With the rise in the amount of information being produced in the world, data has become the currency of the 21st Century. But while the capacity to produce and store data has increased exponentially, our ability to use & understand this data is still sub-par compared to the human brain. As humans, we can read ten lines of information understand and answer questions related to that within minutes, with a very high accuracy, whereas computers need more time and are less accurate. This brings us to our domain, the popular problem of Question Answering. QA has been a long-term focus in artificial intelligence that can date back to the 1960s. Since then, many works have been done to use diverse data resources to answer any type of question. The domain we have taken up is also popularly known as Machine Reading Comprehension. The task here is to answer questions based on a given comprehension, which is essentially a textual document of a length of a certain number of paragraphs. This is similar to the Comprehension Based Questions given in examinations, to students across the world. Our work aims to explore how different sentence embeddings can be used, on a similarity of sentences level basis, to answer multi-hop questions from the Multi-RC Dataset. We have done a comparative study between 3 popular sentence embeddings – USE, BERT & InferSent. We have also generated Knowledge Graphs for the comprehensions, to try to leverage Graph Convolutions, to enrich embeddings, to find the answer sentences for the Multi-RC Dataset. Our work suggests, that we can use GNNs with pre-trained sentence embeddings, like USE, to answer Multi-Hop QA, in the future.