REV-01 MEC/09/14

MA ECONOMICS FOURTH SEMESTER ADVANCED ECONOMETRICS MEC – 405B SET A

2023/06

[USE OMR SHEET FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 mins.

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

 $1 \times 20 = 20$

- The reason for lag is a. Institutional b. Psychological d. All of the above c. Technological The problems with direct least square estimator of distributed lag model is a. The parameters are unable to estimate b. High multicollinearity d. All of the above c. Standard errors will be large 3. Koyek transformation model underlines Adaptive expectation model b. Stock adjustment model c. Rational expectation hypothesis model d. Both a and b 4. In an LPM a. The errors are homoscedasticc. The errors are normally distributed b. The errors are heteroscedastic d. The errors are all equal to zero The probability for underlying Logit model is a. Normal distribution b. Logistic distribution c. Chi-square distribution d. F distribution In Linear Probability Model, the a. Regressand is dichotomous b. Regressand is ordinal variable d. Regressors is ordinal variable c. Regressor is dichotomous
 - Models that use censored data is
 - a. LPM Modelc. Probit Model
 - Hausman test statistics follows
 - a. Normal distribution
 - c. Chi-square distribution
- 9. Panel data is a
 - a. Time series data
 - c. Cross section data

- h Logit Model
- b. Logit Modeld. Tobit Model
- an robit motier
- b. t distribution
- d. F distribution
- b. Summation of cross section and time
 - series data
- d. None of the above

	10. A approach to forecasting using time seriesa. Single equation regression modelc. Vector Autoregression	b. Single equation regression moded. All of the above
	 Example of a model usually not derived from a. Single equation regression model ARIMA 	om an economic theory b. Single equation regression model d. All of the above
	12. One of the feature of the Koyek transformaa. The disturbance term Uc. Multicollinearity	
	13. In the inverted V lag scheme the weights ara. Equalc. Initially increasing and subsequently declining	
	14. A collection of random variables ordered ina. Non stationary processc. Integrated variables	time is called b. Stationary process d. Stochastic process
	15. The best example of random walk model isa. Stock pricesc. Food grain prices	b. Gold pricesd. None of the above
	16. A trend stationary time series has aa. Non Deterministic trendc. Non difference stationary	b. Deterministic trendd. None of the above
	17. The error correction mechanism was develoa. Gangerc. Engle and Ganger	b. Engled. Dickey-Fuller
	18. One of the most widely use methodologies fa. ARIMAc. MA	or the analysis of time series data is b. ARMA d. AR
1	19. In logit model the odds ratio decreases froma. Negativec. Fraction	1 to 0, the logit becomes b. Equal to 0 d. Positive
2	20. Tobit model is also called a. LPM	b. Censored model d. Binary model
		-

[2]

USTM/COE/R-01

(<u>Descriptive</u>)

Time: 2 Hr. 30 Mins.		Marks: 50
	[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]	
1.	Estimate Koyek Model.	10
2.	Estimate Darwin-Watson d statistic and its limitation.	8+2=10
3.	In the presence of Autocorrelation estimate of OLS are statistically unbiased. Justify	10
4.	Explain Linear Probability Model (LPM) with suitable example.	10
5.	Define Logit model and its features.	8+2=10
6.	Explain Random walk model with drift and without drift.	5+5=10
7.	Estimate Unit root test.	10
8.	Define Panel data, Explain Box Jenkins Methodology.	2+8=10

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