

# Cecchetti Grade 3 Practice Test (Sample)

## Study Guide



**Everything you need from our exam experts!**

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# Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

**Remember:** successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

# How to Use This Guide

**This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:**

## **1. Start with a Diagnostic Review**

**Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.**

## **2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions**

**Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.**

## **3. Learn from the Explanations**

**After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.**

## **4. Track Your Progress**

**Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.**

## **5. Simulate the Real Exam**

**Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.**

## **6. Repeat and Review**

**Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.**

**There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!**

## Questions

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- 1. What action occurs on the '&' moment in the counts, described in the march?**
  - A. Step backward with the left foot**
  - B. Tilt the head sideways**
  - C. Snap the head around and take eyes to the designated spot**
  - D. Hold the head still**
  
- 2. What does Croisé devant translate to in English?**
  - A. Crossed in front**
  - B. Crossed in back**
  - C. Spread**
  - D. To the second**
  
- 3. Which term denotes the Cecchetti ending for turns on the diagonal line?**
  - A. En diagonale**
  - B. Glissade, assemblé**
  - C. Traditional cecchetti ending pour tours en diagonale**
  - D. Demi-countretemps et assemblé dessus élancé, danced en écarté en diagonale**
  
- 4. Which term describes a sequence that includes three gliding steps changing and two small changes of the feet?**
  - A. Échappé sauté à la seconde changé, fermé avec un battement, deux changements de pied**
  - B. Demi-countretemps et assemblé dessus élancé, danced en écarté en diagonale**
  - C. Trois glissades changés et deux petits changements de pied**
  - D. Sissonnes**
  
- 5. Which term is a large throwing step that turns?**
  - A. Grand jeté en tournant**
  - B. Temps levé**
  - C. Pas de bourrée avec bras**
  - D. Sissonne en avant, fermé et ouverte**

- 6. The language of the term 'Petits tours' originates from which language?**
- A. French**
  - B. Italian**
  - C. Spanish**
  - D. German**
- 7. The translation for Grande révérence as given in the material is which option?**
- A. Grand reverence**
  - B. Large reverant step**
  - C. Large reverence**
  - D. Small reverence**
- 8. Which term translates to 'to dart'?**
- A. Glisser**
  - B. Tourner**
  - C. Elancer**
  - D. Etendre**
- 9. Which statement best describes the relationship between the two terms?**
- A. They are two unrelated terms**
  - B. They pair a French term with its English translation**
  - C. They are both in Italian**
  - D. They describe tempo**
- 10. Which term means 'To jump'?**
- A. Relever**
  - B. Plier**
  - C. Sauter**
  - D. Croisé devant**

## Answers

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1. C
2. A
3. C
4. C
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. B
10. C

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## **Explanations**

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1. What action occurs on the '&' moment in the counts, described in the march?

- A. Step backward with the left foot
- B. Tilt the head sideways
- C. Snap the head around and take eyes to the designated spot**
- D. Hold the head still

During the "&" moment in a Cecchetti march, you cue the next beat with a quick head turn. The best action is to snap the head around and take the eyes to the designated spot. This sharp, intentional movement keeps the upper body aligned with the direction of travel, helps the gaze lead the body through the next step, and adds clear musicality to the march. The other options don't fit because a backward step isn't the standard cue of this moment, tilting the head sideways disrupts alignment and focus, and holding the head still removes the essential direction and balance needed for a clean line.

2. What does Croisé devant translate to in English?

- A. Crossed in front**
- B. Crossed in back
- C. Spread
- D. To the second

Understanding ballet term translations helps you recognize what a position looks like on stage. Croisé devant describes a position where the body is turned diagonally toward the audience and the front leg crosses in front of the other leg. The words come from French: croisé means crossed, devant means in front. So the best translation is "crossed in front." This term contrasts with croisé derrière (crossed behind), and the other options would correspond to different terms: "spread" isn't a croisé term (that would be écarté), and "to the second" would be à la seconde.

3. Which term denotes the Cecchetti ending for turns on the diagonal line?

- A. En diagonale
- B. Glissade, assemblé
- C. Traditional cecchetti ending pour tours en diagonale**
- D. Demi-countretemps et assemblé dessus élané, danced en écarté en diagonale

In Cecchetti, movements finished on a diagonal line have a specific named ending. The official label for finishing turns on the diagonal is the traditional Cecchetti ending pour tours en diagonale, and that is why it's the best choice. This phrase signals the standard finish you should aim for when your turns travel along the diagonal, ensuring proper alignment, turnout, and balance at the end of the movement. The other options either describe the diagonal itself or refer to different step combinations, but they do not designate the recognized ending for diagonal turns.

4. Which term describes a sequence that includes three gliding steps changing and two small changes of the feet?

- A. Échappé sauté à la seconde changé, fermé avec un battement, deux changements de pied
- B. Demi-countretemps et assemblé dessus élané, dancé en écarté en diagonale
- C. Trois glissades changés et deux petits changements de pied**
- D. Sissonnes

In Cecchetti terminology the sequence describes a specific linking pattern: three glissades with a changement, followed by two small changes of feet. A glissade is a sliding transfer from one foot to the other along the floor, and when you add changé after a glissade you're signaling that the feet switch position as you glide—so each of those three glissades ends with a change of the leading foot. After completing those three glissades with changes, two quick, small changes of feet are used to tidy the line and prepare for the next movement, without turning into full glides or jumps. This combination—three glissades changés plus two petits changements de pied—matches exactly the description given in the question, which is why it's the best choice. The other terms refer to different step patterns or jumps that don't describe this specific sequence of glissades with changes.

5. Which term is a large throwing step that turns?

- A. Grand jeté en tournant**
- B. Temps levé
- C. Pas de bourrée avec bras
- D. Sissonne en avant, fermé et ouverte

The term describes a big leap that includes a turn. A grand jeté is already a large forward leap with both legs extended, and when you add en tournant, the dancer turns while the leap is executed. So this phrase uniquely matches a large throwing step that turns. The other terms refer to different ideas: temps levé is a spring onto the supporting leg without the same emphasis on a big, turning leap; pas de bourrée avec bras is a short, three-step movement with arm positions; sissonne en avant, fermé et ouverte is a sissonne jump with a front direction followed by a closed and then open position, not specifically a large, turning leap.

6. The language of the term 'Petits tours' originates from which language?

- A. French**
- B. Italian
- C. Spanish
- D. German

Petits tours is French. The words themselves come from French, with "petits" meaning small and "tours" meaning turns. In classical ballet vocabulary, many step names are French because ballet tradition and terminology originated in France, and this French naming is widely used across methods, including Cecchetti. So the phrase signals a small turning movement described in French terminology.

7. The translation for Grande révérence as given in the material is which option?

- A. Grand reverence
- B. Large reverant step**
- C. Large reverence
- D. Small reverence

Grande révérence refers to a big bow performed at the end of class. The word révérence means reverence or bow, not a movement or step, so the translation centers on the noun form rather than any action. Grande indicates a larger size, so the standard translation is “Large reverence,” describing the large bow. It wouldn’t be “reverant” (an adjective) or involve a step, since the term denotes a bow, not a dance move.

8. Which term translates to 'to dart'?

- A. Glisser
- B. Tourner
- C. Elancer**
- D. Etendre

The main idea here is understanding which French verb best conveys a quick, forward motion in ballet. Élaner is the one that fits “to dart.” It describes a rapid, forward propulsion of the body with a light, energetic push, as if the dancer springs or darts ahead. Glisser means to glide along the floor, which is a smooth, continuous movement—not a sudden burst. Tourner is to turn, focusing on rotation rather than forward propulsion. Étendre is to extend or stretch a limb, emphasizing elongation rather than speed or forward motion. So, élaner uniquely captures the sense of a dart-like, swift forward movement.

9. Which statement best describes the relationship between the two terms?

- A. They are two unrelated terms
- B. They pair a French term with its English translation**
- C. They are both in Italian
- D. They describe tempo

In ballet terms, many words come from different languages, especially French, and exam questions often pair a term with its meaning in English. When you see one term in French next to what would be its English equivalent, that clearly signals a translation relationship rather than unrelated terms, two Italian terms, or a description of tempo. So the best description is that the two terms form a French term paired with its English translation, helping you connect the notation to what it means in movement.

**10. Which term means 'To jump'?**

**A. Relever**

**B. Plier**

**C. Sauter**

**D. Croisé devant**

In ballet vocabulary, the action “to jump” is described by the verb sauter. This term directly names the act of jumping or leaping, and you’ll see it used in related steps like sauté or grand jeté. Relever means to rise or lift onto the toes from a plié, plier means to bend, and croisé devant refers to a cross-front position. So sauter is the term that means “to jump.”

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## Next Steps

**Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.**

**As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.**

**If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at [hello@examzify.com](mailto:hello@examzify.com).**

**Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:**

**<https://cecchettigrade3.examzify.com>**

**We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!**

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