Certainly! Below is a detailed analysis of the student's mistakes, organized into sections and sub-sections based on the knowledge points involved, similar to the format used in your provided document.  
  
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### 1. Kanji/Vocabulary Related Mistakes  
  
#### 1.1 Usage Context Mistakes  
  
- \*\*Question 5\*\*:   
 \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 2   
 \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 1   
 \*\*Error Analysis\*\*: The student chose option 1, which implies misunderstanding the context in which "かしこまりました" is appropriately used. "かしこまりました" is a polite expression used in service contexts to acknowledge a request, as in option 2 ("コーヒーを おねがいします。

"). The student incorrectly applied it in a context of understanding a statement (option 1), which is not suitable.  
  
### 2. Grammar Mistakes  
  
#### 2.1 Sentence Structure and Conjugation Mistakes  
  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*:   
 \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 1   
 \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 3   
 \*\*Error Analysis\*\*: The student selected "食べなくて," which suggests a cause-and-effect relationship ("because I did not eat"). The correct answer, "食べないで," indicates "without eating" and is the appropriate choice for expressing that the action of not eating was done before going out.  
  
- \*\*Question 2\*\*:   
 \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 1   
 \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 2   
 \*\*Error Analysis\*\*: The student chose "してくれてもいいですか," which is a less formal request compared to "してくださいませんか," the correct and more polite form used for making requests in formal situations.  
  
- \*\*Question 3\*\*:   
 \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 3   
 \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 4   
 \*\*Error Analysis\*\*: The student selected "けど," a conjunction often used to contrast ideas, which does not fit the cause-and-effect relationship needed here. The correct choice, "ため," indicates a causal relationship ("because of the lack of rain, the vegetables do not grow big").  
  
#### 2.2 Temporal Expressions  
  
- \*\*Question 4\*\*:   
 \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 3   
 \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 1   
 \*\*Error Analysis\*\*: The student chose "明日まで," which means "by tomorrow," implying a deadline. However, the context requires "今日中に," meaning "within today," to express urgency for completing the task by the end of the day.  
  
#### 2.3 Verb Forms and Tenses  
  
- \*\*Question 5\*\*:   
 \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 3   
 \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 1   
 \*\*Error Analysis\*\*: The student chose "行かなかった," which means "did not go," suggesting a completed action that contradicts the context. The correct choice, "することになった," implies an unexpected decision or change of plans, which aligns with the intended meaning of the sentence.  
  
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This analysis identifies the specific areas where the student made errors and provides insights into the underlying knowledge points that need improvement. Each mistake is linked to a particular linguistic aspect, helping to target future learning efforts effectively.