

Adult interaction

Subtypes of responsive language strategies	Examples of approaches	Suggested benefits
Child oriented strategies	Follow the child's lead by talking about the same topic and attending to the same activity Waiting for the child to respond Pace of language use to allow time to process language Scaffolding to child's level of play performance	Shared focus of attention Adult is often positioned at same eye level as the child Supporting child to achieve skills
Responses that promote interaction	Encourage the child to interact by engaging child in conversation Including open questions, encouraging turn taking Use of comment rather than mainly questions	Maintaining attention Encouraging child to use language to initiate and reply Skills in conversational turn taking Opportunities for initiation
Modelling of language	Providing good models of language including labelling, and models of uses of vocabulary and concepts and grammatical forms Scaffolding to child's level of language performance	Opportunities for child to build on language skills through imitation

***Taken from Promoting speech and language a themed study in 15 sure start local programmes – Research Report NESS/2006/FR/022**