### Student's Mistakes Analysis  
  
This analysis is organized into two main sections: \*\*1.1 Kanji/Vocabulary related mistakes\*\* and \*\*1.2 Grammar mistakes\*\*. Each section is further divided into smaller sub-sections, such as Pronunciation mistake, Long vowel and short vowel pronunciation mistake, etc. This format is crucial for identifying specific knowledge points where the student made errors.  
  
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#### 1.1 Kanji/Vocabulary Related Mistakes  
  
N/A  
  
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#### 1.2 Grammar Mistakes  
  
This section highlights the specific grammar mistakes made by the student in the provided exercises. Each mistake is categorized based on the type of grammatical error, and a detailed explanation is provided.  
  
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##### 1.2.1 Sentence Structure Mistakes  
  
\*\*Question 1:\*\*  
- \*\*Exercise\*\*: 「田中さんは　かのじょが　いますか。

」 「いいえ、田中さんは　前の　かのじょと　別れてから、人を好き　（　　　　　　　）。

」  
- \*\*Options\*\*:  
 1. ではありませんでした  
 2. にならなくなりました   
 3. でもよくなりました  
 4. にしなくなりました  
- \*\*Correct option\*\*: 2  
- \*\*Student's choice\*\*: 4  
- \*\*Error Analysis\*\*:  
 - \*\*Type\*\*: Sentence structure and verb conjugation  
 - \*\*Explanation\*\*: The correct phrase should be "人を好きにならなくなりました" which means "has stopped liking people." The student's choice "にしなくなりました" means "has stopped doing," which is incorrect in this context.  
  
##### 1.2.2 Politeness Level Mistakes  
  
\*\*Question 2:\*\*  
- \*\*Exercise\*\*: 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。

- \*\*Options\*\*:  
 1. してくださいませんか  
 2. してくれてもいいですか  
 3. してもらいませんか  
 4. してもらうのがいいですか  
- \*\*Correct option\*\*: 1  
- \*\*Student's choice\*\*: 2  
- \*\*Error Analysis\*\*:  
 - \*\*Type\*\*: Politeness level and request forms  
 - \*\*Explanation\*\*: The phrase "電話をしてくださいませんか" is a polite request asking someone to call. The student chose "してくれてもいいですか," which translates to "Is it okay if you call?" This form is less polite and less common for such requests.  
  
##### 1.2.3 Causal Conjunction Mistakes  
  
\*\*Question 3:\*\*  
- \*\*Exercise\*\*: 雨が　少ない　（　　　　　　　）、　やさいが　大きくなりません。

- \*\*Options\*\*:  
 1. より  
 2. すぎて  
 3. ため  
 4. けど  
- \*\*Correct option\*\*: 3  
- \*\*Student's choice\*\*: 2  
- \*\*Error Analysis\*\*:  
 - \*\*Type\*\*: Causal conjunction  
 - \*\*Explanation\*\*: "ため" is used to express a cause or reason, translating to "because of" in this context. The student's choice "すぎて" means "too much" and does not fit the causal relationship needed in the sentence.  
  
##### 1.2.4 Time Expression Mistakes  
  
\*\*Question 4:\*\*  
- \*\*Exercise\*\*: この　仕事は　（　　　　　　　）　終わらせなければならない。

- \*\*Options\*\*:  
 1. 明日まで  
 2. 明日しか  
 3. 今日中に  
 4. 一日中  
- \*\*Correct option\*\*: 3  
- \*\*Student's choice\*\*: 1  
- \*\*Error Analysis\*\*:  
 - \*\*Type\*\*: Time expressions and deadlines  
 - \*\*Explanation\*\*: "今日中に" translates to "by the end of today," which is the correct deadline expression. The student's choice "明日まで" means "until tomorrow," which gives an incorrect timeline for the task.  
  
##### 1.2.5 Description and Context Mistakes  
  
\*\*Question 5:\*\*  
- \*\*Exercise\*\*: ケーキの　おいしい　店に　行ったら、お客 (きゃく) は　（　　　　　　　）　ばかりだった。

- \*\*Options\*\*:  
 1. うるさい  
 2. 食べない  
 3. 閉まって  
 4. 女の人  
- \*\*Correct option\*\*: 4  
- \*\*Student's choice\*\*: 1  
- \*\*Error Analysis\*\*:  
 - \*\*Type\*\*: Descriptive context  
 - \*\*Explanation\*\*: The correct option "女の人" means "women," which fits the context of describing the type of customers. The student's choice "うるさい" means "noisy," which is not appropriate for describing the customers in this context.  
  
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This analysis highlights the specific areas where the student needs to improve, particularly in sentence structure, politeness levels, causal conjunctions, time expressions, and descriptive contexts. Each error is linked to a specific grammatical concept, providing a clear path for targeted learning and improvement.