

## Reading Comprehension.

Q NO 1

What were the reasons behind Foreman's transition from boxing to business?

There were ~~the~~ multiple reasons behind Foreman's transition from boxing to business in which the famous company offered Foreman with a product when he left boxing. ~~but~~ <sup>And</sup> he had to take care of his family and made his life more charming and engaging. Therefore, his over-age made him more worried about his fans and followers. #

Q NO 02

What was the comparative advantage of the George Foreman Grill.

The comparative advantage of the George Foreman Grill was quite intruiging & when company offered him an advertising contract <sup>n</sup> he proposed branding product as the George Foreman Grill with the comparative advantage of his huge followership. They preferred preferred.



Q No 03

What would have happened if Foreman had not sold the name rights.

It would have become so destorious if he <sup>had</sup> not sold the name right. Foreman had the great name in the boxing and everyone knew his skills and bravery that he did not care about the age-factor, but he fought. This actions made inspired everyone. However, without his name on the product, the loss would be inevitable.

Q No 04

What kind of contrasted and complementary sentiments are evoked in this story?

The contrasted sentiments are in the story are very logical that a man who has aged more than that of the required



age won the boxing. It is the very interest. On other side, he also became the successful businessman because of his name rights that are very shocking. As far complementary sentiments are concerned, he did not give up till his last moment. After his retirement, he continued his struggle and became an influential personality.

Q NO 05

How far is the text picture successful to ~~the~~ present of Foreman and his struggle.

His struggle and effort for all presents the true mirror and reflection of struggler how one leaves no stone unturned to be a man of non-stop struggle in the world. So, his text presents the picture of Foreman successfully.



Schengen countries need to realize that Pakistani citizens are human too, not some dangerous extraterrestrial beings. Perhaps they'll understand this when they themselves stand in line for a Pakistani visa someday.

**Q. 3 Read the following passage carefully and answer the questions that follow.**

**(20)**

George Foreman was the undefeated champion: 40 wins, 37 of them by knockouts. However in 1974, Muhammad Ali defeated him in one of the most legendary fights in boxing. Following the loss, Foreman announced his retirement. He announced that he had a fortune of \$5 million. Enough to retire and live peacefully. Unfortunately, bad decisions, uncontrolled spending, and poor financial planning quickly took their toll. By 1987, Foreman was broke, with no money and no work. That same year, he made a surprising announcement: he would return to the boxing ring. Critics mocked him, dismissing him as "too old" and calling him a "grandfather." But Foreman ignored the naysayers.

This time, Foreman reinvented himself. Instead of reviving his image as the menacing boxer of the past, he embraced his cheerful, lighthearted personality. He cracked jokes, connected with fans, and famously showcased his love for cheeseburgers. Audiences quickly fell in love with his warmth and charisma.

In 1994, Foreman shocked the world again. At the age of 45, he knocked out then-world heavyweight champion Michael Moorer—a fighter 19 years his junior—despite Moorer dominating much of the fight. In the tenth round, Foreman landed a devastating right hand, reclaiming the heavyweight title and becoming the oldest world heavyweight champion in history. Commentators joked that Foreman would surely return to the ring again once his money ran out. But this time, Foreman's success wasn't in the ring; it came from being his authentic self. Outside the ring, Foreman became a preacher, a devoted father of twelve, and the man who brought his family together over burgers. This authenticity led to an unexpected business opportunity.

A struggling home appliance company approached Foreman with a product—a grill that wasn't selling well. At first, Foreman ignored it. But at his wife's insistence, he eventually gave it a try. The grill had a unique design that allowed grease to drain off one side, and Foreman loved it. When the company offered him an advertising contract worth \$500,000, Foreman made a bold counteroffer: he proposed branding the product as the "George Foreman Grill" in exchange for 40% of the profits.

Foreman's instincts proved right. He recorded commercials featuring himself cooking burgers surrounded by his children, emphasizing family and fun rather than the product itself. The strategy was brilliant. The George Foreman Grill became a household name, selling millions of units annually. Foreman earned over \$7 million per month in royalties.

In 1999, Foreman made another calculated move: he sold the naming rights for an astounding \$137.5 million. But why would he sell such a successful business? Foreman understood a crucial principle: just as it's important to know when to get in, it's equally important to know when to get out. Competition was increasing, and the market was becoming saturated. It was the perfect time to step away.