#### To Sell Is Human PDF (Limited Copy)

Daniel H. Pink

DRIVE AND A WHOLE NEW MIND

# DANIEL HUMAN

THE SURPRISING TRUTH

ABOUT MAYING OTHERS





#### **To Sell Is Human Summary**

To Sell Is Human Audiobook

"Unlocking the Art of Persuasion in Everyday Life."
Written by Books1





#### About the book

In a world where we're all sellers – whether pitching ideas in a meeting or persuading our toddlers to eat broccoli – understanding the art of moving others is not merely important, it's imperative. "To Sell is Human" by Daniel H. Pink delves into the transformative power of sales in modern society, dismantling outdated stereotypes of the sleazy salesman to reveal a vibrant, nuanced landscape where salesmanship is vital. Pink navigates this terrain with wit, evidence, and real-life examples, showing that whether you're a manager marshaling resources or a parent negotiating naptime, learning the skills of effective sales is about elevating human interaction itself. With compelling insights and practical tactics, this book reshapes how we view selling, revealing it as a universal human function vital to personal and professional success. Engage with "To Sell is Human," where persuasion becomes less about manipulative tricks and more about understanding, empathy, and creating genuine human connections.





#### About the author

Daniel H. Pink is an esteemed American author renowned for his perceptive insights into business, work, and human behavior. With a background in law and labor economics from Yale University and Northwestern University, Pink has adeptly transitioned from his early career in law and politics—in roles such as a speechwriter for Vice President Al Gore—to become a thought leader in motivational theory and behavioral sciences. His best-selling books, including "Drive," "A Whole New Mind," and "When," have not only celebrated compelling storytelling but also embedded research-driven narratives that explore the nuances of human dynamics. Equipped with keen observational skills and a mastery of translating complex ideas into accessible language, Pink continues to influence both readers and practitioners worldwide, particularly in understanding the evolving constructs of sales, human motivation, and the modern workplace.

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#### chapter 1 Summary: We're All in Sales Now

employees, a modest annual revenue—represent a larger shift in the modern economy. The story of Brooklyn Brine is emblematic of the rise in individual entrepreneurship, a trend reshaping not just business but the nature of work itself.

Traditionally, sales was a domain reserved for a select few whose job titles explicitly mentioned it. But with the advent of a more entrepreneurial era, driven by digital platforms that empower individuals to start and manage businesses, more people have found themselves wearing the sales hat. Platforms like Etsy, Amazon, and various crowdfunding sites have democratized the sales space, allowing anyone with a product or idea to become an entrepreneur. This evolution means that to thrive, these new business creators must also become adept at selling to succeed in competitive markets.

#### Elasticity

The concept of elasticity refers to the increasingly blurred boundaries between job roles in various industries. At one time, job functions were rigidly divided, but organizations now require employees to be versatile and adaptable, capable of stretching beyond traditional roles to include elements of sales. This demand for elasticity is particularly prevalent in industries





facing rapid changes and competition, where being able to influence and move others—whether customers, clients, or colleagues—is now a critical skill.

#### Ed-Med

The education (Ed) and medical (Med) sectors have expanded significantly in recent years, becoming linchpins of the modern economy. These sectors inherently involve a great deal of non-sales selling. In education, teachers and educators constantly work to persuade their students on the importance and relevance of learning. In the medical field, healthcare professionals must often convince patients of treatment plans and healthier lifestyles. Both fields prioritize moving others towards positive outcomes, underscoring the broader societal shift towards roles that involve persuasion and influence.

The convergence of these three trends—entrepreneurship, elasticity, and the growth of the Ed-Med sectors—demonstrates that sales is no longer a niche or isolated function but an intrinsic element of the modern workforce. Whether in business, teaching, or healthcare, the ability to move and persuade others has become a universal skill, relevant to nearly every profession.

Thus, while traditional sales roles may seem less visible, the essence of sales permeates through a multitude of modern occupations. As a result, the line





between salespeople and those who do the work of moving others has blurred, reflecting a significant change in how we understand work, productivity, and personal success in the contemporary economy.





#### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Elasticity in Modern Job Roles

Critical Interpretation: In today's dynamic job market, the concept of elasticity signifies the need for you to be versatile and adaptable, transcending traditional job roles to integrate sales and persuasive skills into your daily tasks. By embracing elasticity, you position yourself to thrive in industries that are rapidly changing and increasingly competitive. This means stretching beyond your comfort zone and developing the ability to influence decisions, build relationships, and move others towards positive outcomes, whether you're convincing a customer to buy a product or encouraging a colleague to support a new initiative. Embracing elasticity empowers you with a critical edge, enabling you to adapt to the evolving demands of the modern economy and thus driving your career towards greater success and fulfillment.





# chapter 2 Summary: Entrepreneurship, Elasticity, and Ed-Med

The passages discuss the evolving landscape of sales in today's economy, highlighting how small entrepreneurship, technological advances, and changing job roles are redefining the concept of selling. It uses businesses like Brooklyn Brine and Atlassian to illustrate these trends.

#### Small Entrepreneurship and the Rise of Micro-Enterprises

Small businesses and entrepreneurs like Shamus Jones of Brooklyn Brine underscore the growing importance of sales skills in small enterprises. As large corporations rely on specialization, small businesses require their owners to handle multiple roles, including sales. The trend of micro-entrepreneurship is rising, with millions of "non-employer" businesses now making up the majority of American businesses. This shift reflects in the statistics from research by entities such as the U.S. Census Bureau, indicating a substantial growth in freelancers and independent workers globally. This movement is driven largely by younger generations who express a strong desire to start their own businesses.

#### **Technology's Role in Expanding Sales**

Contrary to early predictions that technology would make salespeople





obsolete, it has instead empowered small entrepreneurs to become sellers. Platforms like Etsy and eBay have widened the reach for craft makers and small entrepreneurs, enabling them to access new markets. Similarly, crowdfunding platforms like Kickstarter facilitate funding opportunities by connecting entrepreneurs with potential backers. The exponential growth of mobile technology, including smartphones, has led to new business opportunities, such as the app economy, further emphasizing the role of technology in enabling entrepreneurial ventures.

#### **Elasticity in Established Companies**

Atlassian's approach to sales highlights the concept of elasticity, wherein everyone in the company essentially becomes a salesperson. Rather than having traditional salespeople, Atlassian relies on its employees across various departments to interact with clients and support sales through customer engagement. At Palantir, the integration of forward-deployed engineers in their business model further evidences this trend, where they ensure the software meets clients' needs while indirectly supporting sales activities. This elasticity demands a broader range of skills, emphasizing the need for adaptability and customer-oriented approaches across various roles within an organization.

#### **Growth of the Ed-Med Sector**





The education and healthcare sectors, collectively referred to as Ed-Med, represent the fastest-growing job sector in the United States and other advanced economies. Professionals in these sectors, such as teachers and healthcare providers, engage in what's termed "non-sales selling"—convincing students or patients to invest their time and effort toward a beneficial outcome. This type of influence, though not traditionally recognized as sales, is pivotal in facilitating positive changes in individuals.

#### **Self-Assessment of Sales Engagement**

Concluding with reflective questions, the text prompts readers to assess their engagement in sales based on their job roles. It challenges preconceived notions about sales, often associated with negative stereotypes, by highlighting the subtle, yet pervasive, role of sales skills in various modern work contexts.

In essence, the passage illustrates the permeation of sales across diverse roles and industries, powered by entrepreneurship, technological integration, and the intrinsic need to move others, whether in direct sales or through influence and persuasion.





#### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: The Rise of Micro-Entrepreneurship

Critical Interpretation: Imagine leveraging your unique talents and passions to create a business that thrives in today's economy.

Micro-entrepreneurship is on the rise, empowering individuals like you to step into multifaceted roles within your own venture. When you wear the hat of a seller, it's not just about pushing a product or service but engaging in meaningful interactions that can lead to fulfilling connections and sustained success. Embracing this role allows you to build something truly personal and rewarding, reminding you that sales skills aren't confined to traditional corporate settings but are part of a larger dialogue of building relationships and seizing opportunities in a dynamic market. Harnessing these abilities can transform the way you shape your professional identity, opening doors to a world where you are the architect of your economic future, driving growth and innovation in your own unique way.





chapter 3 Summary: From Caveat Emptor to Caveat Venditor

**Chapter Summary: From Caveat Emptor to Caveat Venditor** 

This chapter explores the evolving perceptions and realities of sales by examining public attitudes, historical context, and economic theory. To understand what people think of sales, the author conducted a survey asking respondents to associate words with "sales" or "selling." While nouns like "money," "pitch," and "marketing" were common, the most revealing were adjectives with emotional weight. Most terms reflected a negative view of sales, such as "pushy," "aggressive," and "sleazy," painting a picture of sales as a distasteful and deceptive practice.

To delve deeper, the author asked respondents to visualize sales, which predominantly conjured the image of a man in a suit selling used cars—a stereotypical used car salesman. This alignment of negative adjectives and images highlights a long-standing myth about sales—that it's inherently dishonest due to information asymmetry, a concept notably examined in a 1970 paper by economist George Akerlof. Akerlof's "The Market for 'Lemons'" theorized that sellers with more information than buyers lead to market distrust, where deceit drives honest sellers out, requiring consumers to beware—caveat emptor.





However, the advent of the internet and technology has transformed this landscape into one of information parity. Buyers can now access a wealth of information before engaging with a seller, leveling the playing field and shifting the guiding principle from caveat emptor to caveat venditor—seller beware. The chapter illustrates this change with two contrasting sales figures: Joe Girard and Tammy Darvish. Girard, famous for his high-pressure sales in the 1960s and 1970s, relied on tactics that today's informed buyers would easily refute. In contrast, Darvish, leading a modern car dealership, emphasizes transparency and customer service, reflecting the evolved expectations in a world where buyers can verify and share information widely.

The chapter concludes by asserting that although information asymmetry and deceptive practices persist, the balance has shifted. In the age of information parity, ethical and transparent selling practices not only build trust but are also more pragmatic. The stereotypes of manipulative salespeople persist but are increasingly irrelevant in sectors like Ed-Med and beyond. Ultimately, the chapter dismantles myths about salespeople, advocating for a recognition that successful selling today relies on empathy, intelligence, and sincerity rather than manipulation or deceit.





#### **Critical Thinking**

Key Point: Embrace the Shift to Caveat Venditor

Critical Interpretation: In this chapter, you'll uncover how the selling landscape has metamorphosed from 'buyer beware' to 'seller beware,' urging you to rethink and embrace authentic, ethical selling. Picture yourself walking into a car dealership—knowledge at your fingertips, desires clear, and options in abundance. Gone are the days when salespeople wielded all the power. This shift affects not just how you approach buying, but also how you present your own offerings in both personal and professional realms. You're challenged to prioritize transparency, empathy, and genuine engagement over outdated hard-sell tactics. As you align with present-day informed buyers, consider how better knowledge sharing breeds trust, facilitating transactions that leave both parties satisfied. It's a call to rise above manipulative myths, inspiring a focus on sincerity as the true currency in our connected age.





#### chapter 4: Attunement

#### **Chapter 4: Attunement**

The chapter begins with a reference to the 1992 movie "Glengarry Glen Ross," based on David Mamet's play that portrays four struggling salesmen in a seedy real estate office in Chicago run by Mitch and Murray. To motivate them, downtown bosses send Blake, a ruthless figure played by Alec Baldwin, to invigorate their performance through intimidation and derision. His infamous mantra, "Always be closing," captures the core philosophy of traditional sales tactics where the outcome is prioritized above all else.

This approach thrived in an era where salespeople held the upper hand due to information asymmetry. However, the landscape has drastically changed, necessitating a transformation in sales tactics. The chapter introduces the new ABCs of moving others: Attunement, Buoyancy, and Clarity. In the modern context, these qualities, grounded in extensive social science research, are crucial for effective persuasion.

The chapter delves deeper into \*Attunement\*, the ability to harmonize one's actions and perspective with others. This begins with an exercise known as the E Test, a tool to gauge "perspective-taking"—the skill of viewing





situations from others' viewpoints. Attunement involves more than just empathy; it's about syncing one's cognitive and emotional responses with others'.

Three principles underpin effective attunement:

- 1. **Reduce Power to Increase Power**: Research reveals an inverse relationship between power and perspective-taking; assuming low power enhances empathy. Starting with the notion of having less power can help one better understand another's point of view.
- 2. **Balance Head and Heart**: Perspective-taking (understanding others' thoughts) is more effective than empathy (feeling others' emotions) for successful negotiations and interactions. Understanding how others think allows for a balanced approach that benefits both parties.
- 3. **Strategic Mimicry**: Humans naturally mimic others, an act of social harmony known as the "chameleon effect." Strategic mimicry, done subtly, strengthens attunement and can create trust, as seen in diverse settings from restaurant dining to car sales.

The chapter also highlights the importance of being a social cartographer—understanding the dynamics and relationships within any group or situation. Gwen Martin, from NumberWorks, emphasizes





"humility" as a key trait in successful attunement, fostering better understanding and relationships.

Furthermore, Adam Grant's research presents a surprising insight into personality types: ambiverts, those who balance extrovert and introvert

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#### chapter 5 Summary: Buoyancy

The chapter "Buoyancy" follows Norman Hall, a seasoned Fuller Brush salesman operating in San Francisco, as he navigates the daily challenges and rejections inherent in his career. Hall, once an aspiring actor, turned to sales for financial stability. He initially struggled with the relentlessness of door-to-door selling but found mentorship under a seasoned colleague who encouraged persistence. Over time, Hall learned to manage the ocean of rejection he faced daily through resilience and a positive mindset.

The chapter emphasizes the concept of "buoyancy," which is the ability to remain afloat in the face of rejection. It outlines three strategies that form the foundation of buoyancy—interrogative self-talk, maintaining optimal positivity ratios, and adopting an optimistic explanatory style.

- 1. **Interrogative Self-Talk** This approach involves asking questions rather than making declarations before engaging in sales or persuasive efforts. For example, asking oneself, "Can I move these people?" prompts strategic thinking about how to succeed.
- 2. **Positivity Ratios**: The chapter highlights research by Barbara Fredrickson on the importance of maintaining a 3-to-1 ratio of positive to negative emotions to flourish. It warns against excessive positivity, which can lead to unrealistic views, and advocates for a balanced approach that





includes "appropriate negativity."

3. **Explanatory Style**: The chapter discusses Martin Seligman's research on learned helplessness and optimism. An optimistic explanatory style means viewing setbacks as temporary, specific, and external rather than permanent, pervasive, and personal. This mindset helps individuals persist in the face of adversity.

Throughout, Hall exemplifies these principles. Despite facing frequent rejection, he maintains confidence and optimism, interpreting setbacks as temporary and specific rather than personal failures. His positive attitude and belief in his products also aid in overcoming typical customer reluctance.

The chapter concludes by observing Norman Hall in action as he attempts to engage a prospective customer, Beth. Even after an unsuccessful sales attempt, Hall remains hopeful, suggesting a possible future opportunity. The narrative reinforces the theme that buoyancy is essential for success in sales and other domains where persuasion is key.

Finally, practical exercises are suggested for readers to develop buoyancy, such as practicing interrogative self-talk, monitoring emotions to achieve a healthy positivity ratio, and refining one's explanatory style to better handle rejection and setbacks.





#### **Critical Thinking**

**Key Point: Optimistic Explanatory Style** 

Critical Interpretation: Imagine setbacks in your life as temporary hurdles, specific to the circumstances and external to who you are. When you adopt this mindset, you begin to view each setback as an opportunity for growth and learning rather than a reflection of your worth. Just as Norman Hall sees unsuccessful sales interactions as opportunities for improvement, you too can look at the challenges you face as stepping stones to success. This inspiring approach encourages you to persist in the face of adversity, understanding that each step brings you closer to your goal. Embrace optimism and allow it to transform the way you interpret life's difficulties, infusing them with hope and resilience.





#### chapter 6 Summary: Clarity

Chapter 6, "Clarity," explores the challenges many people face in saving for retirement, emphasizing how human cognitive biases and our disconnect with our future selves contribute to this issue. The chapter introduces Hal Hershfield, a social psychologist who suggests that people's failure to save adequately stems from their inability to relate to their future selves. His research demonstrates that showing individuals images of their future selves can increase their propensity to save for retirement by fostering a more immediate emotional connection with their future.

Through various experiments, including those involving virtual reality, Hershfield illustrates that seeing an aged version of oneself increases the amount participants allocate to savings over immediate spending. This research highlights a broader problem with how humans perceive time and self-identity, indicating that people often regard their future selves as strangers, which hinders saving.

The chapter extends this discussion to problem-solving and problem-finding. It highlights the research of psychologists Jacob Getzels and Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, who studied art students and concluded that problem finders—those who take time to explore and define the problem before solving it—tend to produce more creative and successful works. This approach is more advantageous in today's information-rich world where





prospective buyers have more self-sufficiency due to the wealth of information at their disposal.

The chapter further contrasts traditional selling techniques, which relied heavily on information access, with contemporary methods that require salespeople to help clients find the right problems to solve. Through numerous examples, the text emphasizes the importance of clarity in communication, suggesting that framing issues in new and insightful ways helps uncover clients' underlying needs. The chapter posits that the modern salesperson acts more like a curator of options and solutions, providing clarity by asking poignant questions and offering fresh perspectives.

Key strategies recommended include limiting choices to prevent decision fatigue, framing decisions as experiential rather than material to increase satisfaction, and employing "blemished frames" to enhance credibility and appeal. Additionally, understanding framing can radically influence behavior—using different labels or approaches can create a stark contrast that clarifies choices and consequences.

By identifying latent needs and framing choices effectively, individuals can facilitate others to make more informed decisions and lead them toward mutually beneficial outcomes. The chapter concludes by emphasizing the need for providing clear "off-ramps," or calls to action, to convert clarity into decisive action, illustrated by a study on college food drives that





demonstrates the power of detailed guidance in prompting positive behavior change.





chapter 7 Summary: Pitch

Chapter 7: Pitch

In the fall of 1853, Elisha Otis, an American craftsman, took on one of his era's greatest engineering challenges: making elevators safe. His breakthrough invention, a safety brake system that prevented elevators from plummeting if the cable snapped, addressed a significant flaw in elevator technology. Despite the life-saving potential of his invention, Otis faced a skeptical public. He organized a dramatic demonstration in New York City's largest convention hall, where he cut the elevator's cable in front of an audience. When the safety brake successfully stopped the falling platform, Otis reassured the crowd with the words, "All safe, gentlemen. All safe." This event marked the birth of the modern elevator pitch—a concise and impactful presentation of an idea designed to persuade others.

Continuing from Part Two, which discussed the qualities necessary for sales and non-sales selling, Part Three (Chapters 7, 8, and 9) explores three key skills: pitching, improvising, and serving. Chapter 7 focuses on pitching, emphasizing the importance of distilling complex messages into a persuasive essence.

**Lessons from Hollywood: The Dynamics of Pitching** 





In Hollywood, pitching ideas for films and TV shows is a vital process. Kimberly Elsbach and Roderick Kramer, business school professors, studied the Hollywood pitch process. They observed that a pitch's success depends as much on the "catcher" (executive) as on the "pitcher" (writer). Executive decisions often rely on quickly assessing the pitcher's creativity through passion, wit, and uniqueness. Successful pitchers invite collaboration from their counterparts, enabling executives to contribute and enhance the idea. When both sides become creative partners, pitches are more likely to succeed.

The lesson for us is that the goal of a pitch is not immediate buy-in but to inspire a conversation that engages the other party, leading to a mutually agreeable outcome.

#### The Evolution of the Elevator Pitch

Otis's pitch influenced various industries, evolving into the concept of the "elevator speech." Traditionally, it was a brief presentation delivered in an elevator ride, but times have changed. Today, organizations are less hierarchical, making brief encounters like the elevator speech less relevant. Additionally, in a world overwhelmed with information, new types of





pitches have emerged to capture limited attention.

#### **Six Successors to the Elevator Pitch**

- 1. **One-Word Pitch**: Inspired by Maurice Saatchi's "one-word equity," this approach distills a brand or person down to a single defining word. It requires discipline and clarity to identify the one characteristic you want to be associated with universally.
- 2. **Question Pitch**: As exemplified by Ronald Reagan in 1980, this style uses questions instead of statements, compelling the audience to engage with the idea critically. Effective when the underlying argument is strong, it encourages deeper reflection.
- 3. **Rhyming Pitch**: Johnnie Cochran's famous line, "If it doesn't fit, you must acquit," during the O.J. Simpson trial shows how rhymes enhance the memorability and credibility of a message. They boost processing fluency, making the pitch more persuasive.
- 4. **Subject-Line Pitch**: Critical in the digital age, this pitch captures attention with headlines that either offer utility or spark curiosity. An engaging subject line is essential for ensuring that an email is opened and read.





- 5. **Twitter Pitch**: As demonstrated by the University of Iowa's admissions contest, short, 140-character tweets force concise communication. Tweets with questions, new information, or self-promotional content that offer value are particularly effective.
- 6. **Pixar Pitch**: Emma Coats from Pixar outlines a six-sentence storytelling framework beginning with "Once upon a time," allowing pitches to leverage storytelling's persuasive power. This format is engaging and disciplined, suitable for conveying ideas clearly and compellingly.

#### **Applying the Pitch Techniques**

By leveraging these six pitches, such as promoting a new bridge construction project in Beeston, one can tailor the message to various audiences and scenarios. For instance, using the Pixar pitch could outline the community impact of a new bridge, while a one-word pitch might simply state "Connect" to emphasize unity.

Overall, these pitches integrate story-telling, emotion, and concise communication to foster engagement and lead conversations toward shared goals. Exploring these techniques encourages crafting compelling messages that resonate with today's attention-challenged audiences.

Section	Details
Chapter Focus	The chapter emphasizes the importance of distilling complex messages into concise, persuasive pitches. It is part of a broader discussion on key sales skills, including pitching, improvising, and serving.
Elisha Otis Story	The chapter begins with the story of Elisha Otis's creation of a safety brake for elevators. His dramatic demonstration in New York is cited as the birth of the "elevator pitch," a concise, impactful presentation to persuade others.
Hollywood Pitch Lessons	Insights from Kimberly Elsbach and Roderick Kramer highlight the collaborative nature of Hollywood pitching and emphasize engaging the "catcher" to enhance and refine the idea.
Pitch Evolution	Otis's concept evolved into the classic "elevator speech," but modern communications demand new pitch formats due to decreased hierarchical structures and information overload.
Six Pitch Techniques	One-Word Pitch: Defines a brand by a single word. Question Pitch: Uses questions to prompt critical engagement. Rhyming Pitch: Enhances recall and persuasion through rhyme. Subject-Line Pitch: Captures attention with compelling email headlines. Twitter Pitch: Forces concise communication within 140 characters. Pixar Pitch: Uses storytelling to outline clear, compelling ideas.
Application of Pitch Techniques	These pitches can be adapted to different contexts and audiences, such as a new bridge project in Beeston. Each technique integrates storytelling, emotion, and concise communication to foster engagement.





#### chapter 8: Improvise

Chapter Eight of the book delves into the intriguing idea of using improvisational theater techniques to enhance listening skills and foster more effective communication, particularly in business settings. The chapter unfolds with the author, on a quest to improve his listening abilities, attending a session led by Cathy Salit, a master of improv and founder of Performance of a Lifetime. This company teaches businesspeople how to apply improvisational theater skills to their jobs to make them more effective.

The chapter begins with a scene-setting anecdote, where the author finds himself in an unfamiliar yet enlightening situation—partaking in an improv exercise with a diverse group of executives. Through a series of exercises, participants learn one of the foundational skills of improvisation: strategic mimicry and attentive listening. These skills are embedded in what Salit terms "the mirror exercise," designed to create a connection through mirroring each other's movements, promoting deep attunement and perspective-taking.

Improv, as highlighted in the chapter, shares historical roots and fundamental similarities with sales—both rely on scripts and embrace rejection—a failed audition mirrors a rejected sales pitch. The evolution of both fields further intertwines as they shift from script-dependent routines to





embracing the dynamic and unpredictable nature of improvisation.

Key innovators like Viola Spolin and Keith Johnstone played critical roles in revolutionizing theater with improvisation, encouraging performers to break free from scripts. Their pioneering work influenced various domains,

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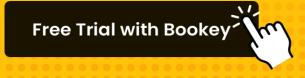
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#### chapter 9 Summary: Serve

In Chapter 9, the focus is on the concept of "serving" as a transformative approach to sales and behavior change, illustrated through real-world examples and research studies. The chapter begins with the story of matatu drivers in Kenya, notorious for their dangerous driving. To combat this, economists James Habyarimana and William Jack conducted a study using stickers inside matatus that encouraged passengers to "heckle and chide" drivers into driving safely. This intervention significantly reduced traffic accidents, demonstrating how involving passengers in promoting safety could lead to behavioral change.

This notion of making interactions personal and purposeful is further explored through a study by Israeli radiologist Yehonatan Turner. By adding patient photos next to CT scans, radiologists showed increased empathy and accuracy in diagnoses, highlighting the importance of recognizing the personal side in professional environments.

The chapter also discusses the role of purpose in motivation, using research by Adam Grant and David Hofmann. They found that appealing to the purpose of healthcare work—such as focusing on patient outcomes—could increase hand hygiene compliance in hospitals, a simple yet effective measure to reduce infections.





This principle of making interactions meaningful extends to various domains, including traditional sales, as demonstrated by a study where call center employees doubled their fundraising effectiveness by reading stories about the positive impacts of their work on scholarship recipients.

The chapter then introduces the concept of "servant selling," akin to Robert Greenleaf's "servant leadership." Here, the idea is to serve first and sell later, ensuring that transactions improve the lives of others and contribute positively to the world. The author shares practical strategies for shifting from upselling to "upserving," rethinking sales commissions to foster collaboration, and using "emotionally intelligent signage" to effectively communicate messages.

The chapter concludes with practical advice: treat everyone as you would your grandmother, fostering genuine service, and always answer two key questions—will the person's life improve, and will the world be better after the interaction? These insights encourage a shift from transactional to transformational interactions, where serving others leads to mutual benefits and broader societal impact.



