worldskills

Standards and Assessment Guide

Fashion Technology

v1.1
@WorldSkills International

Introduction

Welcome to the Standards and Assessment Guide (SAG), a comprehensive resource designed to support excellence in assessment practices for all skills competitions hosted at the WorldSkills Competition. A key component of the SAG is the commitment to continuous improvement through ongoing review, ensuring that these guides consistently reflect the latest industry innovations and high standards of assessment in an open and transparent manner.

Purpose

The primary purpose of this guide is to provide a structured framework for the consistent and fair assessment of each skill competition. It aims to ensure that all assessments are conducted with a high degree of accuracy, reliability, validity, and reflect global industry standards. By adhering to these guidelines, assessors can maintain the integrity of the competition and uphold the high standards associated with WorldSkills.

Note: this guide is not a replacement for the Marking Scheme and should only be used as a reference when required during the assessment process. Competitors are not allowed to have a copy of this SAG in the workshop in either digital or paper form.

Scope

This document covers general assessment practices applicable to a diverse range of industry sectors including:

- Manufacturing and Engineering Technology
- Information and Communication Technology
- Construction and Building Technology
- Transportation and Logistics
- Social and Personal Services
- Creative Arts and Fashion

Each skill competition has its unique requirements and benchmarks, which are detailed within sections of this guide. The consistency of assessment across each skill is the overarching principle, ensuring a unified approach to evaluating Competitor performance to the highest standards.

Key Components

The guide is structured into several key components, each addressing critical aspects of the assessment process:

Assessment Principles and Objectives

- Emphasis on fairness, transparency, and objectivity in assessments.
- Alignment with global industry standards and best practices.

Assessment Methods and Tools

- Description of various assessment methods in Measurement and Judgement.
- Guidance on the application of appropriate assessment tools and equipment (if applicable).

Criteria and Benchmarks

- Examples of assessment criteria and aspects for each skill, outlining the expected competencies and performance standards.
- Benchmarks for different levels of proficiency i.e. Judgement award range 0, 1, 2, 3 or Yes/No criteria alongside clear measurable descriptors.

Expert assessment requirements

- Completion of the Access Programme.
- Approved Curriculum Vitae (CV).
- Reaching **100%** Expert preparedness.
- Full participation of online and in-person Mandatory Assessment Training (MAT).
- Completion of practical assessment testing at the Competition.

Quality Assurance and Improvement

- Monitoring and evaluation: Ensuring assessments are carried out correctly and produce reliable results.
- Continuous improvement: Using feedback from Experts and Skill Competition Managers to enhance future assessments.
- Periodic review: Regularly updating processes to reflect current industry and WorldSkills standards.

Implementation

For effective implementation, this guide should be used for guidance purposes only and in parallel with the Technical Description for each skill. Experts are encouraged to familiarize themselves thoroughly with both the general guidelines and the particular requirements of their respective skill areas. Collaborative efforts between the Skill Management Team, Experts, and Competitors are vital for achieving the ultimate goal of global skills development.

Conclusion

The Standards and Assessment Guide embodies the commitment of the WorldSkills movement to nurturing talent and promoting the highest standards of vocational education and training worldwide. By providing clear and comprehensive guidance, we aim to empower Experts to conduct marking and assessment practices that are not only rigorous and equitable but also inspiring and transformative for all participants.

Thank you for your dedication to upholding these standards and contributing to the success of the WorldSkills Competition. Together, we can continue to champion skills excellence and celebrate the achievements of talented individuals from around the globe.

Skill 31

Measurement

Measurement is used to assess accuracy, precision, and other performance that can be measured objectively. It is used where ambiguity must be avoided.

The total marks allocated to measurement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

Judgement

Judgement is used to assess the quality of performance about which there may be small differences of view when applying the external benchmarks.

The Resources column in the table below may include all kinds/formats of resources such as a link to a YouTube video, a website link, an illustration, a photo, a reference to a book, and so on. It needs to be as detailed as possible to show the differentiation between 0, 1, 2, 3.

Generic rules:

The assessment group comprises three Experts plus one Expert who acts as the supervisor. The supervising Expert will replace an Expert in the marking group to prevent compatriot marking.

The difference of the three Experts' scores may not exceed 1. If this is the situation the Experts must re-score until there is a maximum difference of 1. As long as the three Experts judge within 1, the result can be entered into the CIS.

The total marks allocated to judgement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

Patternmaking - Finished patterns should be suitable for prototype or sample production. Most pattern assessment criteria use Measurement Marking

Patterns should be neat and clean when submitted, no torn parts, no tape, no bad folds or scrunched pieces, no double lines drawn, no pen lumps or blobs, no scribbling out of information, no pencil lines. all pieces necessary for construction in main fabric/s should be present. Lining patterns, fusing patterns, working pieces or templates will not be marked and do not need to be submitted. All markings on patterns should be in ink.

Seam allowances

Seam allowance widths vary across the industry worldwide. They should be well chosen according to the garment design, fabric type as well as the type of seam they are on (open, closed, felled, French, under stitched etc., considering any curves or angles, the thickness of the seam etc.

Examples:

- 3mm - 6mm (neckline, sharp curves, appliqués etc.) 1 cm (Industrial regular seam - overlocked or open)
- 1.2cm -1.5cm (Industrial regular seam, French seam, English/Felled seam)
- 1.5cm (Couture regular seam or thicker fabric)
- 1.5cm - 2cm (Some zipper seams etc.)

It is common to have the same seam allowance on most garment seams (usually 1cm) and it is changed by necessity only (zipper often has a larger seam, necklines or tight curves often have a smaller seam allowance).

Seam allowances should be fully marked in pen in continuous or dotted lines (as long as they are neat, even and clearly show the stitching line). The stitching lines should stop at corner junctions (lines which extend past this point could be mistaken for notches). It is not mandatory to indicate the seam allowance with notches at every seam. When there is a different width, notches are used to indicate the change of seam allowance. Notches on both sides of a corner make the fabric or pattern corner fragile when cut, therefore notching on one corner only is correct

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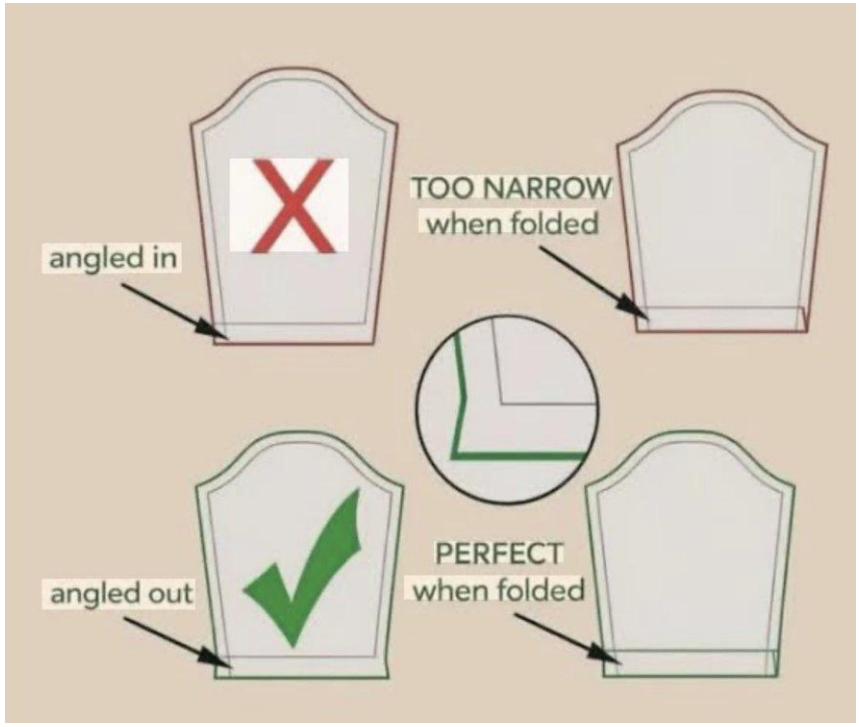
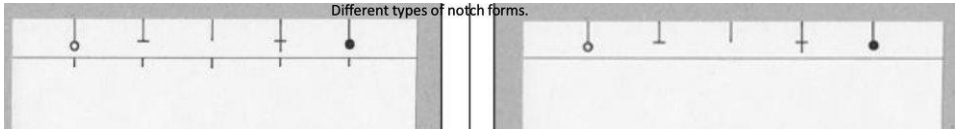
Hem allowances

Hem allowances should be notched and/or drawn in. The width of the hem should consider the shape of the hem curve, the type of fabric as well as the type of hem finish (overlocked, double turned, hand stitched, faced, etc.). The angle of the hem allowance being turned up should reflect the shape of the hem and should align when it is folded up.



Notches

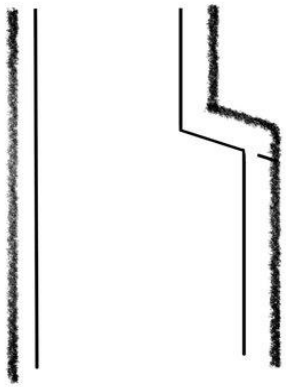
Different types of notch forms are allowed. The Competitor can choose their preferred type of notch, but notches should be consistent, always using the same type.


Different types of notch forms.

Length: 3 mm to approximately 15 mm. The notch can finish inside the seam allowance and could go up to, or slightly past the stitching line, so that the seams can be measured. Pattern notches are for information.

When cutting notches in fabric they should never be cut deeply, or too close to the stitching line.

The notches should be drawn at a 90-degree angle to the cut edge (most of the time). For example: the hip line would have a notch at a 90-degree angle. There are exceptions, for example: for a slit or vent, the notch should be in direction of the stitching line

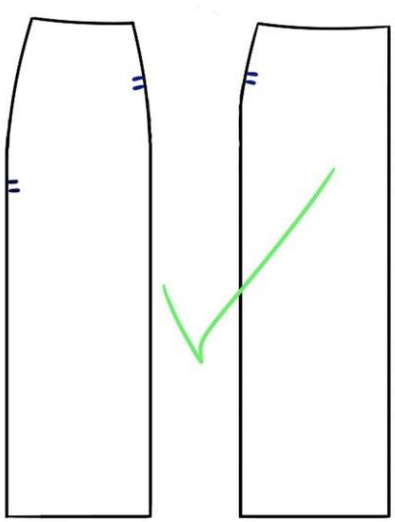


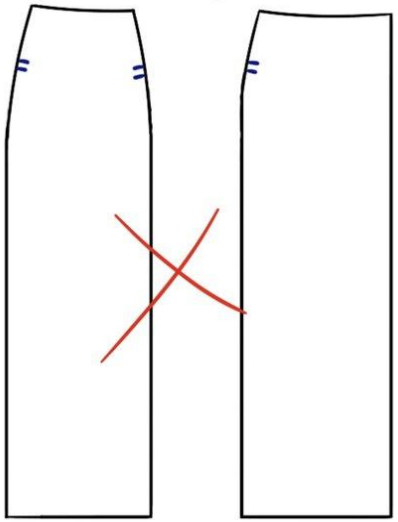
Quantity of notches

For seams with opposing curves, notches are placed closer together to facilitate sewing, but on long straight seams, notches are placed further apart. Too many or too few notches create confusion and do not conform to industry standard.

Sometimes notches are required to clearly identify a part of a pattern: Example - a back waist facing/yoke should be identified with a notch to differentiate side seam and centre back and the sleeve head to indicate back (double notch)and front (single notch).

Bust, waist, hip, and knee lines are often notched for alignment. Seams which join should also have matching notches to assist putting the pieces together, notches should also be used for alignment on curves. Notches on aligning panels should be at different heights for each seam so that panels aren't confused if flipped.





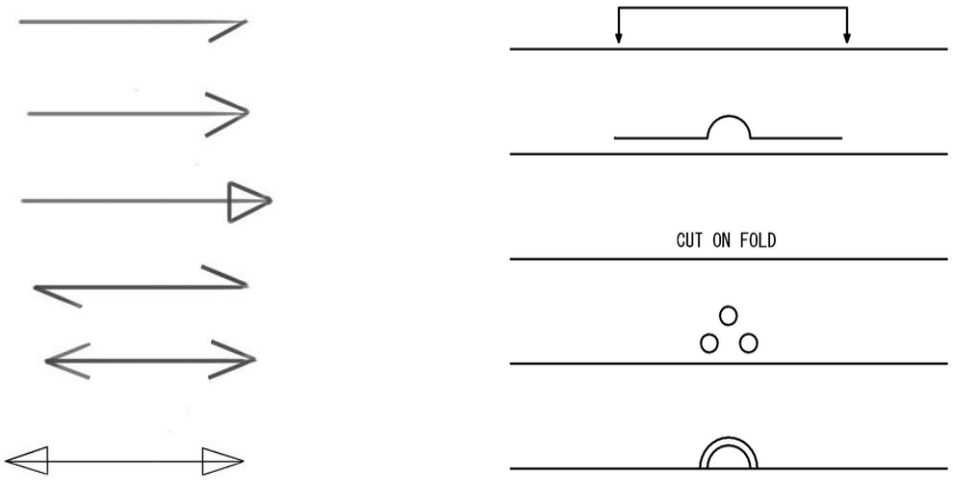
Grainlines

The grainline must be drawn in pen.

The grainline should be long enough on large pieces to make it easy to lay up (full length or almost full length). On medium and small pattern pieces the grainline should run the full length of the pattern piece, stopping before crossing the seam allowance. In the case of a very small pattern piece, the grain line could extend into the seam allowance (in this instance another colour should be used to differentiate it from cutting lines)

Grainline and Fold line indicators

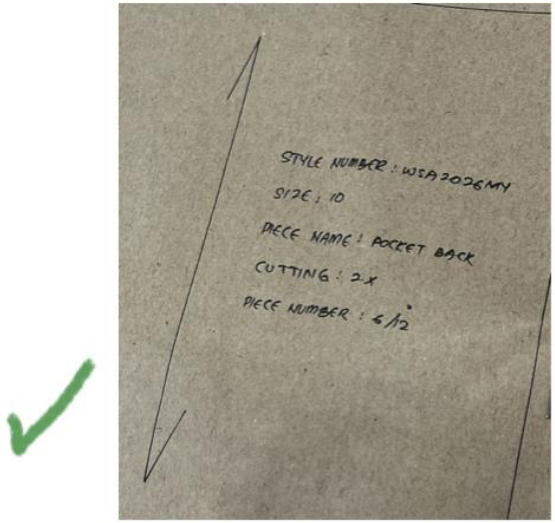
There are many different types of grainline and fold line markings used around the worlds and Competitors can choose their preferred type of grainline or fold line mark - they should use the same one on all pattern pieces

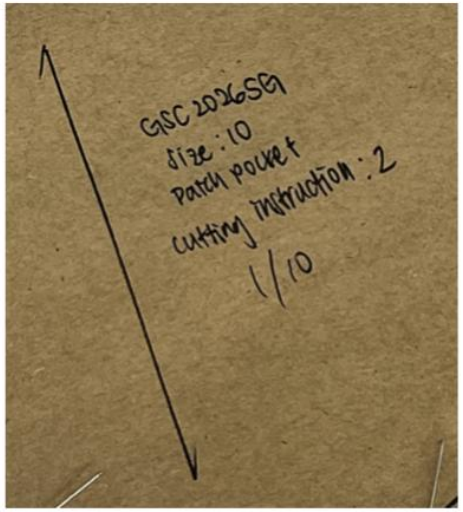


Written Pattern Information

Information should be written in English only in black or blue pen, with all the mandatory information listed below. Handwritten instructions must be neat and clear to read, if it cannot be understood, it will be considered missing. All information should be written together and ideally centred in the pattern near the grainline.

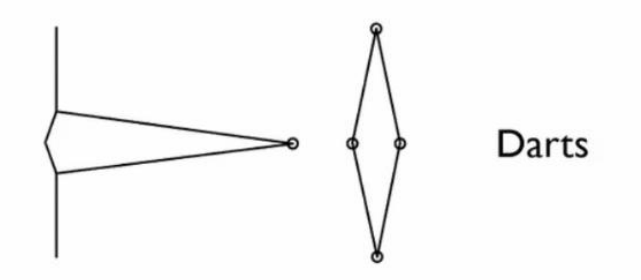
- Style number - WorldSkills Competition + year + country code (example - WSC2026CA)
- Size - to be given at the competition
- Piece name - example: Front, side panel, pocket, back facing, etc. For the test project, only patterns that will be cut in main fabric/s need to be submitted (not lining or fusing)
- Cutting instructions - To show how many pieces are being cut in the main fabric (2x, 1x on fold, cut 1 pair, etc.). If there is more than one fabric type, for example main fabric and contrast, then 2x Fabric #1, or 2x main or cut 1 contrast, should be used.
- Piece number - Each pattern piece should be numbered, for example - 1/14, 2/14, 3/14, etc. (For the test project, if you have a piece that needs to be cut 4x, you may need to create 2 patterns with cut 2x on each so that grainlines can be measured on each piece on the lay-up).

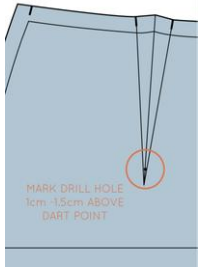




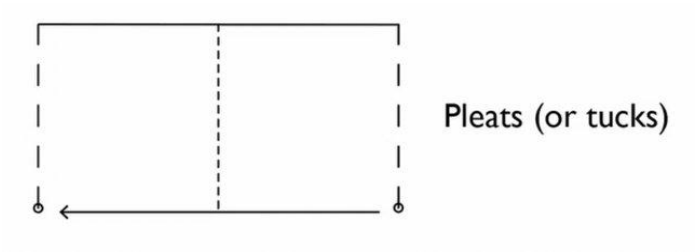
Other Pattern information

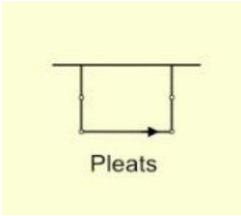
- The centre front and centre back can be indicated on appropriate pieces. If the design is asymmetrical then it can be marked on the grainline (if the grainline is centred) or an additional line can be drawn to indicate CF or CB. For example: a wraparound skirt or an asymmetrical pattern piece that extends past centre front/back, or a bias cut piece.
- For the test project, the hip line and the waistline can also be indicated if appropriate. A continuous black or blue pen line should be used.
- **Darts** - the dart should be drawn in and have notches for stitching at the top and the end of the dart should be clearly indicated with a pen mark or a drill hole/awl point positioned either on the dart lines or inside the dart.

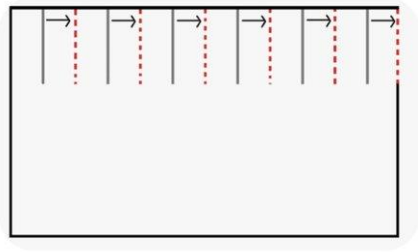




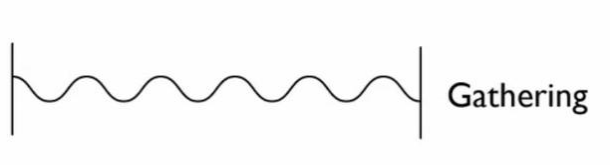
- **Pleats** - The direction of the pleat should be indicated with arrows. If the pleat is sewn down at all, the stitching line and the end should be clearly indicated.

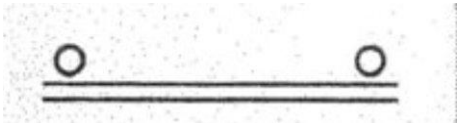


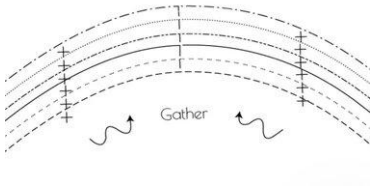




- **Gathers** - The beginning and end should be indicated with notches with a wiggly line in between to indicate gathering, or the gather measurement length can be written between the notches.







- **Pockets** - the position of pockets or any other applied pieces, (belt loops, pocket flaps, etc.) should be indicated with drill holes or notches. Notches usually on cut edges and drill holes inside the piece. Drill holes should be 5 mm - 10 mm inside the placement position.

- **Button and Buttonhole** - should be indicated on the pattern, the button should be 2-3 mm inside the end of the buttonhole as shown.

- **Topstitching** - In industry a template is used for topstitching, the test project does not require a template.

Lay-up and Cutting

Most marking criteria is measurement; one criterion is Judgement. The only pattern pieces to be included in the lay are pieces to be cut in main fabric/s. Lining fabrics and fusing will not be assessed in the lay and do not need to be included in the layup.

Fabric should be laid up smoothly with selvedges neatly together on folded lays or smooth and flat for open lays, there should be no wrinkles or bumps in the fabric.

Patterns should be placed securely, with a suitable number of pins only to allow the pattern to be secure (guide distance 20 cm apart - max distance 25 cm). All corners need to be held down - straight edges as well as curves should not lift. Not enough pins cause parts of the pattern to lift or move during cutting, too many pins causes the lay to be bulky. Pins can be placed in, on or next to (when necessary) the seam allowance, neatly, in any direction. No pins should be sitting over the cutting (outside) edge of the pattern.

Grainlines and cutting instructions need to be followed according to what is indicated on the pattern pieces. Top and tail lay-up is acceptable for a prototype/sample cut on most fabrics. Patterns in one direction only applies to fabrics with nap, shading or a design/print that goes only one way. Grainlines will be measured from the selvedge first if it is a smooth, clean selvedge edge, if not, grainlines will be measured from the fold. Grainlines have a 2 mm tolerance.

Fabric economy

Patterns should be laid up to create the most economical use of the fabric according to several things - the fabric width, the grainlines of the pattern pieces (2 mm tolerance only), the pattern shapes and the cutting instructions for each piece (must be visible on all pieces and followed accurately). Areas of waste should be minimized with pieces placed together in a neat arrangement. Pieces can touch (example straight edges together) or not touch but cannot overlap each other or be too close in any way that creates difficulty in performing accurate cutting.

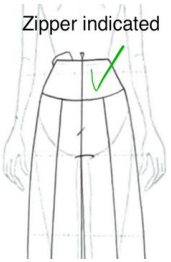
For the test project, the start and end of the lay should be marked with a chalk or pencil line to indicate the amount of fabric used.

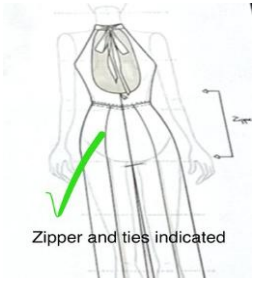
Design and Sketching

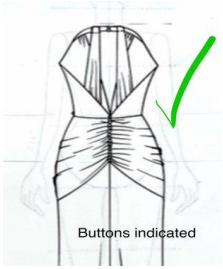
The sketching module is an assessment of hand sketching skills, not CAD drawing. Some marking criteria is measurement, some is judgement. Correct number of garments should be shown, correct target market, front and back for each design.

Technical sketches/trade drawings/fashion flats are completed directly on a watermark coqui in A4 size. Page should be neat and clean, no pencil lines, pen only (shading pens allowed). No folds, creases, tape, liquid paper or unnecessary pen marks.

Every garment should clearly show the garment opening (zipper, buttons, etc.). Arrows with descriptions can be used if necessary.







Designs should show good flow through front to back. All elements visible from the front (e.g. back neckline and zipper) should be shown on the front view and all elements visible from the back should be shown on the back view. Left side should match front and back (lengths, fullness, flow, hems, etc.) and so should the right side. Each design should be whole, not overlapped or covered by any other designs

Designs may be required to show a specific target market (fast fashion/couture) or a specific season (Spring/Winter) or event (Gala/Cocktail). Competitors need to show an understanding of the production values of these different markets.

Designs may be required to show specific design elements and could also be required to show co-ordination as a range or part of a collection. Design creativity should be shown as well as all the technical elements required for the design to go into production, all elements should be clear (zoom windows for detail can be used if necessary) and easily understood and ready for use by a patternmaker or a machinist.

Designs should accurately represent the fabric and its specific properties as clearly as possible; the natural fall and flow of the fabric should represent the way the fabric falls or moves in real life. Designs cannot assume there are any other fabrics in the design, (e.g. tulle for stiffening or creating fullness). Only the fabric in the swatch may be drawn (and a lining and fusing if appropriate).

Garment wearability should also be considered for the designs, will the garment function properly when worn, are sleeves too restrictive, will the shoulder stay up, does the neckline gape, can the wearer walk properly, are there pieces that could get caught and damaged?

Pen skills should be neat with no bumps, ink blobs/bleeds or smudges. Pen lines should not be too heavy or thick. Curves should be smooth and straight lines should be straight. No double lines or joins badly blended. Corners should be sharp, no gaps or crossover

Draping/Moulage

Draping on the dress form is done in calico. Measurement and Judgement criteria is used in assessment

Outside edges can be cut or folded, whichever provides the neatest finish. Edges should be smooth - whether straight or curved, lines should be clean. Competitors need to balance speed with accuracy. Junctions should match and seams should align front to back smoothly.

Garment opening should be clearly indicated with a pen (zipper, buttons, etc.)

Pins can be placed in any direction but should be neat and fabric should remain as smooth as possible. Not too many or too few pins

Grainlines on the calico should reflect the grainline that would be used on the pattern

Interpretation of the design and its pattern shapes is at the discretion of the Competitor, the pattern shapes and proportions should reflect the test project design/s as accurately as possible. Creating a true representation of the neckline, armhole, seams and panel lines, straps or pleats if present, etc. Volume and flare or fullness should also be considered and should show accurate reference to the original design.

Construction

Measurement and Judgement criteria is used in this module. All technical areas of garment construction are assessed here as well as some fashion design elements.

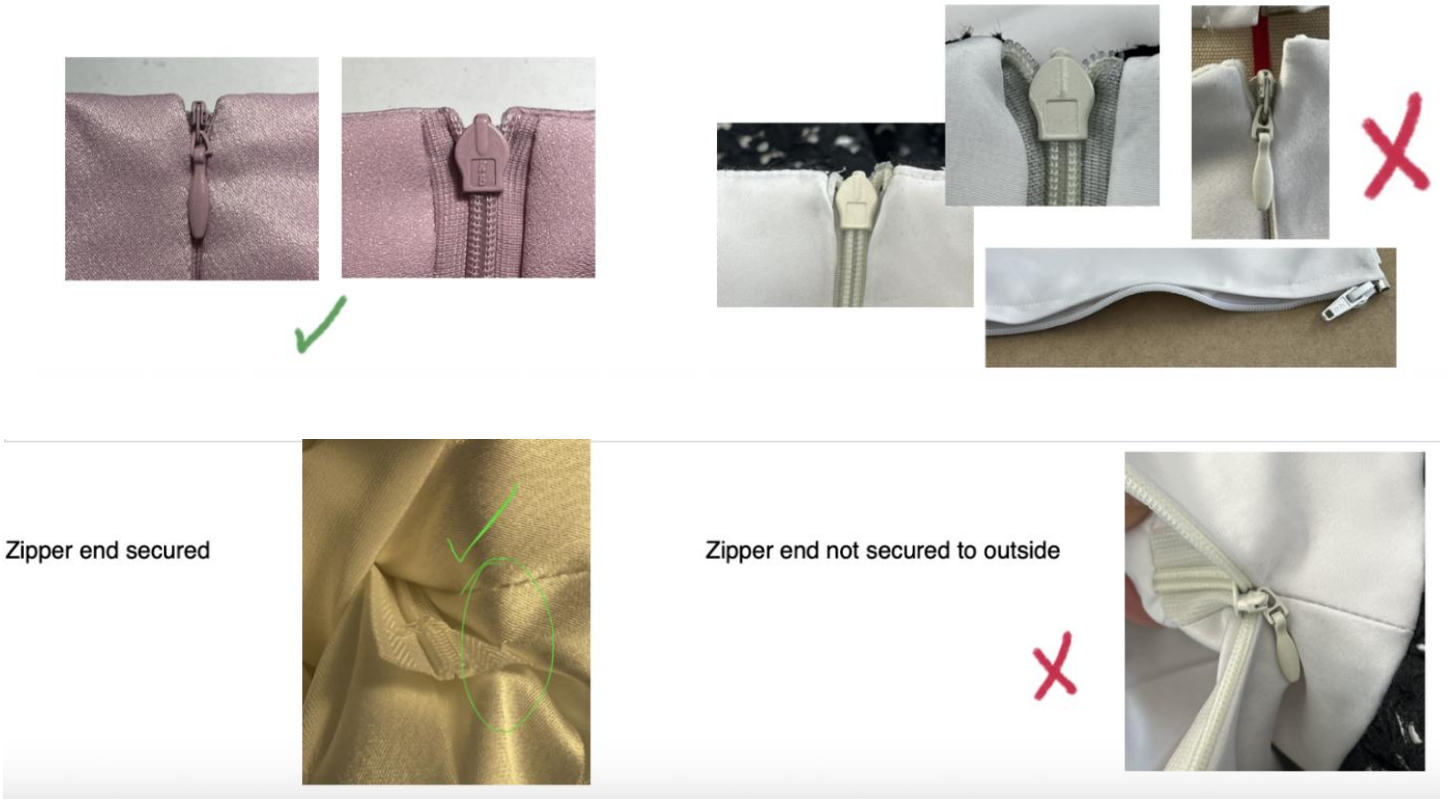
Pressing, fit, drape and shape, wearability and overall design should be the criteria assessed first, while the garment/s are still on the stand. Construction skills are assessed more closely with garment/s on the table.

Garments should show good pressing skills, not over-pressed with areas of shine, damage or overwork and garment/s should also not be under pressed with areas not sitting flat and smoothly. Fit will be assessed in reference to the way the garment/s specifically fit the dress forms at the competition. Garments should not be too tight or too loose and wearing ease should be considered. Pressing and fit are considered part of the presentation of the garment.

Some design criteria is mandatory, with required elements, some design criteria is for the Competitor to choose and execute. Design criteria should be assessed with reference to the elements and principles of design and how well they have been employed.

Technical skills are assessed according to each components requirements. Each Test Project may or may not include some or all of these components, so they are covered here for reference

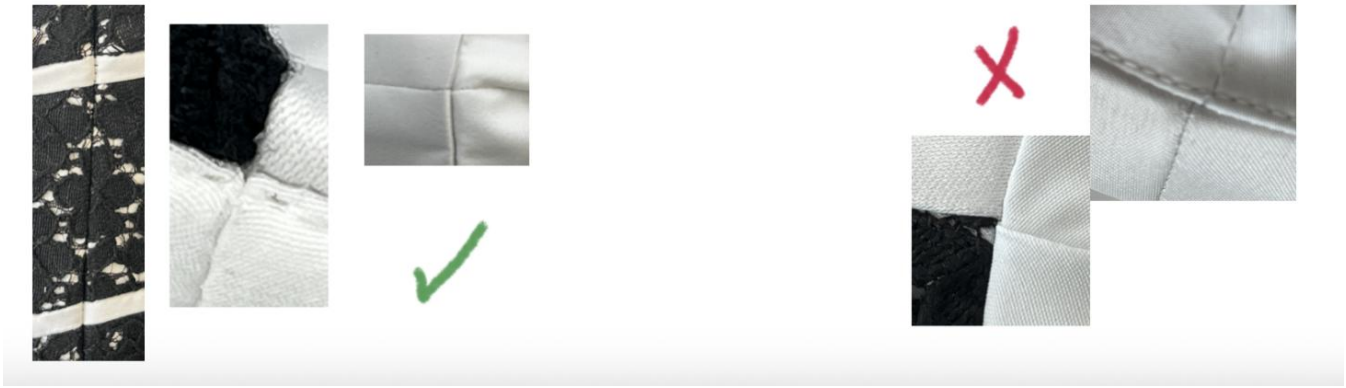
- **Zippers** should show smooth operation, distance from the zipper teeth to the fabric should be even and smooth, base of zipper should not have any bumps or holes or loose threads, top of zipper should be even smooth on both sides, bulk should be reduced if necessary. For facing method, the zipper should be bagged out with the lining stepped back. For waistband or bind method the lining should be stepped back and waistband or bind should create a smooth and even line at the waist seam, no steps or gaps or bumps.



- **Under stitching** should be employed on most facings and any seams that require the inside to roll under. Under stitching should be an even width from the stitching line and an appropriate distance from the stitching line according to the application and fabric weight (light weight fabrics are closer, heavy weight fabrics it is further away).

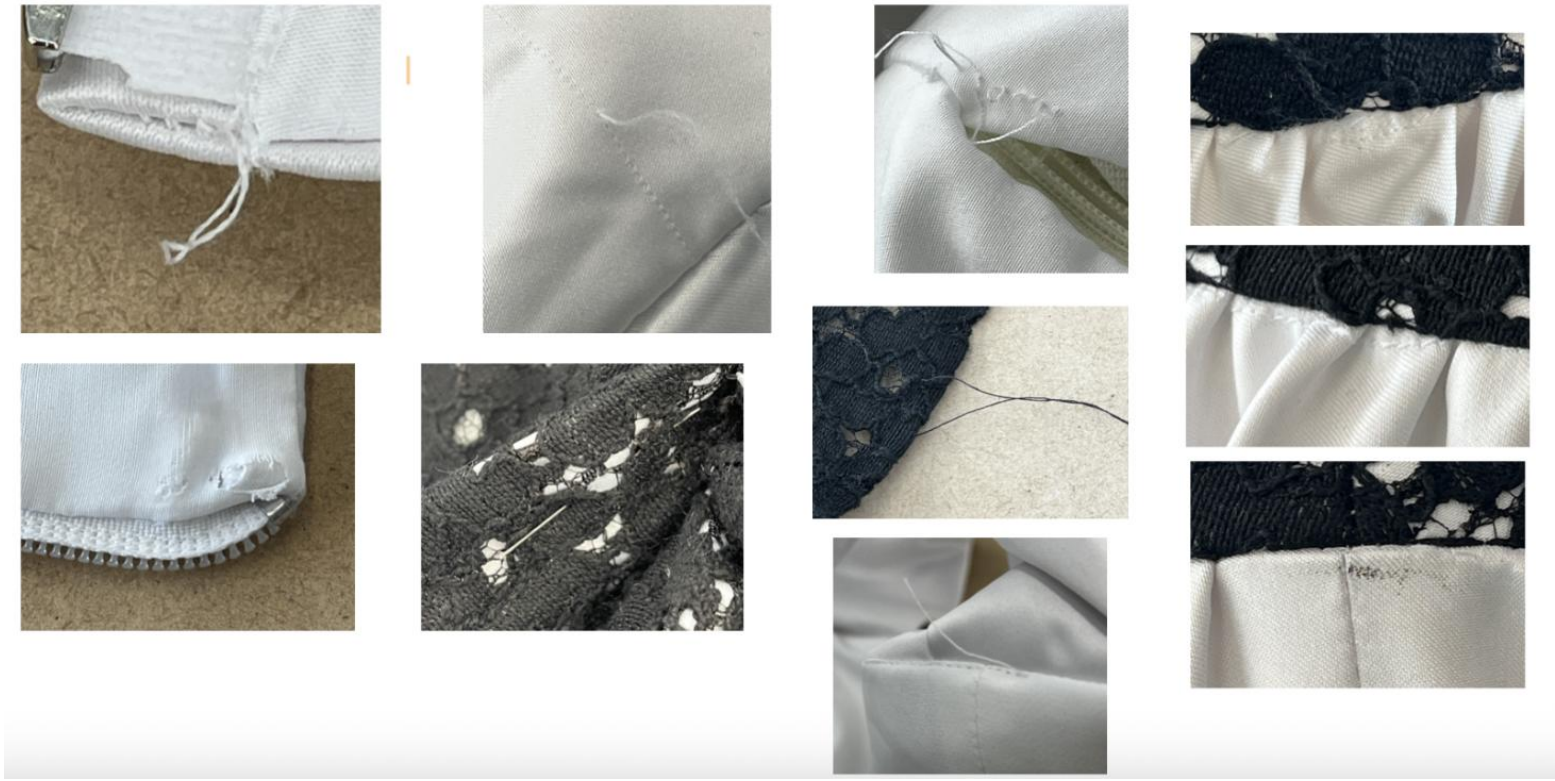
- **Seams/Panel lines/Darts** should have stitching that is smooth and balanced with no evidence of drags, puckering or pulling. Generally open seams are used on garments with bagged out or closed linings or seams with larger seam allowances or to evenly distribute the bulky seam allowances. Garments with closed seams generally have open linings and are usually overlocked or bound or have a French or felled seam finish. Seams are usually pressed in the direction of least bulk with most seams or darts at the front being pressed to the centre front and most seams at the side and back being pressed to the back and centre back.

- **Hem finishes** vary enormously according to the design, fabric style and weight as well as the application. Hems can be bagged out with the lining or other layers, machine finished separately, hand finished, bound, faced, or in the case of a sleeve possibly elasticized, or finished with a band. Criteria for hems are that the hem is complete and secure. Also neat, even and balanced finishes are required regardless of the type of hem. Dragging, roped finishes, with pulls, twists are not quality finishes, and raw edges are generally not acceptable.
- **Waist and neckline** finishes are dependent upon the design as well as the fabric weight and style. Facings, bands, bound edges, bagged out edges are common applications. Criteria for neck and waistline finishes are that the inside edge does not roll out (unless the design required it) and that the finish sits well with no drags, pulls or gapes. Neckline and waist finishes should sit well on the dress form and be well molded. Fusing should be used in most cases and well executed.
- **Lining** is assessed with reference to the rest of the garment, pressing of the lining is assessed at the table and the fit of the lining is assessed as well. Ease pleats should be added where appropriate and lining seams/darts/panel lines are assessed the same way as the main fabric. Linings should be secured at appropriate points (usually underarm, head of sleeve, side seams on open linings on skirts, etc.) with tabs/bar tacks / lining strips inside closed linings etc. Methods vary according to specific applications, but the lining should be appropriately secured the so that it does not twist, get caught or move out of the shell of the main fabric too much.
- **Sleeves** will have a variety of constructions according to the design chosen, but the construction and application should be neat and balanced with smooth stitching, no puckers, drags or pulls, armhole seams should have clean curves with no bumps or kinks. Any pleats or gathers should be even and balanced. Sleeves need to consider wearability, they should be functional, not too tight, restrictive or difficult to wear.
- **Collars** have many different styles, but assessment criteria would include smooth straight edges or curves, neat points and good structure. They should hold stand well if upright and they should roll well if turned over, under collars should not roll out or distort the collar and are usually graded back, seams should often be understitched and/or graded for bulk depending on the design. Fusing should be considered and well executed.
- **Junctions** will be assessed for accuracy; junctions have a 0.5 mm tolerance. Junctions are sometimes allocated to the marking scheme and sometimes they are randomly assessed depending on the design. Outside junctions are assessed first, inside ones assessed second.



- **Pockets** will always be required to be functional, and their construction depends on the design criteria of the test project. They should be neat with smooth clean edges, no holes or frays at clipped corners and bulk should be reduced where necessary

- **Garments** are assessed for imperfections and damage. Examples of errors that cause mark deductions are shown below and include - nicks, holes, cuts, marks on or damage to fabrics, untrimmed threads, stitching coming undone, pins left in the garment etc.



Measurement

Measurement is used to assess accuracy, precision, and other performance that can be measured objectively. It is used where ambiguity must be avoided. The total marks allocated to measurement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project.

Aspect	Sub Critierion name	Descriptor	Requirement
Measurement	Number of sketches	Are the correct number of sketches completed showing front and back for each	True/False
	Zipper function	Does the zipper slide up and down smoothly without catching or getting stuck	True/False
	Waist measurement	Is the waist measurement within tolerance	Type in the waist measurement of the garment - calculations will determine the +/- margin
	Garment or part of garment length	Is the skirt or sleeve or CB longer than X cm but shorter than Y cm	True/False
	Pattern information	Do all pattern pieces have the size/piece name/piece number etc. listed	Type in the number of missing items and calculations will allocate deductions for each mistake

Aspect	Sub Critierion name	Descriptor	Requirement
	Flow through	Do pattern pieces flow through on all seams	Type in the number of errors and calculations will allocate deductions for each mistake
	Pattern information	Is all pattern information completed in ink	True/False
	Sketches	Are all sketches completed in ink (shading pen allowed)	True/False
	Layup and Cutting	Are all pattern pieces secure - no corners or parts of the pattern longer than 25cm lifting	Type in the number of errors and calculations will allocate deductions for each mistake
	Layup and Cutting	Are all pattern pieces right side up and are cutting instructions followed correctly	Type in the number of errors and calculations will allocate deductions for each mistake
	Draping	Does the garment show marks for the opening	True/False
	Draping	Is the drape complete	True/False
	Pattern function	Will the pattern function, when cut and sewn, will it make the garment in the image (are any pieces missing, are design lines not included etc (lining not considered)	True/False

Aspect	Sub Critierion name	Descriptor	Requirement
	Garment construction	Is the hem secure all the way around	True/False
	Garment construction	Is the garment free of damage? No nick, cuts, holes, cotton lumps, oil/pen marks or threads hanging (longer than 3mm on the outside and 6mm on the inside	Type in the number of errors and calculations will allocate deductions for each mistake
	Garment construction	Is the garment complete - garment is finished with all components done	True/False
	Construction - Junctions	Do seam junction's match. 0.5mm tolerance.	Type in the number of errors and calculations will allocate deductions for each mistake

Judgement

Judgement is used to assess the quality of performance about which there may be small differences of view when applying the external benchmarks.

The Resources column in the table below may include all kinds/formats of resources such as a link to a YouTube video, a website link, an illustration, a photo, a reference to a book, and so on. It needs to be as detailed as possible to show the differentiation between 0, 1, 2, 3.

Generic rules:

The assessment group comprises three Experts plus one Expert who acts as the supervisor. The supervising Expert will replace an Expert in the marking group to prevent compatriot marking.

The difference of the three Experts' scores may not exceed 1. If this is the situation the Experts must re-score until there is a maximum difference of 1. As long as the three Experts judge within 1, the result can be entered into the CIS.

The total marks allocated to judgement marking may vary from competition to competition depending on the Test Project

Industry Reference - it can be helpful when allocating a 0-1-2-3 mark in judgement assessment to determine what level of industry the work most closely aligns to. For Fashion Technology,

Zero is awarded for incomplete work or for work that would not pass quality control in industry resulting in the garment or work being marked as a 'second' and sold in an outlet store.

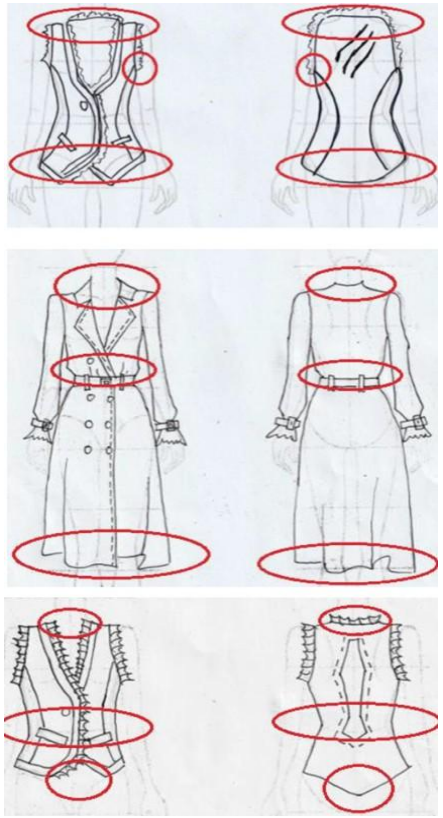
- **One** is awarded for work that aligns to the standard of high volume, low cost, fast fashion industry production, global labels such as H&M, Zara etc.
- **Two** is awarded for work that aligns to the mid quality of global ready-to-wear brands which often vary across different countries and
- **Three** is awarded to work that aligns to the high-end techniques and finishes used in luxury and couture brands.

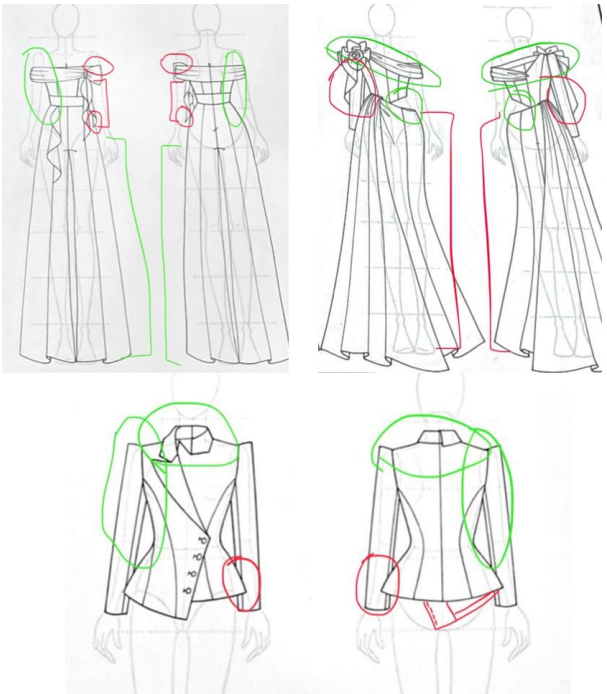
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
Judgement Lay up and cutting Fabric Economy	0	Inefficient or wasteful use of fabric, large gaps in pattern placement or any pattern pieces missing	 

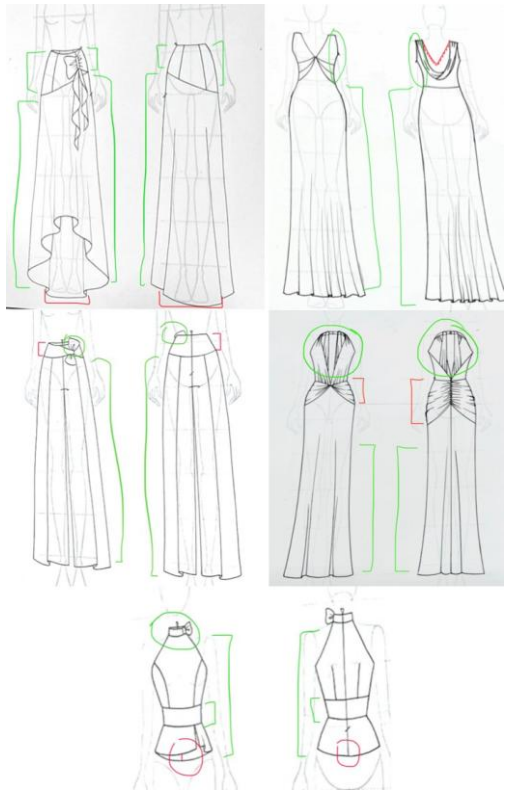
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	A number of medium sized areas of waste, pattern placement could be considerably more efficient but all pieces present	 

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	A few small areas of fabric waste, could be a more economical lay, cutting may be a little difficult but fairly efficient and all pieces present	 

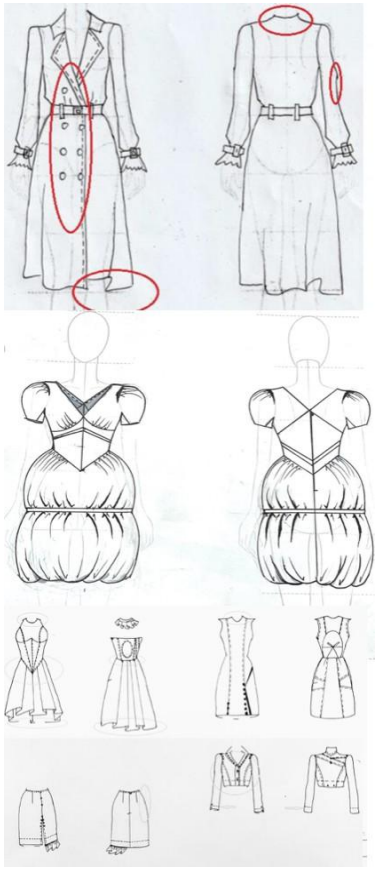
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	Excellent pattern placement, fabric used efficiently, minimal areas of waste, all pieces present and aligned for efficient and easy cutting	 

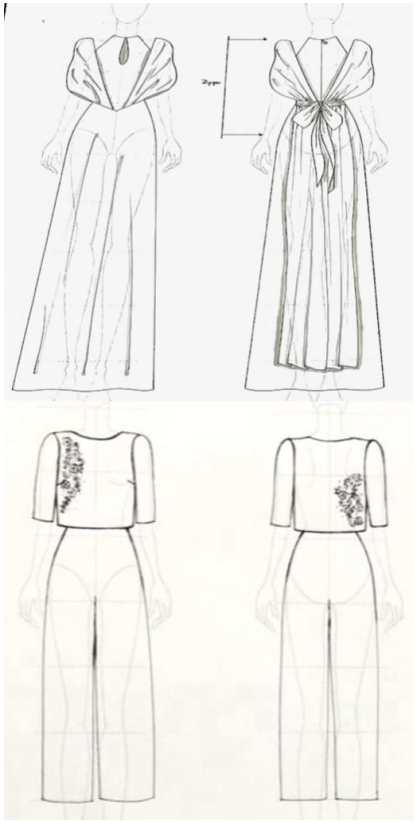
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
Judgement Sketching Flow through front to back	0	Lots of areas that do not flow through, or major errors where front and back do not match at all, many elements missing, more than 2 errors.	

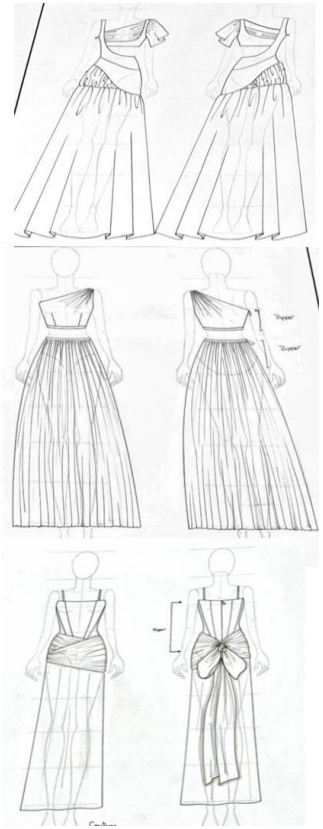
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	A few areas that do not match or flow through front to back, some shapes don't match or align, some elements missing. 2 errors.	

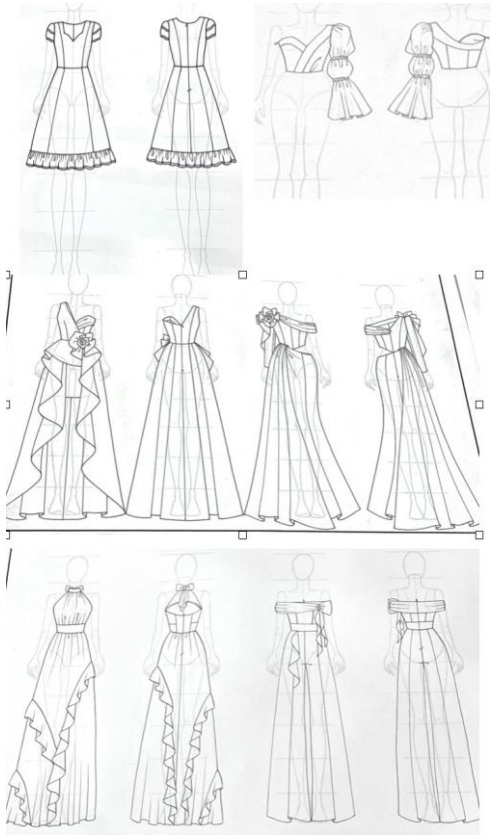
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	Very few areas that do not flow through, images are very close to being the same if flipped and laid on top. 1 error.	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	Excellent flow through front to back, all elements shown, proportions are the same garments match if flipped and laid top	

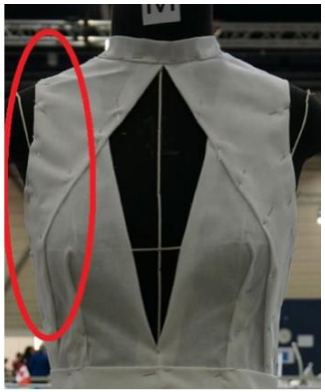
WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
Judgement Sketching Pen skills	0	Pen skills are rough, many bumps, joins, lines not meeting, curves not matching, many scratchy, very heavy or ugly lines	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	A number of imperfections, with a couple of lines uneven or not matching, some scratchy or lumpy lines	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	Pen skills are fairly nest, most lines and curves smooth and even, only a few minor imperfections	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	Pen skills are very neat with smooth lines, and curves, no lumps, ink blobs, bad joins, no uneven scratchy lines. Almost looks like CAD	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
Judgement Draping Fabric Handling	0	Edge finish on more than half the pieces unsatisfactory, messy with rough raw edges, folds not well handled, cu9ng not smooth, more than 3 pins pushed directly into dress form or drape is incomplete	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	Edge finishes on some pieces neat and showing smooth lines, but still a few messy edges or bad folds	   

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	Edge finishes on most edges neat and showing smooth lines, only a couple of spots with or minor cutting to folds the are not smooth and neat	   

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	Edge finishes on all pieces neat, showing smooth lines and curves, no bumps or bad corners	   

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
Judgement Construction Seams and panel lines	0	More than half the seams show puckering, drag lines or do not sit smoothly or have been handled poorly	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	Quite a few areas of puckering or drag lines from seams and panels that are not smooth	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	A couple of small areas of drag or seams and panels that are not smooth	   

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	Almost all seams and panel lines are smooth, nest, even balance with no puckering or drag lines	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
Judgement	0	Hem not secure, hem uneven, hem warping or roping significantly in more than half the hem or hem incomplete	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	1	Hem secure but not neat all the way around, some area of rippling or drag	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	2	Hem secure and only showing a few slight drags or pulls, no major distortion, mostly the hem is neat and smooth	

WSOS section as per TD	Score	Descriptor	Resource
	3	Hem secure and smooth all the way around, no roping, no drags, no puckers. Neat and even