



Enhancing PISA Reading Literacy: The Effectiveness Of The KWL Strategy For Seventh Graders' Comprehension Of Descriptive Texts

Devi Zulyanti¹, Torebaeva Firuza², Saraswathy Selvarajan³

¹Department of English Education, Educational Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University, Jakarta, Indonesia

²Foreign Language Education, Foreign Language, Karakalpak State University, Uzbekistan

³Department of Language Education, Social Sciences, Mapua University, Philippines

Article Info

Article history:

Received Apr 25, 2025

Revised May 01, 2025

Accepted Jun 10, 2025

OnlineFirst Jun 15, 2025

Keywords:

Descriptive text

KWL Strategy

PISA

Reading Comprehension

Reading Literacy

ABSTRACT

Purpose of the study: This classroom action research aimed to investigate whether the Know-Want-Learned (KWL) strategy could improve the reading comprehension of descriptive texts among seventh-grade junior high school students, with implications for addressing the foundational literacy skills measured by international assessments such as PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment).

Methodology: Employing the Kemmis & McTaggart model over two cycles, this study collected data using pre-tests, post-tests, observation sheets, teacher interviews, and student questionnaires. Quantitative data from tests were analyzed by calculating mean scores and the percentage of students passing the Minimum Mastery Criterion (KKM), while qualitative data were analyzed thematically to assess engagement and metacognitive development.

Main Findings: The implementation of the KWL strategy significantly improved student outcomes. The percentage of students passing the KKM increased from 20% in the pre-test to 40% in post-test 1, and further to 80% in post-test 2. Qualitative data indicated increased student enthusiasm, active participation, and the development of metacognitive strategies such as questioning and reflection that align with core PISA reading literacy competencies.

Novelty/Originality of this study: This study provides empirical evidence from an Indonesian junior high school context, specifically linking the KWL strategy not only to improved classroom performance but also to the development of higher-order reading skills relevant to PISA frameworks. It demonstrates KWL as a practical, low-tech strategy that can help bridge the gap between daily instruction and the literacy competencies emphasized in global assessments.

This is an open access article under the [CC BY](#) license



Corresponding Author:

Devi Zulyanti,

Department of English Education, Faculty of Educational Sciences, Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University,

Ir H Juanda Road, South Tangerang, Jakarta, 15441, Indonesia

Email: devizulyanti@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Reading comprehension is a foundational skill in second language acquisition, essential for academic success and lifelong learning. It involves the complex process of constructing meaning from written text, which goes beyond mere word recognition to include interpretation, inference, and integration of prior knowledge [1]-[3]. For English as a Foreign Language (EFL) learners, particularly at the junior high school level, mastering reading comprehension presents a significant challenge, often hindered by limited vocabulary, unfamiliar grammatical structures, and a lack of effective reading strategies [4]-[6].

The urgency of improving reading literacy is further highlighted by Indonesia's performance in international assessments. According to the latest PISA results, Indonesian students continue to score below the OECD average in reading literacy, with particular challenges in higher-order comprehension skills such as evaluating and reflecting on texts [7]-[9]. This deficit underscores the need for evidence-based instructional strategies that can develop not only basic comprehension but also the critical reading competencies emphasized in PISA frameworks.

Descriptive text, a genre commonly taught in Indonesian junior high schools, requires students to identify specific details, main ideas, and the generic structure of a description. However, students frequently struggle with this text type, finding it difficult to extract and organize key information, which leads to low comprehension scores and diminished motivation [10]-[12]. Traditional, teacher-centered methods of reading instruction, which often prioritize rote memorization and translation, have proven insufficient in engaging students and fostering deep understanding.

In response to these challenges, interactive and student-centered strategies have been advocated. One such strategy is the Know-Want-Learned (KWL) technique, developed by Siti Komala Putri [13]. This metacognitive strategy structures the reading process into three phases: activating prior knowledge (What I Know), setting a purpose for reading (What I Want to Know), and reflecting on newly acquired information (What I Learned) [14], [15]. By using a simple chart, the KWL strategy aims to make the reading process more deliberate, purposeful, and reflective for students.

Therefore, this study not only addresses classroom-level challenges in reading descriptive texts but also contributes to the broader national agenda of improving reading literacy outcomes that align with PISA competencies. By implementing the KWL strategy which inherently promotes reflection, evaluation, and purposeful reading this research examines how a metacognitive approach can potentially address the specific skill gaps identified in Indonesia's PISA performance.

First, the three articles focus on the use of multimodal and visual media or approaches, such as picture storybooks [16], application-based telenursing [17], and syllable methods with illustrated cards [18]. In contrast, the proposed study focuses on the KWL strategy a metacognitive strategy that emphasizes activating prior knowledge, setting reading goals, and post-reading reflection. A gap arises because the KWL strategy has not been deeply explored in the context of improving reading literacy for PISA preparation, particularly for descriptive texts among seventh-grade students. The existing articles emphasize the visual and technical aspects of media, while the KWL strategy offers a cognitive and metacognitive approach that trains students to independently manage comprehension a dimension that is still limited in literacy studies in Indonesia.

Second, the existing studies were largely conducted in elementary education settings (grades I–II) or in health contexts, whereas this research targets seventh-grade junior high school students who face more complex literacy challenges, especially in facing international assessments such as PISA [19]-[21]. Furthermore, the texts used in previous studies tend to be narrative or functional, while this research specifically focuses on descriptive texts a genre that frequently appears in PISA but has not been extensively studied in terms of specific comprehension strategies [22]-[24]. Thus, this study has the potential to fill the gap between commonly used reading learning strategies (such as global methods, SAS, or visual media) and metacognitive approaches like KWL, which have proven effective in international contexts but are still rarely tested in Indonesia, particularly for improving PISA literacy scores.

The novelty of this study lies in its effort to integrate the metacognitive Know-Want-Learned (KWL) strategy into the Indonesian reading literacy context an area that remains underexplored, particularly in preparing students for international literacy assessments such as PISA at the seventh-grade level [25], [26]. Unlike previous studies, which tend to rely on visually and multimodally driven approaches (such as picture storybooks, illustrated word cards, or digital applications), this research emphasizes the development of students' cognitive capacity and self-regulation through systematic thinking processes before, during, and after reading descriptive texts [27]-[29]. The KWL strategy is selected not only as a tool to improve reading comprehension but also as a means to train students in activating prior knowledge, formulating reading purposes, and engaging in critical reflection on acquired information a metacognitive dimension seldom addressed in literacy studies in Indonesia. Furthermore, this study addresses a thematic gap by focusing on the descriptive text genre, which is a significant component of PISA questions but has not been widely examined in reading intervention studies at the junior high school level. By combining a cognitive strategy approach, a PISA oriented evaluation framework, and a focus on descriptive texts for early adolescent learners, this research not only offers a more structured and reflective reading learning model but also provides empirical contributions to systematic efforts aimed at enhancing Indonesia's literacy competitiveness on the global stage [30], [31].

The implications of this study are multidimensional, encompassing theoretical, pedagogical, and policy dimensions. Theoretically, the findings can enrich the scholarly discourse on reading literacy in Indonesia by strengthening the metacognitive framework in learning, specifically through empirical validation of the KWL strategy for descriptive texts and junior high school students [32]-[34]. The primary pedagogical implication is providing teachers with a structured, evidence-based practical guide for implementing the KWL strategy in the

classroom, thereby not only enhancing reading comprehension but also fostering students' reflective and independent thinking habits competencies crucial for tackling complex assessments like PISA. For curriculum developers and educational policymakers, the results of this study can serve as a reference for designing teacher training or literacy modules that systematically integrate metacognitive strategies into the national curriculum, particularly in strategic and sustained efforts to improve Indonesia's global literacy ranking [35]-[37]. More broadly, this study encourages a paradigm shift in literacy approaches from merely technical-mechanical skills toward the mastery of higher-order thinking processes.

The urgency of this study is underscored by Indonesia's persistently low performance in international literacy assessments, particularly the Programme for International Student Assessment (PISA), where Indonesian students have consistently scored below the global average in reading comprehension. This deficiency reflects a systemic gap in the development of higher-order literacy skills, which are essential not only for academic success but also for informed citizenship and competitiveness in the global knowledge economy [38]-[40]. While previous educational interventions in Indonesia have often emphasized rote learning or visual-aid dependency, there remains a critical need for pedagogical approaches that actively cultivate metacognitive awareness and self-regulated learning competencies directly aligned with the demands of PISA style assessments. Furthermore, the transition from elementary to junior high school represents a pivotal stage where students encounter more complex texts and evaluative expectations, yet targeted literacy strategies for this age group especially concerning descriptive texts remain underdeveloped in both research and practice. By focusing on the KWL strategy within the context of PISA-oriented literacy development, this study addresses a timely and strategic imperative, equipping Indonesian learners with a scalable, evidence-based cognitive tool to navigate informational texts critically and independently. Without such focused interventions, Indonesia risks perpetuating cycles of low literacy achievement, ultimately limiting the intellectual and socioeconomic potential of its future generations.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This study employed a Classroom Action Research (CAR) design, following the cyclical model proposed by Kemmis & McTaggart, which encompasses planning, acting, observing, and reflecting [41]. The CAR approach was selected for its suitability in addressing practical classroom problems and improving instructional practices through iterative, reflective cycles conducted within the natural educational setting [42]. The research was conducted over two cycles to systematically implement, observe, and refine the use of the KWL strategy.

2.1. Research Context and Participants

The research was conducted at SMPN 13 Kota Tangerang Selatan during the 2019/2020 academic year. The participants were 40 students (class VII-4), selected through purposive sampling based on the teacher's identification of the class having significant difficulties in reading comprehension, particularly with descriptive texts. The English teacher of the class also participated as a collaborator and observer.

2.2. Data Collection and Instruments

Data were collected from both quantitative and qualitative sources to ensure triangulation [43]. Tests, A 20-item multiple-choice reading comprehension test on descriptive texts was used for pre-test, post-test 1, and post-test 2. The tests were validated for content by the collaborating English teacher. Observation, Structured observation sheets were used by the collaborating teacher to record student activities (enthusiasm, participation in KWL steps) and teacher performance during implementation. Interview, A semi-structured interview was conducted with the English teacher before and after the CAR to understand the initial challenges and her perception of the strategy's impact. Questionnaire, A simple yes/no questionnaire was administered to students after the intervention to gauge their perception of and response to the KWL strategy.

2.3. Data Analysis

Quantitative data from the tests were analyzed by calculating the mean score and the percentage of students who achieved or surpassed the Minimum Mastery Criterion (*Kriteria Ketuntasan Minimal/KKM*) of 75. The improvement was calculated using the percentage gain formula [44]. Qualitative data from observations, interviews, and questionnaires were analyzed descriptively through data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing to identify themes regarding student engagement and learning obstacles [11]. The success criteria for the action were defined as $\geq 75\%$ of students achieving a score equal to or above the KKM (75) and positive trends in qualitative engagement indicators.

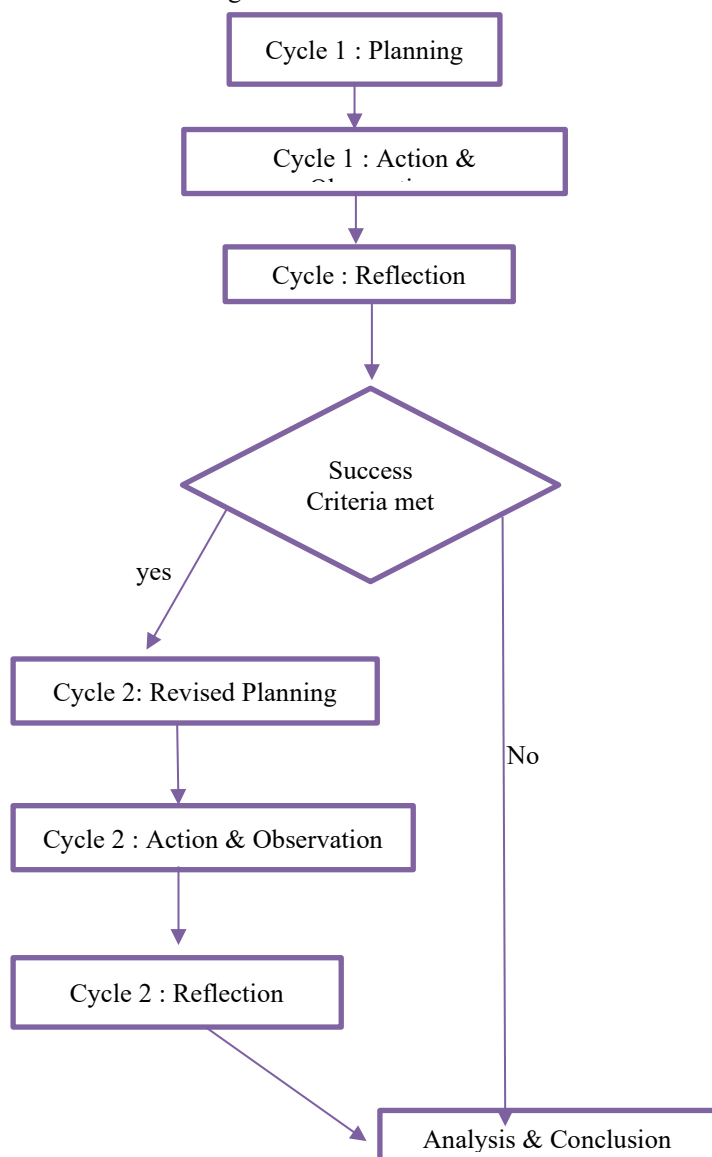
Table 1. Blueprint of Reading Comprehension Test

Reading Comprehension Indicator	Number of Items	Item Number
Identifying main idea	4	1, 6, 11, 16
Finding specific information	8	2, 4, 7, 9, 12, 14, 17, 19
Determining reference	3	3, 8, 13
Inferring meaning	3	5, 10, 18
Understanding vocabulary in context	2	15, 20
Total	20	

2.4. Research Procedure

The procedure for each cycle is outlined in Figure 1 and described below.

Figure 1. Research Procedure Based on Kemmis & McTaggart's CAR Model



Based on preliminary observations and a pre-test, a lesson plan integrating the KWL strategy for descriptive text was developed. Instruments included a pre-test, observation sheets for teacher and student activities, and a post-test for cycle 1. The researcher acted as the teacher, implementing the KWL strategy. The English teacher acted as an observer, documenting the process using structured observation sheets focused on student engagement and implementation fidelity. Results from post-test 1 and observation notes were analyzed. The reflection identified that while some students were more active, others remained passive, and time management for group discussions was challenging.

The lesson plan was refined based on Cycle 1 reflection. Revisions included clearer instructions for group roles within the KWL activity, the use of a timer to manage discussion phases, and the integration of simple reward to motivate quieter students. The revised plan was implemented. Observation focused on the effectiveness of the new management strategies and increased participation from previously passive students. Data from post-test 2 and observations were analyzed. As the success criteria were met, the cycles were concluded, and final data analysis commenced.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This section presents the findings from the two cycles of Classroom Action Research (CAR) and discusses their implications. The results are derived from the analysis of quantitative data (pre-test, post-test 1, and post-test 2 scores) and qualitative data (observations, interviews, and questionnaires). The discussion interprets these findings in relation to the theoretical framework and existing literature.

3.1. Quantitative Results: Improvement in Reading Comprehension Scores

The primary quantitative measure of the KWL strategy's effectiveness was student performance on standardized reading comprehension tests. Table 2 summarizes the mean scores and passing rates across the three testing phases.

Table 2. Students' Reading Comprehension Test Results

Test Phase	Mean Score	Students Passing KKM (≥ 75)	Percentage Passing KKM
Pre-test	64.5	8 out of 40	20%
Post-test 1 (Cycle 1)	71.2	16 out of 40	40%
Post-test 2 (Cycle 2)	80.8	32 out of 40	80%

The progressive improvement from 20% to 80% of students passing the KKM demonstrates not only mastery of basic comprehension but also the development of competencies aligned with PISA reading literacy domains. The KWL strategy's emphasis on *activating prior knowledge* (K) relates to PISA's 'evaluating and reflecting' dimension, while *setting purposes for reading* (W) directly corresponds to PISA's 'engaging with texts' competency. The significant gains in post-test 2 (80% passing) suggest that structured metacognitive strategies like KWL may address the specific gaps in 'reflective' and 'evaluative' skills where Indonesian students traditionally underperform in PISA assessments.

The data indicates a clear positive trajectory. The pre-test mean score of 64.5, with only 20% of students meeting the KKM, confirmed the initial problem of low reading comprehension. After the first implementation cycle, the mean score rose to 71.2, and the passing rate doubled to 40%. This initial improvement suggests that the KWL strategy began to positively affect student learning. The most significant gain occurred after Cycle 2, where the mean score reached 80.8 and the passing rate achieved the study's success criterion of 80%. The percentage of improvement from the pre-test to each post-test was calculated using the standard gain score formula:

$$P = \frac{y_n - y}{y} \times 100\% \quad \dots(1)$$

Where P is the percentage of improvement, y is the pre-test mean score, and y_n is the post-test mean score. The improvement from pre-test to post-test 1 was 10.4%, while from pre-test to post-test 2 it was 25.3%. This substantial increase from Cycle 1 to Cycle 2 underscores the importance of the reflective and iterative nature of CAR. The refinements made after Cycle 1, such as better time management and structured group roles, were crucial in optimizing the strategy's impact, leading to a more effective implementation in Cycle 2.

3.2. Qualitative Results: Student Engagement and Learning Process

Qualitative data from observations and questionnaires provided depth to the numerical scores, revealing changes in the classroom dynamic and student behavior.

3.2.1. Student Engagement and Participation

Observations from Cycle 1 noted that students appeared curious during the "K" (Know) phase, actively brainstorming what they already knew about topics like "My Pet" or "Famous Place." However, the "W" (Want to Know) phase was initially challenging, as students were unaccustomed to formulating their own questions. The researcher and collaborating teacher observed that group discussions were often dominated by a few confident students, while others remained passive.

Based on this reflection, Cycle 2 introduced more scaffolding. The teacher modeled how to create questions from a topic, provided question stems (e.g., "What does it look like?", "Why is it famous? "), and assigned specific roles within groups (e.g., recorder, questioner, presenter). Observations during Cycle 2 showed a marked difference. Student participation became more balanced and purposeful. The post-intervention questionnaire revealed that 85% of students agreed that the KWL chart helped them focus while reading, and 78% felt more confident to share ideas in their group. This aligns with the constructivist view that learning is an active process of meaning-making, facilitated by structured social interaction [45]-[47]. The KWL chart served as a visual and organizational scaffold that made the reading process more transparent and manageable for students.

The observed shift from passive reception to active questioning represents a crucial development toward PISA-level reading literacy. PISA emphasizes that proficient readers actively interrogate texts a skill systematically cultivated in the 'W' phase of KWL. The 85% of students reporting that KWL helped them focus indicates growth in the sustained engagement necessary for complex PISA reading tasks.

3.2.2. Teacher and Student Reflections

The interview with the collaborating English teacher after Cycle 2 highlighted a shift in her perspective. She stated, "The KWL strategy changed my role from being the sole source of information to a facilitator. I could

see students connecting their own experiences to the text and taking ownership of their learning." This reflects the metacognitive foundation of KWL, which empowers learners to direct their own inquiry [48]-[50].

From the students' perspective, the "L" (Learned) phase was frequently mentioned in questionnaires as the most rewarding. One student noted, "*I liked filling in the 'L' column because I could see clearly what new things I understood, and it helped me remember the lesson.*" This act of summarizing and reflecting is a critical cognitive strategy that consolidates learning and enhances retention [51], [52].

3.3. Discussion: Integrating Quantitative Gains with Qualitative Shifts

The integration of results demonstrates that the KWL strategy's success is twofold: it improved measurable comprehension outcomes while simultaneously transforming the learning environment. First, the significant score improvement from Cycle 1 to Cycle 2 can be directly linked to the qualitative refinements in pedagogical execution. The initial 40% passing rate after Cycle 1 showed potential, but the persistence of passive learners and unstructured time limited effectiveness. By addressing these issues in Cycle 2 through explicit instruction on question formulation and cooperative learning structures, the strategy became more accessible to all students. This supports findings by Nabila [53], who argue that the KWL strategy's power is fully unlocked when teachers skillfully guide the brainstorming and questioning phases. Second, the strategy addressed a key problem identified in the introduction: student passivity and low motivation. The quantitative gain (from 20% to 80% passing KKM) was mirrored by the qualitative shift towards active participation. The KWL framework provided a clear purpose for reading to answer their own questions in the "W" column. This aligns with Brown's principle of "identifying the purpose in reading" as a core strategy for efficient comprehension [54]. When students generated their own questions, their engagement transitioned from extrinsic (completing a teacher's task) to intrinsic (seeking answers to their own curiosities). Furthermore, this study extends the findings of previous research like Nurul [55] and Dewa Made [56] by providing a detailed, process-oriented account from the CAR perspective. While those studies confirmed KWL's effectiveness in improving test scores, this research illustrates *how* those improvements were achieved in a real classroom context through iterative lesson refinement, scaffolding for metacognitive skills, and fostering collaborative dialogue. It confirms that KWL is not merely a worksheet but a dynamic instructional process that, when implemented reflectively, can successfully address the challenges of teaching descriptive text comprehension to young EFL learners. In conclusion, the results strongly indicate that the KWL strategy is an effective intervention for improving the reading comprehension of descriptive texts among seventh-grade students. Its effectiveness is contingent upon careful implementation that includes modeling, scaffolding for question generation, and promoting collaborative learning. The study demonstrates that combining this metacognitive strategy with the reflective practice of CAR can lead to substantial improvements in both learning outcomes and classroom engagement.

The findings offer promising implications for addressing Indonesia's challenges in PISA reading assessments. First, the KWL strategy's structured approach to *purpose-setting* (Want to Know) directly develops the "task management" skills that are weak among Indonesian students in PISA, who often struggle with identifying relevant information for specific purposes. Second, the *reflection phase* (Learned) cultivates the evaluative thinking required for PISA items that ask students to assess text credibility or author purpose skills where Indonesian students score significantly below OECD averages [57]-[59]. Third, the collaborative nature of KWL implementation mirrors PISA's recognition of reading as a social practice, preparing students for real-world literacy tasks. While this study focused on descriptive texts, the metacognitive framework of KWL is transferable to the diverse text types encountered in PISA, from narratives to exposition and argumentation. Future curriculum development could explicitly link KWL phases to PISA reading processes, creating a direct pathway from classroom practice to international competency standards.

This article has several gaps with the studies that have been conducted. The first article [60] comprehensively reviews the effectiveness of various graphic organizers including KWL in improving reading comprehension skills at various levels of education. However, this research has not yet addressed the specific application aspect for seventh-grade students, especially within the framework of developing reading literacy aligned with international assessment standards such as PISA. The second article [61] does examine the use of the KWL strategy in teaching descriptive texts for EFL learners. However, its nature is still a literature review and therefore does not present direct empirical evidence regarding the strategy's impact on improving seventh-grade students' reading skills, particularly in the context of preparing for global literacy assessments. Meanwhile, the third article [62] emphasizes the importance of formulating intended learning outcomes and utilizing graphic organizers such as KWL to increase motivation and learning outcomes, but it does not integrate the reading literacy assessment dimensions that refer to the PISA competency framework.

This study aims to fill this gap by conducting an empirical evaluation of the impact of implementing the KWL strategy on descriptive text reading comprehension in a population of seventh-grade students, and explicitly linking it to the development of reading literacy competencies relevant to the PISA requirements. The three articles analyzed consistently demonstrate that the KWL strategy is effective in activating priority schemata, increasing cognitive engagement, and encouraging independent learning. However, no research has specifically examined the extent to which this strategy can develop students' analytical, evaluative, and reflective abilities in comprehending

texts competencies that are at the core of PISA reading literacy. Furthermore, this study will also consider aspects of learning motivation and student engagement as supporting variables, as explained in the third article (Albatti, 2023), to provide a holistic and evidence-based perspective on the application of KWL in the context of literacy learning oriented towards international outcomes [63], [64].

This study offers significant novelty by integrating the Know-Want-Learned (KWL) strategy into a PISA (Programme for International Student Assessment)-oriented reading literacy development framework, particularly for seventh-grade students, who have rarely been the focus of previous empirical studies. While the effectiveness of KWL has been widely studied in the context of learning English as a foreign language (EFL) and improving reading comprehension in general, this study broadens the scope by aligning the strategy's implementation with the PISA literacy competency dimensions, namely the ability to access, interpret, evaluate, and critically reflect on text [65]-[67]. Furthermore, this study not only measures improvements in textual comprehension but also analyzes the impact of KWL on higher-order thinking skills such as analysis and evaluation, which are essential components of the PISA assessment. This approach goes beyond previous studies that are more general in nature or limited to traditional learning contexts without explicit links to global literacy standards.

The implications of this research are both theoretical and practical. Theoretically, the research results are expected to enrich the literature on the application of graphic organizers strategies especially KWL in the context of reading literacy based on international standards, as well as strengthen the relationship between active learning strategies and the development of higher-order cognitive competencies relevant to the PISA framework [68], [69]. From a practical perspective, this research can provide operational guidance for teachers and curriculum developers in designing effective and structured reading lessons, particularly in preparing students to face complex and contextual literacy challenges [70]. If the KWL strategy proves effective, its implications can encourage the adoption of similar methods in the national curriculum, especially to improve the literacy skills of Indonesian students who are still below the international average based on the results of the PISA survey. In addition, the findings of this research can also form the basis for the development of learning materials, teacher training, and education policies that are more focused on a strategic and results-oriented approach.

This study acknowledges several limitations. First, it is likely to be conducted using a quasi-experimental design within a specific school or regional scope, so generalizing the findings to a broader population (e.g., all seventh-grade students in Indonesia) must be done cautiously, considering contextual variations such as socioeconomic backgrounds, teacher quality, and unequal access to learning resources. Second, the research focuses only on one text genre descriptive and one strategy (KWL), meaning the findings regarding its effectiveness may not be generalizable to other text genres (such as exposition or argumentation) or other metacognitive strategies. Third, although students' motivation and engagement may be observed during the intervention, they are not the primary measured variables, even though these affective factors can moderate the impact of the implemented cognitive strategy. Finally, the long-term effectiveness of the KWL strategy in sustaining improved reading comprehension and transferring skills to real assessment contexts like the PISA exam requires further longitudinal research that extends beyond the scope and duration of this study.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that the implementation of the Know-Want-Learned (KWL) strategy has proven effective in improving the reading comprehension of descriptive texts among seventh-grade students, as intended in the introduction to address the issues of low engagement and learning outcomes. The significant improvement in test scores, from 20% of students passing the KKM in the pre-test to 80% in the second cycle post-test, was supported by qualitative changes, including increased enthusiasm, active participation, and students' ability to independently organize their reading process. These findings not only confirm the alignment between the research objectives and outcomes but also offer prospects for further development, such as applying KWL to other text genres or integrating it with digital technology for blended learning, as well as conducting long-term experimental research to measure the sustained impact of this strategy on students' reading literacy skills.

The KWL strategy not only improved classroom-based comprehension outcomes but also developed foundational competencies for PISA reading literacy, including purposeful reading, critical questioning, and reflective evaluation. For educational systems aiming to improve international assessment performance, this study suggests that integrating metacognitive strategies like KWL into daily instruction may offer a practical, scalable approach to building the higher-order reading skills measured by PISA.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express their deepest gratitude to all parties who have contributed to and supported the completion of this research. Special thanks are extended to the advisors for their invaluable guidance, suggestions, and input throughout the research process. Appreciation is also conveyed to all respondents and participants who generously provided their time and essential information. The support and cooperation received

from various individuals and institutions have been instrumental in the refinement of this study. It is hoped that the findings of this research will be beneficial.

REFERENCES

- [1] G. Faihah and D. Sulisworo, "Tinjauan pustaka sistematis tentang dampak literasi membaca di sekolah terhadap keterampilan komunikasi," *J. Genes. Indones.*, vol. 3, no. 03, pp. 113–120, 2024, doi: 10.56741/jgi.v3i03.597.
- [2] Anita Candra Dewi, "Peran media visual dalam mengembangkan keterampilan menulis teks narasi dan deskripsi di sekolah," *J. Humanit. Soc. Sci. Educ.*, vol. 1, no. 3, pp. 1–12, 2025, doi: 10.64690/jhuse.v1i3.45.
- [3] A. Shakmaeva, "Regulating math anxiety and improving math performance: A review of intervention research," *Przegląd Badań Eduk.*, vol. 36, no. 1, 2022, doi: 10.12775/pbe.2022.011.
- [4] F. Damayanti, D. Rahayu, A. Adrias, and S. S. Syam, "Penggunaan teknologi dalam membantu peserta didik sekolah dasar dengan kesulitan membaca : Literature review," *Morfol. J. Ilmu Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya*, vol. 3, no. April, pp. 297–307, 2025, doi: 10.61132/morfologi.v3i2.1580.
- [5] Y. Gianjar, B. Febriyanto, and P. Ateka, "Systematic literature review (SLR): Pengaruh model SQ3R dalam meningkatkan keterampilan membaca pemahaman siswa," *Didakt. J. Ilm. PGSD FKIP Univ. Mandiri*, vol. 3, no. September, pp. 323–331, 2025, doi: 10.36989/didaktik.v11i03.7820.
- [6] G. Nasution, A. Adrias, and A. P. Zulkarnaini, "Systematic literature review : Strategi dalam meningkatkan kemampuan menulis teks narasi berbasis kearifan lokal di sekolah dasar," *Morfol. J. Ilmu Pendidikan, Bahasa, Sastra dan Budaya*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 308–316, 2025, doi: 10.61132/morfologi.v3i2.1593.
- [7] F. Avvisati, "The measure of socio-economic status in PISA: a review and some suggested improvements," *Large-Scale Assessments Educ.*, vol. 8, no. 1, 2020, doi: 10.1186/s40536-020-00086-x.
- [8] R. R. Solihin, T. T. D. Susanto, E. P. Fauziyah, N. V. I. Yanti, and A. P. Ramadhania, "The Efforts of Indonesian Government In Increasing Teacher Quality Based On PISA Result In 2022: A Literature Review," *Perspekt. Ilmu Pendidik.*, vol. 38, no. 1, pp. 57–65, 2024, doi: 10.21009/pip.381.6.
- [9] F. Murtiani, U. Rahmi, S. Andriyani, S. Tuty Putri, and L. Annisa Fitriana, "Efek cycling pada endothelial progenitor cell (epc) terhadap risiko cardiovascular disease pada lanjut usia : Systematic review," *J. Kesehat. Komunitas*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 213–220, 2023, doi: 10.25311/keskom.vol9.iss2.1418.
- [10] L. Y. Hastini, R. Fahmi, and H. Lukito, "Game Edukasi Bahasa Arab untuk Siswa Kelas IV di Sekolah Dasar Islam Terpadu Nahdlatul Ulama Cepogo," *J. Manaj. Inform.*, vol. Volume 10, no. April, p. 12, 2020, doi: 10.34010/jamika.v10i1.
- [11] L. S. H. Putri and A. Suriani, "Peran imajinasi dalam meningkatkan keterampilan menulis kreatif siswa sekolah dasar melalui cerita bergambar," *Cent. Publ.*, vol. 2, no. 5, pp. 274–288, 2023, doi: 10.60145/jcp.v2i5.439.
- [12] M. Z. Agustina, D. E. Juansyah, and I. Rosmilawati, "Paradoks peningkatan literasi siswa kelas rendah sekolah dasar: Kajian systematic literature review (SLR)," *J. Imiah Pendidik. Dasar*, vol. 3, no. 5, pp. 3075–3088, 2025, doi: 10.37081/jipdas.v5i3.3915.
- [13] S. K. Putri, D. A. Dewi, and R. S. Hayat, "Urgensi program gerakan literasi (GLS) untuk meningkatkan nilai karakter siswa sekolah dasar," *BERSATU J. Pendidik. Bhinneka Tunggal Ika*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 265–273, 2024, doi: 10.51903/bersatu.v2i1.553.
- [14] N. Yanto and N. Indah Sari, "Exploring scientific literacy in science classrooms: A literature study," *VENN J. Sustain. Innov. Educ. Math. Nat. Sci.*, vol. 4, no. 3, pp. 164–173, 2025, doi: 10.53696/venn.v4i3.292.
- [15] D. Marwaji, U. Islam, N. Raden, and I. Lampung, "Model Pembelajaran Nahwu dengan Media Chart di Pesantren Salafiyah Pendahuluan," *JALSA J. Arab. Lang. Stud. Teach.*, vol. 5, no. 2, pp. 251–263, 2025, doi: 10.15642/jalsat.2025.5.2.251-264.
- [16] I. Saffitriani, M. Khasairi, M. Alfian, and A. B. N. Ayni, "Exploring Arabic reading and speaking skills through picture storybooks: Study literature review," *Mantiqu Tayr J. Arab. Lang.*, vol. 5, no. 2, 2025, doi: 10.25217/mantiquatayr.v5i2.6111.
- [17] D. A. Amanah and T. Herawati, "Pengaruh telenursing terhadap quality of life (QoL) pada pasien gagal jantung: Literature review," *JHCN J. Heal. Cardiovasc. Nurs.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 15–27, 2022, doi: 10.36082/jhcnv2i1.408.
- [18] D. P. Nata, B. Budiyo, N. Widiarti, and A. Yuwono, "Systematic literature review (SLR): Analisis strategi pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan kemampuan membaca permula," *Al-Madrasah J. Pendidik. Madrasah Ibtidaiyah*, vol. 9, no. 3, p. 1224, 2025, doi: 10.35931/am.v9i3.5063.
- [19] T. N. Hopfenbeck, J. Lenkeit, Y. El Masri, K. Cantrell, J. Ryan, and J. A. Baird, "Lessons learned from pisa: a systematic review of peer-reviewed articles on the programme for international student assessment," *Scand. J. Educ. Res.*, vol. 62, no. 3, pp. 333–353, 2018, doi: 10.1080/00313831.2016.1258726.
- [20] R. AlAli and Y. Wardat, "Low PISA performance students: Factors, perceptions, and improvement strategies," *Int. J. Relig.*, vol. 5, no. 9, pp. 334–348, 2024, doi: 10.61707/nve8gj33.
- [21] S. Sjøberg and E. Jenkins, "PISA: A political project and a research agenda," *Stud. Sci. Educ.*, vol. 58, no. 1, pp. 1–14, 2022, doi: 10.1080/03057267.2020.1824473.
- [22] D. Arroyo Resino, A. Constante-Amores, M. Castro, and E. Navarro, "School effectiveness and high reading achievement of spanish students in PISA 2018: A machine learning approach," *Educ. XXI*, vol. 27, no. 2, pp. 223–251, 2024, doi: 10.5944/educxx1.38634.
- [23] J. Li, E. Xue, and S. Guo, "The effects of PISA on global basic education reform: A systematic literature review," *Humanit. Soc. Sci. Commun.*, vol. 12, no. 1, pp. 1–15, 2025, doi: 10.1057/s41599-025-04403-z.
- [24] P. Nuryani and E. Mulyasari, "Penerapan strategi kwl (know , want , learned) untuk meningkatkan keterampilan membaca pemahaman siswa kelas IV sekolah dasar," *J. Pendidik. GURU Sekol. DASAR*, vol. 6, no. 3, pp. 63–73, 2021, doi: 10.17509/jpgsd.v6i3.41288.
- [25] A. Mukhlis, E. Septyanti, and T. P. Mustika, "Pengaruh strategi know want learned terhadap kemampuan memahami

- teks argumentasi siswa kelas XI sekolah menengah atas,” *J. Basataka*, vol. 8, no. 1, pp. 326–335, 2025, doi: 10.36277/basataka.v8i1.674.
- [26] V. N. April, N. Nurfadilah, and M. Ulviani, “Pengaruh strategi kwl (know, want, learned) terhadap keterampilan membaca pemahaman siswa kelas v sdn Paccinongang unggulan kabupaten Gowa,” *Edukasi Elit. J. Inov. Pendidik.*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 50–62, 2024, doi: 10.62383/edukasi.v1i2.86.
- [27] R. Jannah and R. Shalihah, “Tinjauan literatur: Efektivitas penggunaan metode multisensoru dalam pembelajaran membaca untuk anak usia disleksia di sekolah inklusi,” *Jimad Juranla Ilm. Mutiara Pendidik.*, vol. 2, no. 1, pp. 31–43, 2024, doi: 10.61404/jimad.v3i3.429.
- [28] F. Nur, “Education program based intervention strategies to improve school readiness in early childhood: A systematic review,” *TOFEDU Futur. Educ. J.*, vol. 4, no. 8, pp. 4907–4919, 2025, doi: 10.61445/tofedu.v4i8.1205.
- [29] U. Islam and N. Sunan, “Transformasi peran perpustakaan dalam literasi informasi di era digital: Narrative literature review,” *J. Pustaka Budaya*, vol. 13, no. 1, pp. 106–117, 2026, doi: 10.31849/mayv4h50.
- [30] M. E. Sima, Y. Jamiah, and E. Yusmin, “Analisis Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Peserta Didik Berdasarkan Frisco Dalam Materi Fungsi Di Kelas Viii,” *J. Pendidik. dan Pembelajaran Khatulistiwa*, vol. 11, no. 5, pp. 1–8, 2022, doi: 10.26418/jppk.v11i5.54464.
- [31] R. Olivia, D. Rahmi, S. Yuniati, and A. Kurniati, “Systematic Literature Review: Kemampuan Berpikir Kritis Siswa Ditinjau Dari Gaya Belajar,” *J. Ilm. Profesi Pendidik.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 896–903, 2024, doi: 10.29303/jipp.v9i2.2167.
- [32] K. M. Sari and E. W. Setyaningtyas, “Efektivitas strategi kwl (know-want to know-learned) dan strategi summarizing pada keterampilan membaca pemahaman siswa kelas 4 SD,” *JIIP (Jurnal Ilm. Ilmu Pendidikan)*, vol. 6, no. 8, pp. 6147–6155, 2023, doi: 10.54371/jiip.v6i8.2725.
- [33] I. Magdalena, B. Cempaka, and C. R. Azhar, “Meningkatkan kemampuan membaca melalui strategi pembelajaran know want learned (kwl) siswa di kelas iv SDN Pinang 1,” *Ed. J. Edukasi dan Sains*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 387–400, 2020, doi: 10.36088/edisi.v2i3.1012.
- [34] W. N. Yanti, N. K. Umam, and A. D. I. Sari, “Penerapan strategi kwl (know-want to know-learned) pada keterampilan membaca pemahaman peserta didik kelas iii SD,” *J. Teach. Elem. Educ.*, vol. 6, no. 1, pp. 227–237, 2022.
- [35] U. Desmawati and R. Guswita, “Improving reading comprehension skills using know-want-learn (kwl) strategy in grade v of SDN 196/ii Taman Agung, Bungo Regency,” *Inov. Kurikulum*, vol. 22, no. 4, pp. 2087–2102, 2025, doi: 10.64014/jik.v22i4.157.
- [36] W. N. Alhidri, D. Tofani, and A. Ratnaningsih, “Peningkatan kemampuan pemahaman membaca melalui metode kwl (know, want to know, & learned) pada materi cerita rakyat kelas 4 SD Negeri Turus,” *J. Pendidik. Guru Sekol. Dasar Vol.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 1–10, 2025, doi: 10.47134/pgsd.v2i2.1357.
- [37] A. D. Nurhakiki and D. Nopasari, “Analisis studi literatur teknik kwl dalam peningkatan membaca permulaan untuk siswa kelas 1 Madrasah Ibtidaiyah,” *Action Res. J.*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 088–097, 2025, doi: 10.63987/arj.v2i2.165.
- [38] Suwangsih, “Implementasi pembelajaran berbasis know, want to know, learner (kwl) untuk meningkatkan hasil belajar materi clothes pada peserta didik kelas viii-b smpn 2 jatununggal,” *J-KIP (Jurnal Kegur. dan Ilmu Pendidikan)*, vol. 4, no. 1, pp. 17–24, 2023, doi: 10.25157/j-kip.v4i1.10062.
- [39] F. Inggriyani and M. S. Aptiani, “Pengaruh strategi kwl (know, want, learned) terhadap kemampuan membaca pemahaman peserta didik di sekolah dasar,” *DIKDAS MATAPPA J. Ilmu Pendidik. Dasar*, vol. 3, no. 2, pp. 259–271, 2020, doi: 10.31100/dikdas.v3i2.746.
- [40] I. G. A. P. Wirastuti and A. A. I. Y. Pramawati, “Strategi pembelajaran kwl untuk meningkatkan prestasi siswa dalam mempelajari teori sastra,” *J. Santiaji Pendidik.*, vol. 11, no. September, 2021, doi: 10.36733/jsp.v11i3.2100.
- [41] Mira Yulia Sari *et al.*, “Pembinaan dan Pengembangan Literasi Kesastraan di Sekolah,” *Transform. J. Bahasa, Sastra, dan Pengajarannya*, vol. 8, no. 2, pp. 390–409, 2024, doi: 10.31002/transformatika.v8i2.1567.
- [42] L. S. Ningsih and R. Sayekti, “Peran perpustakaan dalam meningkatkan literasi informasi di kalangan masyarakat: Sebuah systematic literature review,” *Pustaka Karya J. Ilm. Ilmu Perpust. dan Inf.*, vol. 11, no. 2, pp. 141–156, 2023, doi: 10.18592/pk.v11i2.10104.
- [43] E. Rachel M. Sianipar, F. Hidayat, N. S. Ranupatma, S. Hafilah, and S. Hamidah, “Inovasi pendidikan : Dampak metode pembelajaran terhadap peningkatan literasi anak disleksia,” *J. Bintang Pendidik. Indones.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 40–58, 2024, doi: 10.55606/jubpi.v2i3.3011.
- [44] W. Siratang Sito Resmi, “Systematic literature review: Media pembelajaran komik untuk meningkatkan motivasi dalam literasi membaca pemahaman Wimbo Sirating Sito Resmi,” *J. Penelit. dan Eval. Pendidik.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 76–83, 2021, doi: 10.30738/wd.v9i2.10403.
- [45] Triyono, D. Rahmawati, and A. Handayani, “Analisa kemampuan membaca pada anak sekolah dasar: Literature review,” *J. Educ. Res.*, vol. 4, no. 4, pp. 2558–2563, 2023, doi: 10.37985/jer.v4i4.649.
- [46] S. A. Nurazizah and M. Darmayanti, “Keterampilan menulis siswa sekolah dasar: Systematic literature review dan bibliometric analysis,” *J. Aksara*, vol. 36, no. 2024, pp. 337–359, 2024, doi: 10.29255/aksara.v36i2.4236.
- [47] W. P. Ersah and Haifaturrahman, “Strategi guru dalam mengatasi kesulitan membaca permulaan pada siswa kelas 1 SD,” *Lempu PGSD*, vol. 2, no. 2, pp. 113–118, 2025, doi: 10.70713/lempu.v2i2.4291.
- [48] A. Zahra, I. Dewi, M. Pustpita, and Darwanto, “Efektivitas penggunaan media video animasi dalam meningkatkan kemampuan membaca siswa di sekolah dasar: Tinjauan literature,” *AL-IRSYAD J. Educ. Sci.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 584–597, 2025, doi: 10.58917/aijes.v4i2.283.
- [49] A. Nurliyah, Ramadani, and N. Q. Hadi, “Metode system literature review analisis penggunaan flashcard sebagai media pembelajaran untuk meningkatkan kemampuan membaca pada anak sd,” *J. Innov. Res. Knowl.*, vol. 4, no. 9, pp. 349–365, 2023, doi: 10.53625/jirk.v4i9.9646.
- [50] F. Istiqomah and D. E. Juansah, “Metode PQ4R dalam kemampuan pemahaman membaca siswa sekolah dasar: systematic literature review (SLR),” *Ideguru J. Karya Ilm. Guru*, vol. 10, no. 1, pp. 178–186, 2024, doi: 10.51169/ideguru.v10i1.1166.

- [51] M. Miterianifa and M. F. Mawarni, "Penerapan model pembelajaran literasi lingkungan dalam meningkatkan pengetahuan dan kesadaran lingkungan," *J. Sains dan Edukasi Sains*, vol. 7, no. 1, pp. 68–73, 2024, doi: 10.24246/juses.v7i1p68-73.
- [52] Y. T. U. Panggabean, R. Hanum, and Afdhalina, "Peran strategis orang tua terhadap kemampuan membaca permulaan siswa : Tinjauan literatur," *J. Pendidik. Bhs. Indones.*, vol. 2, no. 3, pp. 41–60, 2020, doi: 10.37630/jpb.v15i1.3296.
- [53] N. K. Asdi and S. Sumartiningsih, "Kajian sistematic literature review (SLR): Pendekatan teaching at the right level (TARL) dalam meningkatkan literasi membaca siswa sekolah dasar," *Pendas J. Ilm. Pendidik. Dasar*, vol. 10, no. 4, 2025, doi: 10.23969/jp.v10i4.35003.
- [54] T. Mulyaningsih, H. Hendratno, and H. Subrata, "Literature review: Development of google sites – based multimedia to improve elementary school students' reading literacy," *Int. J. Emerg. Res. Rev.*, vol. 1, no. 4, p. 000045, 2023, doi: 10.56707/ijoerar.v1i4.45.
- [55] N. Ittihad, R. A. Hamzah, and R. Citra, "Pembelajaran menulis lanjutan di sekolah dasar: Sebuah analisis dan usulan teoritis," *Masokan Ilmu Sos. dan Pendidik.*, vol. 5, no. 1, pp. 78–94, 2025, doi: 10.34307/misp.v5i1.143.
- [56] D. M. D. putra Nugraha and D. Juniayanti, "Penguatan literasi siswa di sekolah dasar dalam era kurikulum merdeka belajar : A systematic literature review," *J. Instr. Dev. Res.*, vol. 4, no. 6, pp. 499–509, 2024, doi: 10.53621/jider.v4i6.407.
- [57] K. F. Wijaya, "The implementation of kwl chart strategy to improve worldwide efl learners' reading comprehension skills," *E-Jou (English Educ. Lit. Journal)*, vol. 3, no. 02, pp. 88–99, 2023, doi: 10.53863/ejou.v3i02.853.
- [58] D. Widia and D. Pratama, "Exploring the application of kwl strategy towards students' reading comprehension: Teachers' perceptions," *J. English Lang. Stud.*, vol. 6, no. 2, pp. 185–194, 2021, doi: 10.30870/jels.v6i2.10993.
- [59] R. C. Siahaan, Herman, and M. V. R. Munthe, "The effect of applying kwl (know , want , learn) strategy on reading comprehension at grade ix in SMP swasta cinta rakyat 3 Pematangsiantar," *EDUCTUM J. Res.*, vol. 4, no. 5, pp. 155–161, 2025, doi: 10.56495/ejr.v4i5.1285.
- [60] T. Thi Minh Ly, "The effects of using graphic organizers in english reading comprehension," *Int. J. Adv. Sci. Res. Manag.*, vol. 8, no. 5, pp. 1–5, 2023, doi: 10.36282/ijasrm/8.5.2023.1891.
- [61] Mashur, "Strategy in teaching reading comprehension of descriptive texts: A literature review perspective," *Sci. Educ. Rev.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 9–16, 2022, doi: 10.56282/ser.v1i1.69.
- [62] H. Albatti, "A Review of Intended Learning Outcomes of English Lessons and Learning Motivation," *Arab World English J.*, vol. 14, no. 2, pp. 205–220, 2023, doi: 10.24093/awej/vol14no2.15.
- [63] P. A. Wijaya, J. Sutarto, and I. Zulaicha, "The influence of direct reading thinking activity (drta) strategy and know-want to know-learned (kwl) strategy on reading comprehension skills," *J. Prim. Educ.*, vol. 10, no. 3, pp. 284–296, 2021, doi: 10.15294/jpe.v10i3.44381.
- [64] D. F. Heriyawati, L. Irawati, and A. C. L. T. Haliwala, "The use of kwl (know , want , learned) strategy on students' reading comprehension," *English Teach. J. A J. English Lit. Linguist. Educ.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 94–100, 2021, doi: 10.11591/etj.v9i2.11093.
- [65] K. S. Diasti, C. T. Murniati, and H. Hartono, "The Implementation of KWL Strategy in EFL Students' Reading Comprehension," *J. English Teach.*, vol. 9, no. 2, pp. 176–185, 2023, doi: 10.33541/jet.v9i2.4676.
- [66] S. Moh, Nurdin, and Fitriningsih, "The effectiveness of know-want- learned (kwl) strategy in improving reading comprehension of the eight grade students of smp negeri 14 Palu," *Datokarama English Educ. J.*, vol. 1, no. 1, pp. 34–39, 2020, doi: 10.24239/dee.v1i1.5.
- [67] A. Sholeh, N. E. Rosalina, and R. Weganofa, "The implementation of kwl (know, want to know, and learned) to improve students' reading comprehension," *Available online IJEE (Indonesian J. English Educ.*, vol. 7, pp. 22–31, 2020, doi: 10.15408/ijee.v7i1.15541.
- [68] F. Rokhim, A. F. Laeli, and F. Mufaridah, "The effect of using k-w-l teaching method on reading comprehension in descriptive text," *SS&H Stud. Soc. Sci. Humanit. (2024)*, vol. 1, no. 2, pp. 103–109, 2024, doi: 10.63232/ssh.v1i2.27.
- [69] A. Agung, V. Andari, N. W. Krismayani, I. G. Putu, and A. Pramerta, "Does kwl strategy improve students' reading comprehension during distance learning?," *J. Santiaji Pendidik.*, vol. 12, no. September, 2022, doi: 10.36733/jsp.v12i2.4592.
- [70] I. Jayanti and Y. K. Nasution, "The effectiveness of applying kwl (know , want , learn) strategy on reading comprehension at SMP negeri 4 Pematangsiantar," *Biling. J. Pendidik. Bhs. Ingg.*, vol. 4, no. 2, pp. 152–158, 2022, doi: 10.36985/jbl.v4i2.470.