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Staying cool and confident under pressure

"So, Susan, your report indicates you support forging ahead with the expansion but have you considered the impact this will have on our customers? Surely you remember the fiasco in Dallas last year when they tried the same type of project?"
Yikes! If you're Susan, you're likely feeling under pressure! You have to answer the question and allay the CEO's concerns about the disruption to customers. What do you do? What do you say! How do you say! What if you can't think of anything to say?
This is not an uncommon situation. Whether you are put on the spot while attending a meeting, presenting a proposal, selling an idea, or answering questions after a presentation, articulating your thoughts in unanticipated situations is a skill. Thinking on your feet is highly coveted skill and when you master it, your clever and astute responses will instill immediate confidence what you are saying.

with institutional economic in what you are saying.

When you can translate your thoughts and ideas into coherent speech quickly, you ensure your ideas are heard. You also come across as being confident, persuasive, and

Statworthy Confidence is key when learning to think your feet. When you present information, we an opinion or provide suggestions, make

sure you know what you are talking about and that you are well informed. This doesn't mean you have to know everything about everything, but if you are reasonably confident in your knowledge of the subject, that confidence will help you to remain calm and collected even if you are put unexpectedly in the hot seat.

The secret of thinking on your feet is to be prepared: learn some skills and tactics, and of some preparation for situations that might put you under pressure. Then when you do find yourself faced with unexpected questions and debate, you'll be ready to draw on these tactics and preparation, and so stay on these tactics and preparation, and so stay

on these tactics and preparation, and so stay poised while you compose your thoughts and prepare your response. Here are some tips and tactics:

This is often the opposite of how you are feeling when you're under pressure, but in order for your voice to remain calm and for your brain to "think", you have to be as Som relayed as rossible. relaxed as possible.

Take deep breaths

Take a second and give yourself a positive and affirming message Clench invisible muscles (thighs, biceps,

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It comes as no surprise that listening is critical to thinking on your feet. Why do you need to listen? To make sure you fully underneed to listen? To make sure you tully under-stand the question or request before you reply. If you answer too soon, you risk going into a line of thinking that is unnecessary or inappropriate. To help you with your listen-ing remember to: Look directly at the questioner

Observe body language as well as what is

Try to interpret what is being suggested by the question or request. Is this an attack, a legitimate request for more information, or a test? Why is this person asking this and what

Remember that the person is asking a question because he or she is interested. Some interest is positive - they simply want to know more - and some is negative - they want to see you squirm. Either way they are interested in what you have to say. It's your privilege and pleasure not to disappoint them!

If you're feeling particularly under pressure, ask for the question to be repeated. This gives you a bit more time to think about your

At first glance people think this will only At first glance people think this will only make them look unsure. It doesn't. It makes you look concerned that you give an appropriate response. It also gives the questioner an opportunity to rephrase and ask a question that is more on point. Remember, the questioner may well have just 'fhought on his or her feet' to ask the question, so when you give them a second chance, the question may well be better articulated and clearer to all

may well be better articulated and clearer to all.

By asking to have the question repeated you also get another opportunity to assess the intentions of the questioner. If it is more specific or better worded, chances are the person really wants to learn more. If the repeated question is more aggressive than the first one, then you know the person is more interested in making you uncomfortable than anything else. When that's the case. able than anything else. When that's the case the next tip comes in very handy.

Sometimes you need more time to get you thoughts straight and calm yourself down

enough to make a clear reply. The last thing you want to do is blurt out the first thing that comes to your mind. Often this is a defensive comment that only makes you look insecure and anxious rather than confident and com-

Repeat the question yourself. This gives Repeat the question yourself. This gives you time to think and you clarify exactly what is being asked. It also allows you to rephrase if necessary and put a positive spin on the request. "How have I considered the impact on customers in order to make sure they have a continued positive experience during the expansion?"

Narrow the focus. Here, you ask a question

Narrow the focus. Here, you ask a question of your own to not only clarify but to bring the question down to a manageable scope. "Vour're interested in hearing how I've considered customer impacts. What impacts are you most interested in: product availability or in-store service?" Ask for clarification. Again, this will force the questioner to be more specific and hopefully get more to a specific point. "When you say you want to know how I've analyzed cus-

tomer impacts, do you mean you want a detailed analysis or a list of the tools and

methods I used?"

Ask for a definition. Jargon and specific terminology may present a problem for you. Ask to have words and ideas clarified to ensure you are talking about the same thing.

5. Use Silence to your Advantage

We are conditioned to believe that silence is uncomfortable. However, if you use it spar-ingly, it communicates that you are in control of your thoughts and confident in your abili-ty to answer expertly. When you rush to answer you also typically rush your words. Pausing to collect your thoughts tells your brain to slow everything down.

6. Stick to One Point and One Supporting

There's a high risk that, under pressure, There's a high risk that, under pressure, you'll answer a question with either too much or too little information. If you give too short an answer; you risk letting the conversation slip into interrogation mode. (You'll get another question, and the questioner will be firmly in control of how the dialogue unfolds). When your reply is too long, you risk losing people's interest, coming across as boring, or giving away things that are better left unsald. Remember, you aren't being asked to give a speech on the subject. The questioner wants to know something. Respect that and give them an answer, with just enough supporting information.

This technique gives you focus. Rather than trying to tie together all the ideas that are running through your head, when you pick one main point and one supporting fact,

pick one main point and one supporting fact you allow yourself to answer accurately and

If you don't know the answer, say so. There is no point trying to make something up. You will end up looking foolish and this will lower your confidence when you need to think on your feet in the future. There is (usually) nothing wrong with not knowing something. Simply make sure you follow up as soon as possible afterwards with a researched answer.

7. Prepare some "what ifs"

With a bit of forethought, it's often possible to predict the types of questions you might be asked, so you can prepare and rehearse some answers to questions that might come some answers to questions that might come your way. Left's asy you are presenting the monthly sales figures to your management team. The chances are your report will cover most of the obvious questions that the man-agement team might have, but what other questions might you predic? What's differ-ent about this month? What new questions ent about this month? What new questions might be asked? How would you respond? What additional information might you need to have to hand to support more detailed questions?

Conted from p4

