

CECCHETTI GRADE 6 PRACTICE EXAM (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE

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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 'In front'?

- A. Chassé
- B. Devant
- C. Derrière
- D. Soutenu

2. In retiré, where is the working foot located relative to the supporting leg?

- A. The working foot is near the knee of the supporting leg with turnout.
- B. The working foot is behind the supporting leg near the ankle.
- C. The working foot is extended straight forward without turnout.
- D. The working foot is lifted high above the knee in front.

3. Which term matches the definition 'stretched beating'?

- A. Port de bras
- B. Demi
- C. Battement tendu
- D. Jeté

4. Which ballet term translates to a pose unfolding?

- A. Posés développés
- B. Entrechat royale
- C. Grand jeté
- D. Pas de chat

5. What distinguishes pirouette en dehors from en dedans?

- A. En dehors rotates outward away from the supporting leg; en dedans rotates toward the supporting leg
- B. En dehors uses pointing toes; en dedans uses flexed feet
- C. En dehors is performed on two legs; en dedans on one
- D. En dehors requires a different warm-up

6. Which benefit is associated with breath control in Adage sequences?

- A. Stability, control, and ease of movement.
- B. Increases muscle strength in the legs.
- C. Keeps the shoulders square.
- D. Changes the music tempo.

7. Couru means?

- A. Run
- B. Couru
- C. A posed turn
- D. Half against the beat

8. Which term means 'Circle of the leg'?

- A. A terre
- B. en dehors
- C. Rond de jambe
- D. En dedans

9. Which term means 'Chased' in Cecchetti vocabulary?

- A. Chassé
- B. Devant
- C. Derrière
- D. Soutenu

10. What is a direct purpose of spotting during turns?

- A. Increase rotation speed
- B. Shorten the line of sight
- C. Stabilize orientation
- D. Reduce turnout

Answers

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

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Explanations

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1. Which term means 'In front'?

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

Devant is the term used in ballet to indicate something is in front—toward the front of the body or toward the audience. This French word is the standard label for frontward placement in movements or positions. Derrière means behind, chassé is a gliding side-step, and soutenu refers to a sustained turn, not front/back direction. So when the question asks for “in front,” devant is the appropriate choice.

2. In retiré, where is the working foot located relative to the supporting leg?

- A. The working foot is near the knee of the supporting leg with turnout.**
- B. The working foot is behind the supporting leg near the ankle.
- C. The working foot is extended straight forward without turnout.
- D. The working foot is lifted high above the knee in front.

In retiré the working foot sits at the knee area of the supporting leg, with the leg turned out from the hip. This placement creates a compact, controlled shape that keeps the weight over the supporting leg and the legs in proper turnout. It also preserves a clean line and prepares the dancer for smooth transitions into other positions. The other options describe positions that change the line, stability, or turnout—such as the foot placed behind near the ankle, a straight-forward extension without turnout, or the foot lifted high in front—none of which capture the distinctive retrait alignment.

3. Which term matches the definition 'stretched beating'?

- A. Port de bras
- B. Demi
- C. Battement tendu**
- D. Jeté

The movement described as “stretched beating” is battement tendu. In this term, battement means a beating action of the working leg, and tendu specifies that the leg remains stretched as the foot slides along the floor from a closed position toward an extended line, finishing with a pointed foot. It's the classic on-the-floor, stretched working-leg motion that defines the battement family. Port de bras is about the arms, not the leg beating. Demi indicates half or partial and is a qualifier rather than a specific movement. Jeté is a leap with a beating action in the air, not a stretched, on-the-ground movement.

4. Which ballet term translates to a pose unfolding?

A. Posés développés

B. Entrechat royale

C. Grand jeté

D. Pas de chat

Posés développés focuses on unfolding into a pose. Développé means to unfold or develop the leg from a bent, drawn-up position into an extended line, and posés signals a poised, held moment rather than a step or jump. Put together, it describes the action of moving into a final extended pose by unfolding the leg, which is exactly what the term “a pose unfolding” conveys. The other terms describe dynamic actions: entrechat royale is a beating jump, grand jeté is a big leap, and pas de chat is a small running cat-like step. They don't indicate a pose that unfolds into extension in the same way.

5. What distinguishes pirouette en dehors from en dedans?

A. En dehors rotates outward away from the supporting leg; en dedans rotates toward the supporting leg

B. En dehors uses pointing toes; en dedans uses flexed feet

C. En dehors is performed on two legs; en dedans on one

D. En dehors requires a different warm-up

The main idea here is the direction of rotation relative to the supporting leg. In a pirouette en dehors, the turn spins outward, away from the leg that is bearing weight. The working leg moves toward the outside as you rotate, and your body follows that outward path. In a pirouette en dedans, the turn spins inward, toward the supporting leg, so the working leg moves toward the inside as you rotate. This directional difference guides your turnout, alignment, and spotting through the turn. It's not about whether the feet are pointed or flexed—both versions use pointed toes when executed well. It's also not about performing on one leg vs. two, since both can be done on a single leg, and it isn't about warming up. The distinct feature is the direction of rotation relative to the supporting leg.

6. Which benefit is associated with breath control in Adage sequences?

A. Stability, control, and ease of movement.

B. Increases muscle strength in the legs.

C. Keeps the shoulders square.

D. Changes the music tempo.

Breath control in Adage sequences serves as a stabilizing force that helps you move with calm, controlled ease. When you breathe steadily and align it with slow, deliberate movements, your core stays engaged, your spine and pelvis stay balanced, and you can calm any tension that might throw you off line. That combination—steady breath, steady core, steady alignment—lets you hold graceful lines, maintain balance through poses, and execute transitions with precision. It's about being centered and relaxed enough to control each movement, not about building leg strength. Breathing properly supports the quality of the sequence, but it doesn't inherently increase leg power, and it doesn't alter the tempo of the music; those are separate aspects of technique and musicality.

7. Couru means?

- A. Run
- B. Couru**
- C. A posed turn
- D. Half against the beat

In Cecchetti vocabulary, many movement terms are French and describe how the movement is executed. Couru is the past participle of courir, meaning to run. When a direction uses couru, it signals that the movement should be done in a running fashion—quick, continuous steps that travel across the floor rather than being held or turned in place. So the best answer is the term itself because the question is asking for the word used to name that running manner in the vocabulary. The English idea of “run” is related, but the essential point here is recognizing the French term that names the action. The other options describe different concepts (a static turn, a timing against the beat) and don't capture the running movement Couru denotes.

8. Which term means 'Circle of the leg'?

- A. A terre
- B. en dehors
- C. Rond de jambe**
- D. En dedans

Rond de jambe literally means “circle of the leg,” and it names the movement of tracing a circular path with the working leg. That direct translation is exactly what the prompt is asking for. The circle can be performed on the floor or in the air (à terre or en l'air) and can go en dehors (outward) or en dedans (inward), but the term itself is specifically about drawing a circle with the leg. The other terms describe either where the movement is done (on the floor) or the direction of the circle, not the action of circling itself.

9. Which term means 'Chased' in Cecchetti vocabulary?

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

Chassé is the term that embodies the idea of chasing. In Cecchetti vocabulary, chassé describes a sliding, gliding step where one foot quickly follows or “chases” the other to close the distance smoothly along the floor. The word itself comes from French and literally means to chase, which is why it matches the meaning of “Chased.” The other terms refer to position or quality rather than the action of chasing: devant means in front, derrière means behind, and soutenu means sustained or held. So the step whose name itself signals a chasing motion is chassé.

10. What is a direct purpose of spotting during turns?

- A. Increase rotation speed
- B. Shorten the line of sight
- C. Stabilize orientation**
- D. Reduce turnout

Spotting during turns is used to stabilize orientation. As you turn, your head and eyes move, and without a fixed reference you can feel off-balance or dizzy. By fixating on a single spot and then turning the head to re-find it as you complete the turn, you create a constant reference point that helps you maintain direction, alignment, and balance on stage. This direct purpose supports controlled, clean turns. It isn't about speeding up the rotation, shortening what you look at, or changing turnout.

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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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