Below is a comprehensive analysis of the student's mistakes, organized into sections and sub-sections as specified.  
  
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## 1. Kanji/Vocabulary Related Mistakes  
  
### 1.1 Vocabulary Usage Mistakes  
  
#### 1.1.1 Incorrect Vocabulary Choice  
- \*\*Question 3\*\*: The sentence requires a word that describes the feeling when talking to someone for the first time. The correct choice is "どきどき" (1), which means feeling nervous or excited. The student chose "ときどき" (4), meaning sometimes, which is incorrect in this context.  
  
#### 1.1.2 Contextual Vocabulary Usage  
- \*\*Question 5\*\*: The correct use of "きょうみ" (interest) is demonstrated in option 3, where someone has an interest in trains. The student chose option 1, which incorrectly uses "きょうみ" as a noun to describe watching movies.  
  
### 1.2 Word Meaning and Context  
  
#### 1.2.1 Misunderstanding Word Nuances  
- \*\*Question 5\*\*: The word "こまかい" is correctly used in option 4 to describe small change. The student's choice, option 3, incorrectly uses it to describe a small house, which is not a typical usage of "こまかい."  
  
## 2. Grammar Mistakes  
  
### 2.1 Sentence Structure and Verb Form  
  
#### 2.1.1 Incorrect Verb Form  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The correct verb form is "旅行したい" (3), meaning "want to travel." The student's choice, "旅行したがる" (1), conveys someone else's desire to travel, which is grammatically incorrect in this context.  
  
#### 2.1.2 Request Form Usage  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The correct polite request is "してくださいませんか" (1). The student's choice, "してもらうのがいいですか" (4), is not appropriate for making a polite request.  
  
### 2.2 Conjunction and Particle Usage  
  
#### 2.2.1 Incorrect Use of Particles  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The sentence needs "ため" (3) to indicate cause, meaning "because of." The student's choice, "すぎて" (2), means "too much," which is incorrect here.  
  
#### 2.2.2 Incorrect Conjunction Usage  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The correct conjunction "し" (3) should be used to connect reasons. The student chose "か" (2), which is used for alternatives or questions, thus incorrect in this context.  
  
### 2.3 Temporal Expressions  
  
#### 2.3.1 Incorrect Time Expression  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The correct answer is "今日中に" (3), which means "by today." The student's choice, "明日まで" (1), means "until tomorrow," which does not fit the sentence requirement.  
  
### 2.4 Sentence Completion  
  
#### 2.4.1 Incorrect Sentence Ending  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The correct option is "することになった" (3), meaning "it was decided to do." The student's choice, "行かなかった" (1), means "didn't go," which does not complete the sentence logically.  
  
### 2.5 Contextual Understanding  
  
#### 2.5.1 Misinterpretation of Context  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*: The sentence context requires "女の人" (4) to describe the customers. The student's choice, "うるさい" (1), meaning "noisy," does not logically fit the context.  
  
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This analysis identifies specific errors and aligns them with the knowledge points and grammatical structures involved. It serves as a guide for understanding the student's areas of difficulty and provides a foundation for targeted learning and improvement.