### Analysis of Student's Mistakes in Japanese Practice Test  
  
The following analysis is divided 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 specific vocabulary or grammatical errors. Each sub-section summarizes the specific knowledge points where the student made errors, corresponding to the structure and format of the previous sample analysis.  
  
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#### 1.1 Kanji/Vocabulary Related Mistakes  
  
\*\*1.1.1 Vocabulary Recognition Mistakes\*\*  
  
- \*\*Question 2:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 3 (かがみ) instead of the correct option 4 (ふくろ).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student seems to struggle with recognizing vocabulary related to everyday items. The correct choice was "ふくろ" (bag), but the student confused it with "かがみ" (mirror).  
  
\*\*1.1.2 Contextual Vocabulary Usage\*\*  
  
- \*\*Question 5:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 4 (父は　しゃしんが　きょうみで、　カメラを　たくさん　もっています。

) instead of the correct option 3 (5さいの　むすこは、　今、　でんしゃに　きょうみを　もっています。

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 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student has difficulty understanding the appropriate context for the use of "きょうみ" (interest). The correct usage involves having an interest "in something," which is not appropriately conveyed in the student's choice.  
  
- \*\*Question 5:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 3 (わたしの　家は　へやが　2つ　しかなく、　こまかいです。

) instead of the correct option 4 (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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 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student misinterpreted "こまかい" (small, detailed) in contexts that don't fit, particularly in the context of money where it means "small change."  
  
- \*\*Question 5:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 1 (「今の　せつめいで　わかりましたか。

」　「はい、　かしこまりました。

」) instead of the correct option 2 (「コーヒーを　おねがいします。

」　「はい、　かしこまりました。

」).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The phrase "かしこまりました" is used to acknowledge a request or order, not to confirm understanding of an explanation.  
  
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#### 1.2 Grammar Mistakes  
  
\*\*1.2.1 Verb Form Usage\*\*  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 3 (あそばない) instead of the correct option 4 (あそんで).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student has difficulty with the appropriate verb form in continuous aspects, here needing the "て-form" for continuous action (あそんで).  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 4 (食べても) instead of the correct option 1 (食べないで).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student misused "ても" (even if) instead of "ないで" (without doing), which fits the context of leaving without eating.  
  
\*\*1.2.2 Sentence Structure and Particle Use\*\*  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 4 (にしなくなりました) instead of the correct option 2 (にならなくなりました).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student failed to choose the correct grammatical structure that conveys the meaning of "stopped becoming" or "ceased to be."  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 2 (に) instead of the correct option 3 (も).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student incorrectly used the particle "に" instead of "も" which indicates "as much as" or "even."  
  
\*\*1.2.3 Causal and Conditional Constructions\*\*  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 2 (すぎて) instead of the correct option 3 (ため).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student struggled with the use of "ため" to express causation, confusing it with "すぎて" which conveys excessiveness.  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 1 (おく) instead of the correct option 3 (おいて).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student misapplied the verb form "おく," which should be in "て-form" "おいて" to express the result of a preparative action.  
  
\*\*1.2.4 Temporal and Aspectual Expressions\*\*  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 1 (明日まで) instead of the correct option 3 (今日中に).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student misunderstood the expression regarding deadlines, using "until tomorrow" instead of "by today" which is more urgent.  
  
- \*\*Question 1:\*\*  
 - \*\*Error:\*\* The student selected option 2 (ゲームをしない) instead of the correct option 3 (ゲームをした).  
 - \*\*Knowledge Point:\*\* The student misused the negative form "しない" in a context requiring past perfective to express habitual past action.  
  
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This comprehensive analysis highlights the areas of vocabulary, verb form usage, sentence structure, and particular grammatical constructions where the student exhibited misunderstandings or incorrect choices.