

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 means Thrown?**
 - A. Plié**
 - B. Jeté**
 - C. Port de bras**
 - D. Tour en l'air**

- 2. Which term means 'Placed or posed'?**
 - A. Chassé**
 - B. Posé**
 - C. Devant**
 - D. Derrière**

- 3. Demi-contretemps means?**
 - A. Half against the beat**
 - B. Interweaving four times**
 - C. Demi-contretemps**
 - D. A pose based on Mercury**

- 4. What is the meaning of Entrechat quatre?**
 - A. Interweaving four times**
 - B. Shouldering**
 - C. Whipped**
 - D. Pricked**

- 5. Which term refers to the neck of the foot?**
 - A. En croix**
 - B. cou-de-pied**
 - C. Passé**
 - D. Glissade**

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

- 7. Which term means Developed or unfolded?**
- A. Développé**
 - B. Relevé**
 - C. Pas de chat**
 - D. Temps levé**
- 8. Which term means 'Exercises in the center'?**
- A. Rond de jambe**
 - B. Exercices au milieu**
 - C. exercices á la barre**
 - D. Allegro**
- 9. Which term denotes the jumping interweave that is often referred to as the royal interweave?**
- A. Posés développés**
 - B. Entrechat**
 - C. Pas de bourrée**
 - D. Entrechat royale**
- 10. Which term is the translation of 'Small turns' in French?**
- A. Petits Tours**
 - B. Battu**
 - C. Élancer**
 - D. Ouverte**

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term means Thrown?

- A. Plié
- B. Jeté**
- C. Port de bras
- D. Tour en l'air

Jeté means thrown. In ballet, jeté is a leap in which the dancer throws the working leg into the air, giving the action its name from the French word for "to throw." The other terms describe different ideas: plié is a bending of the knees, port de bras is the carrying or shaping of the arms, and tour en l'air is a turn done in the air. So jeté is the term that conveys that throwing action in a leap.

2. Which term means 'Placed or posed'?

- A. Chassé
- B. Posé**
- C. Devant
- D. Derrière

Posé is the term that means "placed" or "posed." In ballet vocabulary, posé describes the action of placing the working foot on the floor into a defined position with control, finishing a movement with a solid, held placement. It emphasizes where the foot sits on the floor rather than movement across the space. Chassé refers to a gliding step where one foot chases the other, not a final placement. Devant and derrière indicate location relative to the body—in front of and behind—without describing the act of placing the foot. So the term that matches "placed or posed" is posé.

3. Demi-contretemps means?

- A. Half against the beat
- B. Interweaving four times
- C. Demi-contretemps**
- D. A pose based on Mercury

In ballet terminology, "contretemps" refers to a beat in the air where the working foot strikes against the beat, creating a quick, decorative beat during a jump. The prefix "demi-" means half, so demi-contretemps describes a half or lighter version of that beat. Put simply, it's a small half-beat against the beat rather than a full, pronounced contres-temps. So the best description is a half against the beat. The other ideas describe different concepts: interweaving four times refers to a more complex crossing of the legs in the air (a type of entrechat), and a pose based on Mercury isn't a standard Cecchetti term.

4. What is the meaning of Entrechat quatre?

- A. Interweaving four times**
- B. Shouldering**
- C. Whipped**
- D. Pricked**

Entrechat quatre means interweaving four times. In this jump the legs beat in the air and cross each other a total of four times before you land. The word entrechat comes from French for interweaving or beating, and quatre indicates four—the number of crossings. This is what distinguishes it from other movements that might be described as whipped, pricked, or shoulder-related, which refer to different footwork or positions.

5. Which term refers to the neck of the foot?

- A. En croix**
- B. cou-de-pied**
- C. Passé**
- D. Glissade**

Cou-de-pied is the term for the neck of the foot. In ballet vocabulary, it describes placing the blade of the foot on the leg, around the area between the ankle and the base of the calf, so you get a neat, wrapped look near the shin. This position can be done on the front or back of the leg and is used to create elegant line and preparation for steps. En croix refers to directions in a cross pattern, passé means the foot passes to a position near the knee, and glissade is a sliding step. These describe different actions or placements, not the neck of the foot.

6. 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.

7. Which term means Developed or unfolded?

- A. Développé**
- B. Relevé
- C. Pas de chat
- D. Temps levé

Développé means developed or unfolded. It describes a movement where the working leg, starting bent, is gradually drawn up to passé and then extended outward into a straight line, unfolding into a long, clean pose. The idea is the leg grows from a compact shape into its full length, while maintaining turnout and proper alignment. The other terms describe different actions—relevé is lifting onto pointe or demi-pointe, pas de chat is a small cat-like jump, and temps levé refers to a spring or jump with a lift—so they don't convey the unfolding leg motion that développé embodies.

8. Which term means 'Exercises in the center'?

- A. Rond de jambe
- B. Exercices au milieu**
- C. exercices à la barre
- D. Allegro

In ballet, terms often tell you where the work takes place. "Au milieu" translates to "in the middle," so it labels exercises done in the center of the floor away from the barre. That makes it the clear way to indicate center practice, focusing on balance, turnout, alignment, and control without the support of a barre. Other options describe either the location or the tempo, not center work. "À la barre" means at the barre, which is the opposite of center. "Allegro" refers to a brisk, lively tempo or jump work, not where the work is done. Rond de jambe is a movement name for a circular leg path and can occur in various settings, but it doesn't specify center versus barre. So, the term that means "exercises in the center" is the one that literally says in the middle: exercices au milieu.

9. Which term denotes the jumping interweave that is often referred to as the royal interweave?

- A. Posés développés
- B. Entrechat
- C. Pas de bourrée
- D. Entrechat royale**

The term that denotes the jumping interweave often called the royal interweave is Entrechat royale. In ballet terminology, an entrechat is a jump where the legs cross in the air and beat before landing. The "royale" designation signals a more elaborate, higher-numbered crossing pattern within that jumping category, making it the specific form associated with the royal interweave. The other terms refer to different steps or general jumping beats (for example, posés développés and pas de bourrée are not interweaves, and entrechat is the broad category without the royal specification).

10. Which term is the translation of 'Small turns' in French?

A. Petits Tours

B. Battu

C. Élancer

D. Ouverte

This question tests how French ballet terms describe movements. “Tour” is a turn in ballet, and “petit” means small. Put together, “petits tours” literally means small turns, usually indicating a sequence of quick, close rotations rather than one large turn. The plural form signals multiple turns in succession. The other terms refer to different actions: battu describes a beating of the leg in a step, élancer conveys a swift, darting extension, and ouverte means open. None of those mean turns, so they don’t fit as translations for “Small turns.”

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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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