The setting must be able to drive students' creative and innovative ideas and bring real societal problems faced by word-wide human beings into the classroom.

Various social media platforms can be used to teach English as a Foreign language. One of the social media which is effectively used is Instagram. Instagram allows the users to communicate, collaborat, share learning resources, and exchange ideas easily as well as to make English learning activities fun.

The book brings deep insight to the perspective of teaching speaking assisting Instagram. The teaching and learning challenges in the new era of technology are embellished at the beginning section. It is then continued to elaboration of previous studies and ended with preference to detail implementative solution at the last third section. The book relies on giving beneficial impact to the educational setting in the modern era as well as impassionates teachers to keep improving the quality of teaching activities and ideas.

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**SAMSUL ARIFIN, S.Pd., M.Pd.**



**Penerbit UNIPMA Press**

Universitas PGRI Madiun  
Jl. Setiabudi No. 85 Madiun Jawa Timur 63118  
E-Mail: [upress@unipma.ac.id](mailto:upress@unipma.ac.id)  
Website: [kww.unipma.ac.id](http://kww.unipma.ac.id)



**SAINSTAGRAM: Teaching  
Speaking Promoting Higher Order  
Thinking Skills (HOTS)**



# **SAINSTAGRAM: Teaching Speaking Promoting Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

**Samsul Arifin, S.Pd., M.Pd.**



**UNIPMA**Press  
WE GOT IT

# **SAINSTAGRAM: Teaching Speaking Promoting Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)**

## **Writer:**

Samsul Arifin, S.Pd., M.Pd.

## **Editor:**

Dr. Dwi Setyadi, M.M.

## **Cover Designer:**

Sutri Ekawati, S.Pd.

## **Layouter:**

Sutri Ekawati, S.Pd.,

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## **PREFACE**

Alhamdulillah, all praises to Allah SWT. It is only because of the mercy belongs to Alloh, the book entitled "Sainstagram: Teaching English Promoting Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS)" can be finalized. The author believes that this text would bring side insight to the perspective of teaching speaking in the twenty-first-century since it assists advance social media namely Instagram. The teaching and learning challenges in the new era of technology are embellished at the beginning section which then continued to elaboration of previous studies and preference to detail implementative solution. By publishing this book, the author relies on giving beneficial impact to the educational setting in the modern era as well as impassionates teachers to keep improving the quality of teaching activities and ideas.

This book is still far from excellencies so the author look forward to advices and suggestions from the readers to construct better volume in the next edition.

Best Regards,

The Author



## CONTENTS

<b>Preface</b>		v
<b>Contents</b>		vii
<b>Chapter I</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Literacy</b>	
	A. Foundational Literacy	1
	B. Competencies	5
	C. Character Qualities	8
<b>Chapter II</b>	<b>21<sup>st</sup> Century Teaching</b>	
	A. The Early 2020's Teaching Problems	11
	B. Blended Learning as One of the Solutions	12
	C. Teaching Principles using Blended Learning	13
	D. Social Media Platform Promoting Blended Learning	16
<b>Chapter III</b>	<b>Teaching English using Instagram</b>	
	A. Definition of Instagram	18
	B. Instagram as a Solution to 21st Century Speaking Problems	19
	C. The significance of Study on Teaching Speaking using Instagram	20
	D. Previous Study related to Teaching Speaking using Instagram	21
	E. Research gaps	22
<b>Chapter IV</b>	<b>Teaching English using Scientific Approach</b>	
	A. Scientific Approach	23



	B. Principles of Teaching Speaking using Scientific Approach	24
	C. Previous Study Related to Teaching Speaking using Scientific Approach	25
<b>Chapter V</b>	<b>Higher Order Thinking Skills (HOTS) and English Teaching</b>	
	A. Definition of Higher Order Thinking Skills	27
	B. Levels of Bloom Taxonomy	28
	C. Principles of Teaching Speaking Promoting Higher Order Thinking Skills	30
<b>Chapter VI</b>	<b>Sainstagram</b>	
	A. Sainstagram and Its Framework	32
	B. Stages of Teaching Speaking using Sainstagram	34
	C. Advantages and Disadvantages of Teaching Speaking using Sainstagram	37
<b>Chapter VII</b>	<b>Teaching Argumentation using Sainstagram</b>	
	A. Argumentatif Speech	39
	B. Teaching Procedures	40
	C. Further Teaching Ideas on Previous Studies	45
<b>Chapter VIII</b>	<b>Teaching Descriptive Text using Sainstagram</b>	
	A. Descriptive Text	47
	B. Teaching Procedures	47
	C. Further Teaching Ideas on Previous Studies	49

<b>Chapter IX Teaching Narrative Text using Sainstagram</b>	
A. Narrative Text	51
B. Teaching Procedures	52
C. Further Teaching Ideas on Previous Studies	53
<b>References</b>	55
<b>Author's Profile</b>	64

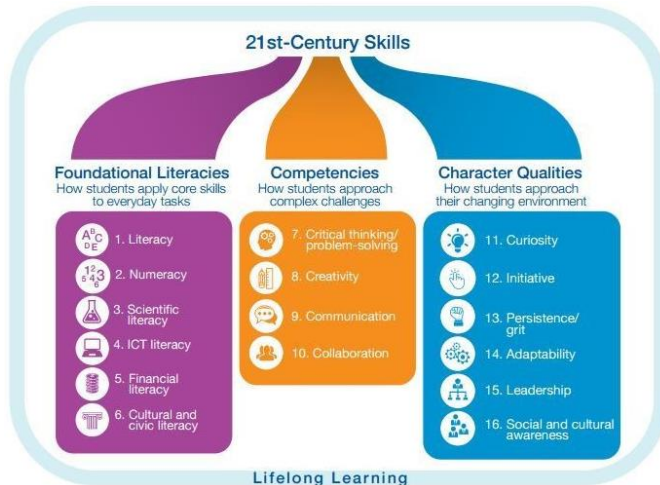


# CHAPTER 1

## 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY LITERACY

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Twenty-first-century literacy means the skills needed by society to keep alive and survive in the modernization challenges. Mastering the skills can guide them to run their job better and even ease them to work both communicatively and collaboratively. The skills consist of three main aspects called basic knowledge, personal capabilities, and morality dominance.



<https://www.weforum.org/>

**Figure 1.** Twenty-first Centuria expertise

### A. Foundational Literacies

Foundational literacy is a skill related to the child's ability to apply core skills in daily tasks. The skills are divided into seven basic literacies namely language, finance, information

and communication technology, science, language, numbers and cultural literacy.

### 1. Literacy

This 21<sup>st</sup>-century skill means an ability to identify both explicit and implied text and give a correct interpretation of the information received (Mielonen & Paterson, 2009). This consists of oral and written communication skills obtained from various sources whether they are printed or visual which aims to identify, understand, and criticize its idea. (Kennedy et al., 2012). The early literacy skills in children can be instructional developed through reading various texts and practising oral language both at home and at school since the activities can create meaningful communication and collaboration (Brown, 2014).

### 2. Numeracy

Numeracy includes natural language and symbolic language consisting of technical and mathematical words representing numbers, graphs, diagrams, and other visual elements to make meaning of texts (Widodo, 2015). Numeracy is the ability to use numbers and mathematical logic to support work activities and daily activities related to various situations, goals, and applications (Ginsburg et al., 2006). This skill strengthens the ability of logical and sequential computation to understand various mathematical phenomena in daily activities (Jain & Rogers, 2019).

### 3. Scientific Literacy

Scientific literacy defines as cognitional aptitude and the deliberate operation interrelating with an action to be taken in everyday life (Jufrida et al., 2019). It encompasses the capability to employ factual understanding, to diagnose problems, to attract valid diagnoses, to recognize assignments about natural adjustments through humanoid interest (Church, 2020). In addition, it offers types of reasoning and affective movements consisting of Bloom's taxonomy of cognitive degrees (knowing, understanding, making use of, analyzing, synthesizing, and evaluating), and affective degrees (receiving, responding, valuing, organizing, characterizing) (Madhuri et al., 2012).

### 4. ICT Literacy

ICT literacy is important to understand troubles associated with ICT and the ability to search, analyze, compare, organize, create, use, control, and communicate records once you want to solve issues (Santos et al., 2019). ICT literacy consists of several vital accomplishments overall sections outline the importance of data, the advanced admission of factual information, the capability to appraise online messages, the intelligence to wrap digital information, the skill to integrate data from various virtual resources, the adequacy to records data, and the communication fluency toward facts (Ali & Katz, 2010). ICT literacy lists five critical additives representing

competencies and offering a sequence of knowledge that indicates increasing cognitive complexity namely getting entry to, controlling, combining, comparing, and creating (ICT Literacy Panel, 2002)

#### 5. Financial Literacy

Monetary literacy is a personal capability to manage and assess financial data belonging to both private and public (Huston, 2010). It is the ability to apply expertise and abilities to control financial assets correctly for a lifetime of financial properly-being (Hung et al., 2011). It has been variably defined as a particular shape of knowledge, the capability to apply scientific awareness, perceived knowledge, conducting economical attributes, and monetary experiences.

#### 6. Cultural and Civic Literacy

Cultural literacy is a close overview of positive values and customs underlying simple informational exchange (Liu, 2009). Records perform a crucial role within the development of cultural participation and active civic participation. Information emphasizes the need for healing and careful selection of the data available at college, in the place of work, and all components of private decision-making, specifically within the areas of citizenship (Santos et al., 2019). Further, civic literacy can encompass the background knowledge on a carrier, interactional styles and performance workouts to arise additional understanding of

the ancient cultural values and traditions related to volunteering (Ashley, 2009)

## **B. Competencies**

Capabilities are regularly known as "soft abilities" or "non-cognitive talents" to distinguish "expertise and abilities" from "attitudes and/or attributes" (Cheng et al., 2017). Imposing 21st-century competencies is a matter of simply buying and selling contemporary content and training desires which can be required through the information society and re-defining what has to be considered as the centre within the world-need. All reforms relate to the clinical course, science mastering and how to emphasize life-learning, experiential learning, and numerous enthusiast, beliefs, values, assumptions, and perceptions (Voogt & Roblin, 2012). Because the future remains unstable and unpredictable, college students will need an attempt to articulate the varieties of competencies, skills, and inclinations within the inevitability speculative future (Tan et al., 2017). As a result, the term 21st-century talents refers to redefining the aims for training or studying impact in line with the twenty-first-century expertise which is not only naturalizing the cognitive area but also increasing the mindset for mastering ethical values along with worldwide views (Wang et al., 2018). Those cognitive and ethics, generally called "future-gear up", line up innovativeness, logical and reasonable thinking, interconnection and interrelation, intercommunication contact, social dispassionate, persistent aptitudes namely self-conception



mastery, self-dependence and self-adjustment attributes to the fundamental development of human beings in the modern era (Tan et al., 2017).

### 1. Critical Thinking

Critical thinking entails questioning rationally and thoughtfully to articulate personal ideas, demonstrate thought intercourse, and improve the personal degree of formulating assumptions (Chen & Hwang, 2020). Criticaster idea could also be conceptualised as cognitive capabilities along with competencies to investigate, infer, examine, carry out deductive and inductive reasoning (Ebadi & Rahimi, 2018). Important questioning makes a speciality of meaning-making, using and analysing produces for a greater demanding idea (Jain & Rogers, 2019)

### 2. Creativity

Creativity is frequently defined in terms of combination between novelty/ originality and value or utility (Glăveanu, 2018). It's far about half for flexibility and the alternative half of originality to companion, integrate, regulate, or remodel ideas (Karwowski et al., 2020). Creativity includes additives: originality and usability (Hernández-Torrano & Ibrayeva, 2020). Originality refers to novelty, infrequency, and speciality. A concept that isn't novel, uncommon, or precise isn't always innovative. Usefulness pertains to application, appropriateness or shape.

### 3. Communication

The twenty-first century forces the more youthful generation to have distinctive talents that are going even past the apparent facts and verbal exchange generation (ICT) literacy consisting of oral informational change, cooperative actions, social and civilization credentials, innovativeness, logical and reasonable thinking, hassle fixing, productiveness, personal skill to evaluate information, self-motivation, design prior preparation to certain activities, able to do adaptability, eager to face threat, regulate personal and group friction, and bring out experience leading to initiative and entrepreneurship (Pazilah & Hashim, 2018). Other points included in essential skills to handle twenty-first-century interaction challenges are professionalism to do task-completion, communication skills to share information, ability to finish a job in a group, capability to identify a certain situation and handle problems (Ali & Katz, 2010). The conversation is the most important thing to implement in the educational / university environment (Zaki & Md Yunus, 2015). Oral exchange skills are essential for professional success and advancement in several professions (Morreale & Pearson, 2008).

### 4. Collaboration

Personal ability to share ideas and or work in a group is essential to master in this twenty-first-century era since it eases individuals to formulate strategy and attain knowledge

in society (Häkkinen et al., 2020). Collaboration is expressed as a coordinated and synchronous activity that is the result of continuous efforts to build and maintain a common understanding of the problem (Yulianti & Anjani, 2020). People with high perceived effectiveness for remote collaboration have a more positive outlook on work and perform better in group work than people with low perceived effectiveness (Bandura, 2002).

### **C. Character Qualities**

The character defines how you know, ask questions, questions and confirm that the character contains the active values, and shows the determination and consistency between the behaviours and opinions of the person who is the conformity between its attitude and behaviour (Yolcu & San, 2018). In the 21st century, there are 16 crucial skills for education with which students use basic skills on everyday tasks, as students tackle the complex challenges and their changing environment (Anaelka, 2018).

#### **1. Curiosity**

Curiosity is skills associated with a natural curiosity to discover new things that are going on around you.

#### **2. Initiative**

Initiative is a skill that relates to the ability to begin something without waiting for orders from others.

### 3. Persistence

Persistence is a skill that relates to self-management to overcome problems until they eventually survive.

### 4. Adaptability

Adaptability is a skill that relates to the ability to adapt and flexibility to cope with external changes that have occurred.

### 5. Leadership

Leadership is a skill to lead a group towards a common goal

### 6. Social and cultural awareness

Social and cultural awareness is skills to recognize and respond to the diversity of social and cultural phenomena.