# Student Mistakes Analysis Report  
  
## 1.1 Kanji/Vocabulary Related Mistakes  
  
### 1.1.1 Understanding Contextual Usage of Vocabulary  
The student displayed difficulty in understanding the context-specific usage of expressions and vocabulary. This is evident from the errors in the following questions:  
  
#### Question 1  
\*\*Question:\*\* ( 　　　　　 ）に 何を 入れますか。

1・2・3・4から いちばん いい ものを 一つ えらんで ください。

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  
  
\*\*Mistake Analysis:\*\*  
The student chose option 2 “してくれてもいいですか,” which translates to "Would you mind doing it for me?" This option, although polite, is not appropriate for a request which needs immediate action in an emergency context. The correct option, してくださいませんか, is a more direct and polite request for action that fits the urgency of the situation involving the father.  
  
### 1.1.2 Misinterpretation of Vocabulary Meaning  
In another instance, the student misinterpreted the meaning behind the vocabulary used in the context:  
  
#### Question 2  
\*\*Question:\*\* ( 　　　　　 ）に 何を 入れますか。

1・2・3・4から いちばん いい ものを 一つ えらんで ください。

サッカーの 試合 (しあい) は 中止になると 思っていたら （ 　　　　　 ）。

\*\*Options:\*\*  
1. 行かなかった  
2. 行けそうだった  
3. することになった  
4. 中止になった  
  
\*\*Correct Option:\*\* 3  
\*\*Student's Choice:\*\* 2  
  
\*\*Mistake Analysis:\*\*  
The student selected option 2 "行けそうだった," which means "It seemed like I could go." However, the context suggests a shift in expectation regarding the soccer match, indicating that the match was initially expected to be canceled but was later confirmed to happen. The correct option, することになった, means "It was decided to be held," which aligns with the unexpected change in the status of the match.  
  
## 1.2 Grammar Mistakes  
  
### 1.2.1 Sentence Structure and Politeness Level  
The student made mistakes in selecting appropriate sentence structures and levels of politeness required by the context.  
  
#### Analysis for Question 1:  
The incorrect choice of "してくれてもいいですか" (Would you mind doing it for me?) shows misunderstanding in the levels of politeness and urgency. This structure is more passive and less urgent compared to "してくださいませんか" (Could you please do it?), which is more appropriate in this context.  
  
### 1.2.2 Usage of Conditional and Result Clauses  
The student's errors also indicate a misunderstanding of the correct usage of conditional and result clauses in sentences:  
  
#### Analysis for Question 2:  
The choice of "行けそうだった" reflects a misunderstanding of the sentence's conditional structure. The statement "中止になると 思っていたら" implies a conditional expectation ("if/when we thought it would be canceled"). The correct follow-up is "することになった," indicating the result of this conditional expectation was actually the opposite – "it was decided to be held."  
  
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By addressing these specific points, the student can improve their grasp of context-appropriate vocabulary usage, understand the nuances of polite requests, and learn the proper structuring of conditional and result clauses in Japanese. There's a need for focused practice on understanding context, expanding vocabulary within various contexts, and mastering sentence structures that align with different levels of politeness and urgency.