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Good Critical Reading Strategies Can Improve Legal Writing

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We know from previous articles in this column that good writing involves attention to organization, grammar, clarity, and word choice. Studies have shown that good writing also requires good critical reading.

Over the past thirty years, researchers have learned that lawyers and high performing law students read differently than nonlawyers and lower performing law students. In 1987, the first study was conducted to compare the critical reading techniques of lawyers and nonlawyers and there were several interesting discoveries.

1. While novice legal readers highlight as they read a case from beginning to end, expert legal readers utilize many critical reading strategies before they start reading cases and during the reading process. Before beginning to read, experts understand the context or subject matter of a case by looking at headnotes or the case summary. They look at headings and skim the decision and then read the entire decision more carefully. Once they start reading, they look up unfamiliar words. Rather than trying to find great quotations, they look for the main ideas in the case. Experts often read the facts more slowly while novices read all sections of a case at the same rate. Experts reread sections of an opinion and evaluate the case as they read. Novices often look for the “correct” interpretation of a case and do not reread confusing sections.

Critical reading techniques can have an impact on good writing. In a study at the University of Kentucky College of Law, the writing of two groups of law students was compared. One group received critical reading instruction and one group did not. In the critical reading classes, students were taught the critical reading techniques used by expert legal readers. When the writing of the two groups was compared, the study found that the students who received the critical reading instruction were better writers.

What critical reading techniques will improve everyone’s ability to write well?

BEFORE READING
1. Think about the Reading Goal
   Before reading a case, think about the purpose for reading. Are you reading to explain the case to a client or the court? Do you need to read the case for background information about a general topic of law? Are you only interested in one particular aspect of the case? Your reading purpose has an impact on how you read different sections of the opinion.

2. Understand Context and Do an Overview
   Do not read a case blind without understanding the general subject of the case or its context. Studies have shown that if you read a title or heading, it is much easier to understand the entire book or paragraph. Likewise, if you understand the general topic of a case, it is much easier to understand the entire case. Furthermore, rather than reading from beginning to end, do an overview of a case. Look for headings, see how the case is organized, and flip to the end of the decision to see how it was resolved.

DURING READING
1. Read Facts Slowly, Look up Unfamiliar Words, and Reread
   While novices read all sections of an opinion at the same pace, experts usually read the facts more slowly. Experts also look up unfamiliar words and reread sections of opinions that are confusing. They pay particular attention to conjunctions such as “and” and “or.” They notice repeated words in a decision and may break complex sentences into shorter segments to better understand the meaning of the case. They may even read portions of a case aloud to help elucidate confusing sections of the opinion.

2. Look for Main Ideas
   Expert readers look for the main idea of a case rather than a great line to quote. The main idea is usually found in the court’s holding and reasoning. However, it is important to understand the entire opinion and not just rely on a single line in isolation.
3. Evaluate Cases
Expert legal readers evaluate cases as they read. They recognize that opinions do not have a fixed meaning. As one reading expert has stated, it is “never simply enough to know what a case ‘says.’ One must know what plausible interpretations and applications of law could be made from it.”10

It is easy to incorporate critical reading strategies into our daily practice. These techniques can make us better writers and advocates for our clients.

ENDNOTES
4. Id. at 75.
5. Id. at 83.
6. Id. at 93.
7. Id. at 115.
8. Id. at 130.
9. Id. at 139.