### Analysis of Student's Mistakes in Japanese Practice Test  
  
### 1.1 Kanji/Vocabulary Mistakes  
  
#### 1.1.1 Appropriate Usage of Vocabulary  
  
\*\*Question:\*\* 5　つぎの　ことばの　つかいかたで　いちばん　いい　ものを　1・2・3・4から　ひとつ　えらんで　ください。

\*\*Correct Answer:\*\* 2  
\*\*Student Answer:\*\* 1  
  
\*\*Error Explanation:\*\*  
The student chose option 1, "今の　せつめいで　わかりましたか。

「はい、　かしこまりました。

」" which is incorrect because "かしこまりました" is used to show polite acknowledgment of requests or instructions, and not for understanding explanations. The correct answer is option 2, "コーヒーを　おねがいします。

「はい、　かしこまりました。

」", which properly uses "かしこまりました" in the context of receiving a request.  
  
### 1.2 Grammar Mistakes  
  
#### 1.2.1 Conjunctions and Sentence Structure  
  
\*\*Question:\*\* 今日は　何も　（ 　　　　　 ）　出かけました。

\*\*Correct Answer:\*\* 1  
\*\*Student Answer:\*\* 3  
  
\*\*Error Explanation:\*\*  
The student chose option 3, "食べなくて" which implies "because I didn’t eat" and does not fit the context of the sentence. The correct answer is option 1, "食べないで", which means "without eating" and fits the context of someone who left without eating.  
  
\*\*Question:\*\* すみませんが　父に　何か　あったら　電話を　（ 　　　　　 ）。

すぐに　来ますので。

\*\*Correct Answer:\*\* 1  
\*\*Student Answer:\*\* 2  
  
\*\*Error Explanation:\*\*  
The student chose option 2, "してくれてもいいですか" which translates to "is it okay if you call?" This is not the most polite request form appropriate for this context. The correct answer is option 1, "してくださいませんか" which translates to "Could you please call?" and is a more polite and suitable form for asking someone to do something important.  
  
#### 1.2.2 Cause and Effect Connectors  
  
\*\*Question:\*\* 雨が　少ない　（ 　　　　　 ）、　やさいが　大きくなりません。

\*\*Correct Answer:\*\* 3  
\*\*Student Answer:\*\* 4  
  
\*\*Error Explanation:\*\*  
The student chose option 4, "けど" which means "but," implying a contrast rather than a cause and effect relationship. The correct answer is option 3, "ため," which translates to "because," properly indicating that the vegetables are not growing big due to the lack of rain.  
  
#### 1.2.3 Time Expressions and Deadlines  
  
\*\*Question:\*\* この　仕事は　（ 　　　　　 ）　終わらせなければならない。

\*\*Correct Answer:\*\* 3  
\*\*Student Answer:\*\* 1  
  
\*\*Error Explanation:\*\*  
The student chose option 1, "明日まで" which means "by tomorrow," which might seem correct at first glance but does not convey the urgency the same way as "今日中に" which means "by today." The correct answer is option 3, "今日中に," indicating that the task must be completed within today, showing a stronger sense of urgency.  
  
#### 1.2.4 Interpretational Errors  
  
\*\*Question:\*\* サッカーの　試合 (しあい) は　中止になると　思っていたら　（ 　　　　　 ）。

\*\*Correct Answer:\*\* 3  
\*\*Student Answer:\*\* 1  
  
\*\*Error Explanation:\*\*  
The student chose option 1, "行かなかった," which means "didn’t go," and fails to capture the unexpected turn of events implied by "と思っていたら." The correct answer is option 3, "することになった," which means "it was decided to go ahead," fitting the context of expecting cancellation and then finding out the game will proceed.  
  
### Summary  
The student's errors predominantly fall into categories related to appropriate usage of vocabulary, understanding and applying cause and effect connectors, correctly interpreting time expressions and deadlines, and interpreting context to choose correct responses. The student might benefit from additional practice focusing on these areas to enhance their understanding and application of Japanese grammar and vocabulary in various contexts.