

Cecchetti Grade 6 Practice Exam (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. Which term corresponds to the direction 'Forwards'?**
 - A. Soutenu**
 - B. Forwards**
 - C. Autour de la salle**
 - D. Croisé derrière**

- 2. What does A terre mean?**
 - A. En dehors**
 - B. En dedans**
 - C. Sauté**
 - D. On the ground**

- 3. What does Relevé cinquieme mean?**
 - A. Developed or unfolded**
 - B. Escaped**
 - C. Raised in fifth**
 - D. Step of the cat**

- 4. What does Pas de chat mean?**
 - A. Small thrown step**
 - B. Step of the cat**
 - C. Lifted movement**
 - D. Large beating**

- 5. Which term means Turn in the air?**
 - A. Jeté**
 - B. Tour en l'air**
 - C. Plié**
 - D. Pirouette**

- 6. Which term translates to 'Crossed behind'?**
 - A. Coupé**
 - B. Soutenu**
 - C. En avant**
 - D. Crossed behind**

7. Which term means 'Closed'?

- A. En bas**
- B. En haut**
- C. Fermé**
- D. Cou-de-pied**

8. Which term means Escaped?

- A. Echappé**
- B. Relevé**
- C. Arabesque**
- D. Changement**

9. What does En dedans mean?

- A. To the inside**
- B. To the outside**
- C. Circle of the leg**
- D. On the ground**

10. Which term means 'Below' in ballet vocabulary?

- A. En bas**
- B. En haut**
- C. Fondu**
- D. cou-de-pied**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term corresponds to the direction 'Forwards'?

- A. Soutenu
- B. Forwards**
- C. Autour de la salle
- D. Croisé derrière

Understanding how directions are labeled in ballet vocabulary is key. When you move forward, you're heading toward the front of the stage. The term that directly communicates that forward direction in the list is the one that literally says "Forwards." The other terms point to different ideas: Soutenu refers to a sustained or supported movement, not a forward path; Autour de la salle means moving around the edges of the space, which is circular rather than straight ahead; Croisé derrière describes a crossed position behind the body, which concerns alignment rather than moving forward. So, the best match for the direction described as forwards is the term that states it plainly.

2. What does A terre mean?

- A. En dehors
- B. En dedans
- C. Sauté
- D. On the ground**

à terre means on the ground. In Cecchetti terms, it signals that the movement or the working foot stays on the floor, as opposed to leaving contact with the floor (en l'air). The other terms describe different ideas: en dehors and en dedans refer to outward or inward direction of the leg, while sauté means a jump. So the meaning that fits is on the ground.

3. What does Relevé cinquieme mean?

- A. Developed or unfolded
- B. Escaped
- C. Raised in fifth**
- D. Step of the cat

Relevé means rising up onto the balls of the feet (or onto pointe), and cinquième is the French for fifth position. So Relevé cinquieme describes rising while the feet are in fifth position, with turnout maintained and the weight balanced through the feet. That's why it translates to "raised in fifth." The other phrases refer to different movements or steps—développé/unfolded describes extending the leg from a position, pas de chat is a cat step, and "escaped" isn't a ballet term—so they don't fit the meaning of this phrase.

4. What does Pas de chat mean?

- A. Small thrown step
- B. Step of the cat**
- C. Lifted movement
- D. Large beating

Pas de chat is a French ballet term that literally means “step of the cat.” Breaking it down: pas = step, de = of, chat = cat. The name evokes a quick, light, cat-like jump where the feet pass one another in the air and the body lands in fifth position. This idea of a small, agile leap fits the term far better than descriptions like a thrown step, a lifted movement, or a large beating, which point to different steps in ballet terminology.

5. Which term means Turn in the air?

- A. Jeté
- B. Tour en l'air**
- C. Plié
- D. Pirouette

Turn in the air is described by a specific ballet term that names a turning jump performed while airborne. Tour en l'air literally means “turn in the air,” indicating a full rotation completed during the jump after pushing off from one foot. This set of movements is distinguished from other terms: - Jeté is a leap from one foot to the other with extension, not defined primarily by turning in the air. - Plié is simply bending the knees to prepare or soften movements, not a turning action. - Pirouette is a turn on one leg on the ground or in relevé, not a turning jump performed in midair. So, the term that means turn in the air is tour en l'air.

6. Which term translates to 'Crossed behind'?

- A. Coupé
- B. Soutenu
- C. En avant
- D. Crossed behind**

In Cecchetti vocabulary, how your body faces and how the feet cross are described with French terms. croisé derrière means the dancer is facing diagonally to the back side and the working leg crosses behind the other leg. The direct English translation of that French term is “Crossed behind.” So this choice best matches the idea being asked about. The other terms refer to different foot positions or directions—coupé is a small cut of the foot, soutenu is a sustained turn or glide, and en avant means forward—so they don't convey the same crossing-behind meaning.

7. Which term means 'Closed'?

- A. En bas
- B. En haut
- C. Fermé**
- D. Cou-de-pied

In ballet terminology, especially Cecchetti, this item is testing your knowledge of French terms that describe how the leg or foot is positioned. The word that means “Closed” is Fermé. It indicates a position where the line of the leg or feet comes together or remains compact rather than spread apart. The spelling with the accent shows the correct form in French. By contrast, en bas means down or low, en haut means up or high, and cou-de-pied refers to a specific foot placement on the neck of the foot (around the ankle area), which isn’t about closure.

8. Which term means Escaped?

- A. Echappé**
- B. Relevé
- C. Arabesque
- D. Changement

In ballet vocabulary, échappé literally means escaped. It describes the movement where the feet escape from a closed position to an open one, usually from fifth position to second, with both feet moving outward while maintaining turnout and alignment. This is a common barre exercise that trains clean transfer between positions. Relevé means rising onto the toes, without changing the feet’s position. Arabesque is a pose with one leg extended behind or to the side while the other supports the body. Changement is a jump where the feet switch positions in the air, typically landing in fifth. So, the term that means escaped is échappé.

9. What does En dedans mean?

- A. To the inside**
- B. To the outside
- C. Circle of the leg
- D. On the ground

En dedans means moving toward the inside of the body or toward the center line. In ballet, this term describes the direction of a movement or the path of the working leg when turning or aligning, typically opposite to en dehors, which is outward or away from the center. So the best choice, “to the inside,” matches the literal meaning and how it’s used in steps like turns or leg paths. The other ideas describe different concepts—en dehors is outward, a circle of the leg isn’t a standard directional term, and being on the ground isn’t what en dedans refers to.

10. Which term means 'Below' in ballet vocabulary?

A. En bas

B. En haut

C. Fondu

D. cou-de-pied

In ballet, directions and positions are given with French terms that specify where the body should go. When you need to indicate something is below or downward, the word en bas is used. It literally means “lower” or “down,” and you’ll hear it when instructing a dancer to lower the arms to a low position or to move a body part toward the floor. It contrasts with en haut, which means above or overhead. The other terms describe different ideas: fondu refers to a sinking or melting movement with a bent supporting leg while the working leg lengthens, not a direction; and cou-de-pied names a specific foot placement on the ankle, not a downward direction. So en bas is the term that communicates below.

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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.

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

<https://cecchettigrade6.examzify.com>

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

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