Below is a detailed analysis of the student's mistakes from the Japanese practice test, structured in the same format as the provided sample analysis. The analysis categorizes errors into Kanji/Vocabulary related mistakes and Grammar mistakes, with each section divided into relevant sub-sections.  
  
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# Mistake Analysis  
  
## 1. Kanji/Vocabulary Related Mistakes  
  
### 1.1 Word Usage  
  
#### 1.1.1 Incorrect Collocation  
  
- \*\*Question: 5 (きょうみ)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The phrase "わたしは　えいがを　見るのが　きょうみです。

" is incorrect because "きょうみ" (interest) should be used with the verb "もっている" to indicate having an interest. The correct sentence should be "でんしゃに　きょうみを　もっています。

" indicating the interest in trains.  
  
#### 1.1.2 Contextual Misunderstanding  
  
- \*\*Question: 5 (こまかい)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 4\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The term "こまかい" is used incorrectly in "わたしの　家は　へやが　2つ　しかなく、　こまかいです。

" Here, "こまかい" should describe things like details or small change, not small houses. The correct usage is in "こまかい　おかねが　ないので、1万円で　はらっても　いいですか。

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## 2. Grammar Mistakes  
  
### 2.1 Verb Conjugation and Usage  
  
#### 2.1.1 Desiderative Form  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (旅行したがる vs. 旅行したい)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The phrase "旅行したがる" is used when describing someone else's desire, but when talking about one's own desire, "旅行したい" is correct. The student incorrectly used the form for expressing someone else's desire.  
  
#### 2.1.2 Request Form  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (してくださいませんか)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 4\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The phrase "してもらうのがいいですか" is not suitable for polite requests. The phrase "してくださいませんか" is the right choice for politely requesting someone to call.  
  
### 2.2 Conjunctions and Particles  
  
#### 2.2.1 Causal Conjunction  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (ため vs. すぎて)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 2\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The student chose "すぎて," which indicates excessiveness and does not fit the context of explaining a reason. The correct conjunction "ため" is used to indicate a reason or cause in "雨が　少ない　ため、やさいが　大きくなりません."  
  
#### 2.2.2 Conditional and Conjunctive Particles  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (し vs. か)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 2\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The particle "か" is used to indicate uncertainty or choice, which is incorrect in this context. The student should have used the listing particle "し" to connect reasons or conditions.  
  
### 2.3 Temporal Expressions  
  
#### 2.3.1 Time Expressions  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (今日中に vs. 明日まで)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - "明日まで" implies a deadline by tomorrow, while "今日中に" indicates within today. The context requires urgency, thus "今日中に" is correct, not "明日まで."  
  
### 2.4 Contextual Appropriateness  
  
#### 2.4.1 Contextual Choice  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (ゲームをした vs. ゲーム)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - In "毎日　ゲームをした　ため、目が　わるくなってしまった," the past tense form "ゲームをした" properly describes an action completed in the past. The student incorrectly chose a non-specific noun form "ゲーム."  
  
#### 2.4.2 Subject-Verb Agreement with Context  
  
- \*\*Question: 1 (女の人 vs. うるさい)\*\*  
 - \*\*Correct Option: 4\*\*  
 - \*\*Student's Choice: 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Analysis:\*\*  
 - The context of the sentence requires a noun like "女の人" to describe the customers, not an adjective like "うるさい."  
  
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This analysis identifies areas where the student struggles with vocabulary usage, verb conjugation, the application of particles, and contextual understanding. More focused practice on these specific grammar points and vocabulary contexts would be beneficial for the student.