

## Appendix

The steps below explain how to determine whether testing continues after stage  $k$ , and if so, how item selection will proceed alongside the time-limited SPRT stopping rule.

1. After the  $k$ -th test item is answered, compute the likelihood ratio

$$\lambda_k = \frac{L(u_1, \dots, u_k | \theta_+)}{L(u_1, \dots, u_k | \theta_-)} \quad (24)$$

2. Check if  $\lambda_k \geq A$  or  $\lambda_k \leq B$ . If either of the two conditions is satisfied, stop the test and classify the examinee as having mastered the test (if  $\lambda_k \geq A$ ) or having failed the test (if  $\lambda_k \leq B$ ). If neither condition occurs, go to step 3 below.
3. Compute the remaining time that the examinee has, according to  $t_k^* = t_{max} - \sum_{i=1}^k t_i$ . If  $t_k^* \leq 0$ , stop the test and classify the examinee as having mastered the test if  $\lambda_k \geq C$  or having failed the test otherwise. If  $t_k^* > 0$ , go to step 4 below.
4. For each item  $j \in R_k$ , evaluate  $P(T_j > t_k^* | \mathbf{t}_k)$  using the formula given in Equation 22. If this probability is greater than  $\gamma$  for all items in the set  $R_k$ , stop the test and classify the examinee as having mastered the test if  $\lambda_k \geq C$  or having failed the test otherwise. If there exists at least one item  $j \in R_k$  for which  $P(T_j > t_k^* | \mathbf{t}_k) \leq \gamma$ , go to step 5 to administer the  $(k + 1)$ -st item.
5. For all remaining items  $j \in E_k$  (i.e., the set of items that have not been administered from the pool and have an adequately low probability of exceeding the time limit), calculate

$$\frac{FI_j(\theta_c)}{E(T_j | \hat{t}_k)} \quad (25)$$

and administer the item with the largest value of (25) as the  $(k + 1)$ -st test item.





