## Analysis of Student Mistakes  
  
This analysis is organized into two main sections: 1.1 Vocabulary and Expression Related Mistakes and 1.2 Grammar Mistakes. Each section is further divided into smaller sub-sections, summarizing the specific knowledge points where the student made errors.  
  
### 1.1 Vocabulary and Expression Related Mistakes  
  
#### 1.1.1 Incorrect Expression Usage  
  
- \*\*Question 1\*\*  
 - \*\*Context\*\*: 「田中さんは　かのじょが　いますか。

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

」  
 - \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 2 (にならなくなりました)  
 - \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 4 (にしなくなりました)  
 - \*\*Analysis\*\*: The student chose an option that implies "stopped making someone like," which is incorrect for the context. The correct choice, "にならなくなりました," indicates that Tanaka stopped becoming fond of people, which fits the context after separating from his previous girlfriend.  
  
- \*\*Question 5\*\*  
 - \*\*Context\*\*: 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。

- \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 4 (女の人)  
 - \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 1 (うるさい)  
 - \*\*Analysis\*\*: The student selected an adjective "noisy," which does not fit logically within the context of customers in a delicious cake shop. The correct option "女の人" (women) fits the context more naturally, suggesting that the shop is popular among women.  
  
### 1.2 Grammar Mistakes  
  
#### 1.2.1 Incorrect Grammatical Form  
  
- \*\*Question 2\*\*  
 - \*\*Context\*\*: 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。

- \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 1 (してくださいませんか)  
 - \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 2 (してくれてもいいですか)  
 - \*\*Analysis\*\*: The student's choice is less formal and does not convey the urgency or the polite request as effectively as the correct option. "してくださいませんか" is a more formal and polite way to request a phone call, whereas "してくれてもいいですか" is more casual and less direct.  
  
- \*\*Question 3\*\*  
 - \*\*Context\*\*: 雨が　少ない　（ 　　　　　 ）、　やさいが　大きくなりません。

- \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 3 (ため)  
 - \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 2 (すぎて)  
 - \*\*Analysis\*\*: The student selected "too much," which does not logically fit the context of explaining why vegetables are not growing large. The correct choice "ため" indicates a cause-and-effect relationship, explaining that due to the lack of rain, the vegetables do not grow well.  
  
- \*\*Question 4\*\*  
 - \*\*Context\*\*: この　仕事は　（ 　　　　　 ）　終わらせなければならない。

- \*\*Correct Option\*\*: 3 (今日中に)  
 - \*\*Student's Choice\*\*: 1 (明日まで)  
 - \*\*Analysis\*\*: The student selected "until tomorrow," which suggests a deadline that extends into the future, whereas the correct choice "今日中に" means "by the end of today," correctly indicating the immediate necessity to complete the work within the current day.  
  
### Conclusion  
  
The student’s mistakes primarily stem from incorrect usage of expressions and grammatical forms that do not fit the provided context. These errors suggest a need for further practice in understanding nuances in Japanese expressions and grammar, especially in differentiating similar expressions and choosing the most contextually appropriate grammatical forms. Regular practice and exposure to varied sentence structures could help the student improve in these areas.