BLOGS

Multiple Choice Questions on Limitation Act for CLAT PG 2026-Part I

Ruchika Mohapatra · 12 Nov 2025

1. Acknowledgement under Section 18 of the Limitation Act must be:

A. Oral and made to a relative

B. In writing and signed before the expiration of limitation

C. Notarized by a public officer

D. Filed as an affidavit

Answer: B

Explanation: A valid acknowledgment must be in writing, signed, and made before the limitation period expires.

2. Which of the following does not extend the limitation period?

A. Acknowledgment under Section 18

B. Fraud under Section 17

C. Legal disability under Section 6

D. Filing a plaint in wrong jurisdiction without due diligence

Answer: D

Explanation: Time spent in wrong jurisdiction extends limitation only if due diligence and good faith are shown.

3. The term “bond” under the Limitation Act includes:

A. Mortgage deed

B. Simple promissory note

C. Instrument creating liability upon condition

D. All affidavits

Answer: C

Explanation: A “bond” refers to an instrument creating a conditional liability to pay or perform.

4. Which Article applies to a suit for possession of immovable property based on previous possession and dispossession without title?

A. Article 58

B. Article 64

C. Article 65

D. Article 67

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 64 allows a person dispossessed without title to sue based on previous possession.

5. The limitation period for filing a suit for partition of joint family property is:

A. 3 years from majority

B. No fixed period unless ouster is proved

C. 12 years from date of oral partition

D. 6 years from date of demand

Answer: B

Explanation: No limitation applies unless there's ouster or adverse possession by other members.

6. Which event starts limitation under Section 9 of the Act?

A. Date of cause of action

B. Date of plaintiff's knowledge

C. Date of legal notice

D. Date of defendant's refusal

Answer: A

Explanation: Once time begins to run from the cause of action, it continues unless stopped by law.

7. When a person is under multiple legal disabilities at the time cause of action arises, limitation begins:

A. When one disability is removed

B. From date of majority

C. When all disabilities cease

D. Immediately

Answer: C

Explanation: Time starts only when all legal disabilities are removed (Section 6(2)).

8. In which of the following cases is Section 5 (condonation of delay) not applicable?

A. Appeal

B. Revision

C. Suit

D. Review

Answer: C

Explanation: Section 5 applies to appeals, applications, not suits.

9. A foreign judgment is sought to be enforced in India after 14 years. The suit is:

A. Valid if delay is condoned

B. Barred by limitation

C. Maintainable under international law

D. Transferable to criminal court

Answer: B

Explanation: Article 101 bars execution of foreign judgments after 12 years.

10. When does limitation begin in a suit for compensation for malicious prosecution?

A. Date of filing charge sheet

B. Date of acquittal

C. Date of FIR

D. Date of judgment by High Court

Answer: B

Explanation: It starts on the date when the plaintiff is acquitted or prosecution ends.