my question for you is how would humans go about colonizing the planet Mars you can assume that there are no extraterrestrial life forms that are antagonizing
[Music]
Google's GCA interview is notoriously tough to crack and there's not a lot of good information out there about how to approach the general cognitive abilities interview at Google in this video I'm going to teach you how to Ace your GCA interview at Google I'll start with teaching you why the GCA interview exists and why it matters for hiring at Google then I'll talk you through what interviews are looking for and what they expect and then I'll share with you the best framework for answering the Google GCA interview questions make sure you stick around to the end to learn how to handle those pesky interviewer follow-up questions without losing your cool welcome to the pocketboard channel where industry mentors share their expertise to help you navigate your current professional goals I'm Erica and I'm the founder of pocketboard and I'm also a mentor on pocketboard I love helping people land their dream jobs because I know how life-changing the right career and job can be

I'm a former Google hiring manager who's conducted literally hundreds of GCA interviews and I've been the one who had to make the final decision on whether someone passed or failed their GCA interview I'm also an interview coach and 93 of the people that work with me land their dream jobs

we're going to start by walking through why Google asks General cognitive abilities GCA questions why do they Reserve an entire interview spot for GCA this really gets back to how Google thinks about hiring people a lot of companies want to hire you for what you bring to the table today can you do this job today that we have in front of you a lot of companies including other fan companies focus on whether you can do the job at hand Google doesn't hire you for what you can do today of course it's

important that you can deliver on the
tasks and responsibilities of the job
today but they're really looking at how
much horsepower do you bring to solve
the problems of Tomorrow the problems we
don't even know we're going to have in
the future and this is where the GCA
interview comes in because Google
focuses on hiring people for their
potential in the future because Google
has a long-term lens on when they hire
people if you have a lot of horsepower
and you have really strong cognitive
abilities you're more likely to be the
right person in the future to solve
problems we can't even think of today so
part of Google cognitive abilities is
understanding how big you can think the
other part of it is understanding how
you simplify problems how you assert
assumptions and how you synthesize
information and data as well as your own
experience and intuition and judgment to
come up with a reasonable path forward
one of my favorite quotes about
Innovation comes from Henry Ford when
he's asked you know why did you invent
the car how did you even think about
inventing the car you was like you know
I had to think bigger I had to think a
lot bigger than what people were
thinking at the time and the famous
quote basically goes you know if I ask
people what they wanted they would have
said
I want Faster Horses
they wouldn't have even thought of the
automobile it wasn't even on consumers
Minds so it was Henry Ford's job to
understand that there was a bigger
problem to solve here not just 10 faster
than horses not just 20 not just Faster
Horses but an entirely different way of
thinking about how you get people from A
to B so Google wants to hire people that
are thought thinking about how do I make
something five or ten percent better
than it is today they want to hire big
thinkers that can take in a lot of
information create and state specific
assertive assumptions that help them
narrow down the problem simplify a path
forward and synthesize a reasonable
approach to solving big problems so now

that you understand why Google asks GCA
questions and they're hiring philosophy
and why they're looking for big thinkers
that have strong synthesis muscles you
can understand why it's an entire
interview reserved for your on-site
next I'm going to start talking about my
tips for how to Ace your GCA interview
at Google the first tip starts with
shifting your mindset
I want you to move from thinking of
yourself as a candidate who's being
assessed by your interviewer to thinking
about your interviewer as a peer and
someone who's working through a problem
together with you the GCA interview more
than any other interview at Google is
going to be the most representative of
what it's like to work with the person
sitting across the table from you
when you move your mindset from thinking
about how to answer the question right
you acknowledge the fact that GCA
questions just don't have a right answer
and by using your interviewer as a peer
you're really helping to engage them in
your thought process and you're showing
them how you think
one of the heuristics that I tell people
to think about is imagine the last
really awesome lunchtime conversation
you had with a co-worker or you're
waxing philosophical about something
that didn't have a right answer didn't
have a path forward wasn't related to
your specific work but was kind of you
know riffing on something interesting
and intellectually curious to you that
is how it should feel if your GCA
interview question is going well okay so
what does it mean to take your
interviewer and treat them less like an
interviewer and more like a peer think
about solving the problem together as
opposed to them giving you a problem and
you solving it think about how you can
leverage them to get information to
thought partner to share their
perspectives to solve this problem
together the second tactic I'll share
with you on how to move your interviewer
from treating them like an interviewer
to treating them like a peer is to
engage them in your process this can

involve a lot of check-in so one thing
you're going to do is you're going to
share a lot about what's happening in
your mind the second thing you're going
to do is every time you move forward in
the process the framework that I'm about
to teach you I want you to stop and
check in with your interviewer is there
anything I'm missing is there anything
you'd like me to add is there anything
you'd like me to focus on as I continue
thinking through this question do you
see anything missing from what I've
stated so far this is engaging them in
the process giving them a chance to
problem solve with you and lastly as
part of adjusting your mindset I want
you to think about how you can enjoy the
process GCA questions are really
terrifying when you don't know what they
are and when you think that there's a
right answer and you think that there's
a way of acing the interview when you
think about it more as an impossible
problem to solve and you think about it
more as a partnership with your
interviewer you could really start to
enjoy these interviews and I will tell
you that GCA interviews are my favorite
interviews both as a candidate and as
the interviewer your goal is to get to
the same place where you look forward to
that GCA interview
next in my tips around how to Ace your
Google GCA interviews I want to talk
about how what it means to actually
share your mindset to share your brain
thinking patterns to show and
demonstrate your cognitive abilities
first I want to get on the same page
about the goal of GCA we already stated
why Google uses GCA to find candidates
that they think are going to be
fantastic employees for the Long Haul
but the actual mechanics of the GCA
focus on understanding the way your
brain works and in order to understand
your abilities sometimes we have to push
those abilities to the limit so we're
going to talk a little bit about what
that means how that feels and how to
deal with the feelings of getting to the
limits of your cognitive abilities
but first I want to talk about how you

actually share your cognitive abilities
and the number one thing you're going to
do to share your cognitive abilities is
talking you're going to show how your
brain thinks by sharing the thoughts as
they come along
so unlike other interview questions
where you're going to be taught
Frameworks like Star Plus Plus or top
Frameworks about how to answer product
design or product strategy questions
there's no specific framework to use
here I'm going to teach you an approach
that's generally sound but I want you to
remember there's no specific framework
to use here it's really about talking
out loud
foreign
once you get comfortable with the idea
that you're going to be talking out loud
a lot you probably want to know what
should I be talking about so the first
thing I want you to talk about is
clarifications so you're going to be
given a question that doesn't have a
right answer so the only way you can
kind of narrow it down to a solution
space that you can dive into is to ask
clarifying questions by asking
clarifying questions you're engaging
your interviewer you're speaking out
loud and you're Gathering more
information and data that you can use
later to demonstrate your synthesis
process hi everyone this is future me
dropping in on this video to let you
know that you should please take a
second to subscribe to our channel ring
the bell so you get notified every time
I drop a new video and then if you're
enjoying the video so far go ahead and
give it a like to cheer us on
nothing is off the table at the
beginning of your GCA question answer
think really big what is the craziest
idea that you can share
later on in the process you're going to
focus on simplifying narrowing down and
synthesizing but at the beginning as
you're asking clarifying questions as
you're brain throwing through possible
factors that would affect the solution
to the problem you should be thinking as
big as possible by thinking big out loud

you're showing the expansiveness of your thinking
once you get comfortable with that now you have to start thinking about how am I going to simplify my thinking most GCA questions have an infinitely large solution space so you need to First gather information demonstrate your expansive thinking and then use the information that you've gathered to start simplifying the problem and narrowing the solution space
[Music]
simplification is really about getting to the heart of the challenge if you get asked an impossible question there's certainly some part of it that's more impossible than other parts so you want to focus on what is really the heart of the problem or the challenge that I'm trying to solve another aspect of simplifying is understanding where the best starting point is so understanding the heart of the problem the biggest challenge the biggest Boulder and then understanding what is the best starting point in order to simplify you're going to need to State some assumptions some of those assumptions might have come from the conversation that you're having with your interviewer stating assumptions is fundamentally about making the problem narrow and approachable for you so you can assert any number of conditions expectations or State of Affairs to be able to simplify and start to narrow down your solution space
[Music]
the last part of showing the way your brain thinks is showing how your brain synthesizes so you've shown the expansiveness of your brain you've shown how you simplify problems and now you're going to show how you use the information that you've been given as well as the assumptions that you're stating to synthesize a path forward for solving this problem
[Music]
some GCA questions revolve around solving a problem some GCA questions revolve around stating an hypothesis some actually revolve around math so I

can't give you a specific thing that
you're synthesizing here but remember
that the three things you're trying to
show about your brain are how do you
think expansively how do you simplify
and state assumptions to narrow the
problem space and then how do you
synthesize data that you've been given
information that you've generated for
yourself assumptions that you've created
to narrow the path forward
foreign
the three types of GCA questions you
talk to three different Google
interviewers they'll probably give you
three different buckets of GCA questions
but I've asked hundreds of these
questions and I've coached people on
hundreds of these questions and I
generally think they fall into the
following three buckets the first type
of question is going to be about your
opinions on technology Society economic
policy changes that are going to happen
over some period of time an example of a
question that I would ask in this
category would be tell me what
industries you think are going to change
most in the next 20 years and then tell
me what's going to change about them the
second type of GCA archetypal question
is an estimation question on steroids so
we've all heard the canonical how many
golf balls fit into an airplane question
and it's really a question about how
systematically you can break down a
problem and solve it GCA questions don't
just care about how you systematically
break down a problem they want to see
you think big they want to understand
how you synthesize and so when we ask a
GCA question that's an estimation
question on steroids it usually involves
breaking down problem but also making
assertions about the future State and
then baking that into your answer an
example question for an estimation
question on steroids would be estimate
the size of the self-driving car market
in 2040. so I'm asking you to look at
the current car market make assumptions
about that and then I'm also asking you
to estimate the future state of the
world to estimate how large the

self-driving car market will be in 2040.
the last archetypal type of GCA question
in my mind is the nearly impossible
questions category
I say nearly impossible because what we
think is impossible today may very well
be solvable in 50 years and similarly
there are things we've solved today that
no one could have imagined 200 years ago
nearly impossible questions truly do not
have a correct answer while they don't
have a correct answer nearly impossible
questions certainly do allow you to
demonstrate the breadth and depth of
your thinking and your ability to go big
and then simplify and synthesize an
example of a nearly impossible question
would be how could humans go about
colonizing the planet Mars
all right the moment you've all been
waiting for my Approach slash framework
for answering Google GCA questions as I
stated a moment ago there is no specific
structured framework like you would see
with a product design question or a
system design question it's more about
showing the way your brain thinks but
there are some tips that will make it
easier to demonstrate strength in your
cognitive abilities so the first tip I
shared with you is resetting your
mindset from thinking of yourself as a
candidate being assessed to appear
having an interesting intellectual
conversation about something where there
is no right answer the second tip is to
ask clarifying questions there is no
limit to the amount of clarifying
questions you can ask some people will
ask me okay but certainly if I ask 50
clarifying questions that's too much how
do I know when the interviewer is
signaling that I've shown enough of my
brain's ability to think expansively and
when they want me to start shifting into
simplification or synthesis mode
usually what happens is the interviewer
will start to say I think you can you
can address that in your answer or I'd
like you to select uh that or I'll leave
that up to you that is usually then
signaling that they've gotten enough
signal on your brain's expansive
thinking and they want you to start

simplifying the problem and synthesizing
into some sort of solution space third
tip is always engage your interviewer
I've given you some tips on how to do
this I'm going to reiterate them here
check in at each step when you move from
Big thinking to simplifying to
synthesizing at each moment of those
transitions I want you to check in with
your interviewer have I missed any
assumptions is there anything you'd like
me to focus on in particular is there
anything that you would like to add to
my thinking about this problem check in
with them engage them treat it like an
interesting lunchtime conversation when
you start to go into simplifying mode
make sure you state or assert all of
your assumptions I assume x y and z i
assert X Y and Z by the time you
simplify the problem through the use of
assumptions and using the information
that the interviewer shared with you in
your clarifying questions you should be
in a solution space that's small enough
that you can actually start to think
through what would work if your solution
space seems too big for example if
there's four different categories of
things that you're still focusing on
this is a good time to check in with
your interviewer and say these are the
four categories that I think are most
important or the the four solution
considerations that are most important
is there one in particular that you'd
like me to focus on
you can also state that you you have a
preference of which one you'd like to
focus on I'd like to focus on part A but
if you'd like me to focus on one of the
other parts please let me know and the
last thing I'll share here is that just
remember that if it gets messy in the
middle there you can always summarize at
the end but remember that GCA questions
are not fundamentally about how
systematically communicate how concisely
or clearly communicate it's really about
understanding your brain so only
summarize at the end of your GCA
question unlike lots of other types of
Google interview questions you only need
to summarize if it really gets messy

there in the middle
I also mentioned to you that GCA
questions are some of my favorite
questions so I am going to actually do a
question and answer session I'll try to
find a creative way to uh be both the
interviewer and the interviewee and I
want to actually walk you through what
one of these questions looks like keep
in mind that typically for a GCA
question you're going to spend anywhere
from 7 to 15 minutes going back and
forth with the interviewer in order to
make this video short enough that I'm
not going to lose your attention span
I'm not going to give you a full-blown
example but I am going to give you some
of the high points of how I would
approach this question
hi I'm Erica I'm the interviewer my
question for you is how would humans go
about colonizing the planet Mars okay so
the question is how could humans go
about colonizing Mars all right I'm
going to start with some clarifying
questions
uh first question is is this something
that humankind is doing
together in a in an Allied Way or is it
possible that this is happening uh with
a specific country or an alliance of
countries
great question you can assume that
humankind is banding together to build
this Colony on Mars okay great should I
assume that there are no
extraterrestrial life forms in the
picture you can assume that there are no
extraterrestrial life forms that are
antagonizing or even helping the problem
do I have any constraints around budget
timelines uh any any kind of like
resource constraint from a budget
perspective you can consider the budget
fairly fairly large from a timeline
perspective this is actually fairly
urgent humans need to need to actually
establish this Colony on Mars because
the planet can no longer support the
number of humans that that exist on on
Earth today okay do we have any history
of humans as humans of colonizing on
Mars uh like Pilots or any small scale
existing colonies that exist or are we

kind of starting from from a blank slate
here you can assume that we have built
colonies on other planets or on the moon
but this will be our First Colony on
Mars okay so you can kind of see where
I'm going with this unlimited clarifying
questions you can kind of see which
questions the interviewer is leaving
really open the ones that they're
shutting to simplify the problem the one
that they're the ones that they're kind
of like letting you lean into for
example by saying that there are other
planets that have been colonized okay so
for the sake of time I'm going to move
forward uh into the simplification and
stating assumptions okay great so I'm
going to start to simplify this problem
a little bit to understand a little bit
more about how we should think about
this approach so when I think about
building uh building a colony we have
some previous experience having built a
com a number of colonies before so
um one kind of aspect of going about
colonizing Mars is to secure all of the
resources I'm going to assume that the
cost resources are infinite but we will
still have to probably build tools uh
Transportation uh and systems that allow
us to build this Colony have the
resources to support life on the planet
and then handle kind of any sort of
Transportation efforts between Earth and
Mars or or Mars and any other nearby
colonies on other planets so I would say
just resource alignment is one major
category
um another major category to think about
is uh is is is kind of thinking about
how large the colony is going to be are
we moving everyone on Earth are we
moving a portion of people on Earth so
thinking about population demographics
um thinking about you know the selection
criteria I would kind of call that out
as a separate kind of work stream here a
third area of consideration is
um sustainability so it takes a long
time to get from Earth to Mars One
clarifying question I might ask actually
is around Transportation should I assume
the same transportation paradigms that
exist today or have humans at this point

figured out how to travel faster and that gets me to my fourth piece which is society figuring out how we want to organize the colony is kind of another work stream so all four of these seem really critical there's obviously a very large solution space is there one of these four that you would like me to focus on

yes and let me answer your question about Transportation at this point we do not have a faster way to transport Goods so it is actually extremely important to figure out how we're going to build this colony sustainably and in fact I in order to simplify the problem a little bit let's actually just focus on on sustainability and you don't have to figure out societal sustainability yet but let's just talk about basic uh how to sustain life okay great so I'm assuming that Transportation paradigms are exactly the same I'm assuming that Society is something to consider later thinking about you know government and organization structures I'm going to assume still that we have an unlimited resource and unlimited financial budget but that time is of the essence so I'm going to continue to assume that time is of the essence so the most important thing for us to figure out is what are the basic uh parameters for creating sustainable life on the planet so this includes both the ability to sustain the any any colonists that we actually send from Earth and then also create conditions that allow them to live long enough and be able to procreate and so those are the three things that that I would I would focus on here even that space feels feels really large and so because I think the most foundational aspect of this is the ability to generate water and food and any other in oxygen any other resources that are required to sustain the initial colonists because the cost in terms of time of bringing another set of colonists if we fail seems very high and again I would assume that we're leveraging all of our resources in terms of learnings from other colonizations but I want to really zoom in on that so

there are three major factors that I
think we have to think about in terms of
keeping our colonists alive long enough
to create the conditions that would
allow them to procreate which would
allow us to have a second generation or
a first generation of of colonists on
Mars and then from there we can work on
solving the the long-term food and
reproductive sustainability problems as
well as Society so generating water is
going to be essential generating oxygen
and figuring out how to deal with any
sort of gaseous constraints that we have
and then thirdly figuring out how to
grow a variety of food or produ I should
say produce a variety of food that
provides a nutritionally balanced diet
including any sort of nutritional
deficiencies that come about from being
on the planet Mars that may not also
exist on Earth so those are three major
considerations that I think that we have
to focus on first as we look to colonize
Mars as a planet
all right great
um so follow-up question you mentioned
that there may be nutritional changes or
environmental changes biological changes
that are caused by being on Mars
um that we would need to uh figure out
how to adjust for walk me through
um what some of those might be and how
you might figure out what they are
before we get there in a lab setting we
would have to create the conditions of
living on Mars and start to understand
how those conditions affect nutritional
hormonal uh differences for colonists
like likely differences for colonists
from what is on Earth and we'll have to
actually address those through the
creation of uh whether it's you know
light as a resource whether it's a
specific supplement that's a resource of
vitamin is there anything you want me to
dig into a little bit more there is
there anything that I'm missing about
your question one of the things that
that you didn't really address is really
the time issue here I mentioned that
it's fairly urgent and and of course we
have the time you know the travel
paradigms that exist today will exist in

this experiment
um how do you overcome the time problem
right so if I understand what you're
asking you're asking you're saying it
takes a while to both create all these
resources figure out what tools we need
figure out what what hormone supplements
food water creation and water capture uh
oxygen encapsulation devices that we're
going to need to actually bring with the
colonists over how am I addressing the
factors of time I do think how can we
create the most hermetic environment and
again leveraging what learnings that we
have from other planetary colonies
um how can we create a hermetic
environment either on Earth or on a you
know maybe one of the other colonies
that's closest and in conditions to the
Mars condition where we can get the
nearest Sense on like what the
challenges are going to be so that as
robustly as possible we can design and
ship with the colonists
um the the rough materials that they
would need to actually have the tools to
be able to generate water oxygen
supplements food nutrition Etc I think
what's interesting about the the fact
that we have this amount of time where
the colonists are actually moving from
Earth to Mars is that that's actually
time where assembly can happen so one
way of Saving Time could be to actually
ship components and have the colonists
on board actually learn how to put them
together this also builds their ability
to replace fix
and adjust the plans as they're living
on Mars if they actually assemble these
devices these machines themselves
similarly with food we you know could
have as part of the transportation
infrastructure
um the starting point of of growing food
producing food I'm being specific about
saying producing versus growing because
of course if the soil conditions aren't
favorable we may have to find another
way to produce nutrition for our
colonists and so we can kind of have
some of those experiments if you will
those light Sage experiments or assembly
kind of finishing processes actually

happening during Transportation which
could save us a number of years in in
the timeline
no further questions
all right so hopefully that example was
helpful you could see me literally go
from starting big asking questions about
whether there's you know antagonistic
extraterrestrials to worry about to
asking questions about resources
timelines really showing all of the
different ways that I could think about
this problem societal Norms how do you
you know generate essential nutrients
and oxygen and the like
um to thinking about how we're going to
procreate and build the population so
you can really see the expansiveness of
my thinking and the answer and of course
you can go even further in your own
interview
then you saw me simplify and I wasn't
able to simplify to a very small
solution space because it's you know
colonizing a planet is a pretty
significant effort so I was able to
break it into four kind of major
categories you might have come up with
three categories you might have come up
with seven categories generally tell
people to stick between three and five
major categories and then if you have a
favorite one that you want to dive into
you can you offer I'd like to dive into
this one but it's I would also like to
to understand if there's another area
that you prefer that I focus on
um so engaging the interviewer there you
saw me engage them you also saw me admit
when I knew or didn't know something and
I would make assertions or make
assumptions I brought in the context the
answers that the interviewer gave me to
the clarification questions and then
lastly you saw me synthesize into kind
of a very small solution space how do we
provide basic nutrition that ensures
that our colonists are able to survive
long enough to reproduce to get another
generation to be able to continue
iterating experimenting and improving
the conditions of
but really focusing on what is the core
problem here the core problem is we need

to keep our colonists alive because the round trip is so expensive in terms of time so I really focuses on the parameters that the interviewer gave me as the main constraints to work with hopefully that was a helpful example I like asking space questions
um but every interviewer gets to make up their own GCA question so don't expect a lot of overlap or being able to search the internet to find GCA questions that are most commonly used there are no commonly used GCA questions they are generally made up by the interviewers at the beginning I promise you a bonus section around follow-up questions one of the other reasons people tend to quake in their boots about Google GCA questions is that there tend to be a lot of follow-up questions
the reason for this I alluded to earlier in order to understand your cognitive abilities sometimes we need to actually hit your cognitive limits
so what that can feel like as an as a candidate is you getting pushed into a corner someone really Drilling in okay you're saying that we might have you know we have this problem with light in in near the poles and in in in on Earth how are you extrapolating that problem to a problem on on Mars a planet that is fundamentally different really diving in and questioning your assumptions
um asking you why many many times asking you how many many times repeatedly so you feel like you're just in this very narrow space back into a corner so one of the things that I see candidates doing in this process is starting to shut down
shutting down is the worst thing you could possibly do please do not shut down don't ask for a new question don't ask if don't tell them that you're ready to move on you really need to work with the interviewer here and really explore I have some tips that I want to share with you on how you work through the discomfort of the interviewer drilling down and potentially even seeming to you intellectually combative as they really try to understand the limits of your cognitive abilities

first acknowledge that this can be
uncomfortable we often as you know
intellectuals at you sometimes associate
too much of their own personal identity
and ego with how smart they are so when
someone keeps asking you follow-up
questions it can actually be
uncomfortable from an ego perspective
the most important thing you can do if
that is one of the challenges that
you're facing is just acknowledge that
you are uncomfortable and when I say
acknowledge I mean in your own head not
to the interviewer second tactic is
State what you know you may not know the
answer to the question they're asking
you probably don't if it's a GCA
question what I want you to do is State
what you know and state any assumptions
that you might make to be able to move
forward for example you saw in my
example the interviewer asked me
um how I would go about saving time I
hadn't thought about how I was going to
save time in this experiment so as I
started working through it I started to
think about oh there's this real
possibility they're going to need all
these tools what if they could assemble
them what if they could start their herb
garden on board what if they could do
things during the actual long time
travel that would actually allow us to
launch the ship faster and kind of
handle the the finishing details on the
ride and also I acknowledge that I also
could create some some learning for the
colonists that allow them to be more
likely to succeed at building the colony
so it was kind of a win-win but all of
that I came up with on the Fly and
You're going to do the exact same in
your GCA it's all about stating what you
do know and really working the problem
until something comes to you that is a
reasonable either assumption or path
forward to make my last tip on how to
handle endless and difficult follow-up
questions is to never ever give up
do not say I think we're reaching the
end of my abilities here can we move on
to the next question keep working with
the interviewer until they get what they
need and then you get to move on to the

next question but I think really
changing your mindset from candidate to
peer at the beginning helps with with
the feeling of being backed into a
corner and like really hitting your
cognitive limits can be uncomfortable
but putting yourself into that peer
they're really just trying to understand
how your brain thinks and they're trying
to find the limits and if they don't
actually hit the wall they don't know if
they found the limit so just knowing
that that's kind of part of the process
and it is potentially uncomfortable but
just working with them stating what you
do know continuing to stick with the
problem
the last thing I'll leave you with is
the importance of having a coach or
Mentor getting one of these roles at a
fan company in particular Google one of
the most Discerning Employers in the
world is I kind of a liking it to being
a top tier tennis player you may be you
may be an exceptional tennis player but
even Serena Williams has coaches uh even
in LeBron James has coaches all of the
people that we think of as being really
brilliant and capable they all have
mentors and coaches and advisors that
help them hone their thinking hone their
skills and really get very good at
seeing around their own blind spots so I
highly encourage you if you're going
through the Google interview process or
any Fang interview process to consider
hiring a mentor on pocketboard who can
help guide you through the process
improve the way you tell your stories
give you confidence and unlock your
ability to land your dream job if you
found this video helpful please give us
a like and if you are in process
interviewing right now with Google
please use the comment section to share
a little bit more more about your
experience you can help someone else out
and also if you have some questions for
us on how you might have performed in
your GCA interviews or any of your
Google interviews we respond to every
comment if you want me or other pocket
board mentors to make other helpful
videos for candidates like you please

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know as soon as we drop a new video I'm
Erica G and you can find many more
videos on this channel that I've made to
help candidates who are going through
career pivots Job searches and trying to
land their dream jobs if you'd like
one-on-one help from me you can book me
directly on pocketboard as soon as
tomorrow using the link in the
description best of luck on your Google
interviews
there's no real outtakes for this one
because I didn't do anything hilariously
bad in this video so I want to
acknowledge two things that people have
been asking me
well actually one that people have been
asking me and one that I assume they're
gonna ask me so
thing number one is this plant this
literally this looks so incredibly
beautifully placed this plant is my
office companion slash my only co-worker
it wants to be in the video almost as
much as my cat Toby it actually looks
like that all of its other leaves are
low but this Leaf is like hello I want
to be in in the video so I just want to
acknowledge that that the plant the
second thing I expect people to ask
about is my noogler hat which is indeed
the one that I got when I joined Google
and it is indeed a single propeller
situation normally there's two
propellers but the other one was
unfortunately dislodged when a friend
used this as part of their Halloween
costume one year so I am on a single
propeller situation here trying to
figure out ways to show me as the
interviewer versus me as the candidate
and I thought this was the best disguise
available and the most appropriate one
despite
um the fact that it's you know slightly
injured
[Music]