

2. Suppose you run an experiment in two different points in time. You want to run a model which treats the unobserved heterogeneity as constant in time. What is the model that does the job?
- (a) Fixed Effects model.
  - (b) Linear regression.
  - (c) Pooled Panel data regression.
  - (d) None of the others.
3. In a Fixed effects model,  $\alpha_i$  and  $X_{it}$ ...
- (a) are uncorrelated.
  - (b) can be correlated.
  - (c) None of the others.
  - (d) must be uncorrelated.
18. What is the biggest drawback of the linear probability model?
- (a) Probabilities cannot be correctly regressed.
  - (b) Having a dummy as dependent variable can generate the dummy variable trap.
  - (c) It is always heteroskedastic.
  - (d) Predicted probabilities can be lower than 0 or higher than 1.
19. When we run Panel data models, which kind of specification is more likely to give us the correct standard errors?
- (a) Homoskedastic standard errors.
  - (b) Heteroskedastic standard errors.
  - (c) None of the others.
  - (d) Clustered standard errors.