De zinnen worden twee keer behandeld. De eerste zin is in geel de onafhankelijke variabel(en) gemarkeerd en in blauw de afhankelijke variabel(en) en de titel van het artikel is paars gemarkeerd. De rest van de markeringen volgt hieronder:

Bijvoegelijk naamwoord - Adjective

Bijwoord - Adverb

Koppelwoord - Conjunction

Lidwoord - Determiner

Zelfstandig naamwoord - Noun

Getal - Number

Voorzetsel - Preposition

Voornaamwoord - Pronoun

Werkwoord - Verb

Op basis van de gemarkeerde variabelen in een zin, zou een

**Artikel: Alcohol consumption**

Sentence nr: 0

Aug. 13, 2014 at 5:00 PM Dear Mona Followup: Where Do People Drink The Most Beer, Wine And Spirits?

Sentence nr: 13 \*verkeerd gesplit -- **BAR**

[<bar>The French consume more wine than people in any other country — 370 glasses of wine per person per year, compared to just 84 glasses in the U.S. </bar>]

Tweede zin: [Remember though, these are just drinking figures per capita — they don’t take all those abstainers into consideration.]

The French consume more wine than people in any other country – 370 glasses of wine per person per year , compared to just 84 glasses in the U.S.

Tweede zin niet nodig (geen variabelen)

Sentence nr: 15 \* context hoort bij 16 ter verduidelijking van het onderwerp

Namibia is the world’s biggest beer-drinking country, with 376 12-ounce cans of beer consumed per person.

Sentence nr: 16 -- **BAR**

[In Germany, the average is 346 cans, and in the U.S. it’s 249 cans.]

Tweede zin:

[If you assume that 1.5 fluid ounces is a normal measure of hard liquor (that’s about a shot-glass worth), then the average person in Grenada drinks 438 measures of spirit per year.]

In Germany , the average is 346 cans , and in the U.S. it 's 249 cans .

Tweede zin niet nodig (geen variabelen)

Sentence nr: 24 -- **LINE**

Overall, it shows that after prohibition, alcohol consumption per person (age 15 and over before 1970, 14 and over thereafter) rose, peaking in the early 1980s at 2.76 gallons per year, then fell in the late 1990s before rising again to 2.26 gallons per year in 2010.</line> The data also demonstrates changing American tastes.

Overall , it shows that after prohibition , alcohol consumption per person (age 15 and over before 1970 , 14 and over thereafter) rose , peaking in the early 1980s at 2.76 gallons per year , then fell in the late 1990s before rising again to 2.26 gallons per year in 2010 .  The data also demonstrates changing American tastes. John likes the blue house at the end of the street .

Sentence nr: 32 -- **BAR**

In 101 of the 193 countries WHO looked at, people drank more servings of beer than any other alcohol, followed by spirits (59 countries), then wine (20).

In 101 of the 193 countries WHO looked at , people drank more servings of beer than any other alcohol , followed by spirits (59 countries) , then wine (20) .

Sentence nr: 33 \* context hoort bij 32, extra variabelen voor de bar chart

The other 13 countries, most of which have predominately Muslim populations, recorded alcohol consumption as zero. (You can find the data behind this table on Github.)

**Artikel: Tennis-time**

Sentence nr: 1

6, 2015 at 6:00 AM Why Some Tennis Matches Take Forever By Carl Bialik Filed under Tick Tock Get the data on GitHub GitHub data at data/tennis-time FacebookTwitterEmail Rafael Nadal takes a break and a towel as he plays Novak Djokovic in the 2014 French Open.

Sentence nr: 32 -- **LINE**

Then, starting in the late 1990s, as play shifted to baseline battles, it slowed down — until 2012, when the average point took 4.6 seconds longer than in 1991, all else equal.

Then , starting in the late 1990s , as play shifted to baseline battles , it slowed down -- until 2012 , when the average point took 4.6 seconds longer than in 1991, all else equal .

**Artikel: Bad-drivers**

Sentence nr: 0

Oct. 24, 2014 at 12:08 PM Dear Mona, Which State Has The Worst Drivers?

Sentence nr: 9 -- **BAR**

There were 5.6 million motor vehicle crashes in the United States in 2012, of which 4 million involved solely property damage, 1.6 million involved a personal injury, and 30,800 resulted in a fatality, according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA).

There were 5.6 million motor vehicle crashes in the United States in 2012 , of which 4 million involved solely property damage , 1.6 million involved a personal injury , and 30,800 resulted in a fatality , according to the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) .

Sentence nr: 10 -- **BAR**

Texas accounted for 3,021 of those fatal crashes, more than any other state, while Washington, D.C., had 14, fewer than anywhere else.

Texas accounted for 3,021 of those fatal crashes , more than any other state ,while Washington , D.C. , had 14 , fewer than anywhere else .

Sentence nr: 18 -- **BAR**

Of the 45,670 drivers involved in fatal road accidents nationwide in 2012, 3,758 were recorded as being distracted at the time (although it’s worth bearing in mind that in 8,991 cases, it was either not known or not recorded whether the driver was distracted).

Of the 45,670 drivers involved in fatal road accidents nationwide in 2012 , 3,758 were recorded as being distracted at the time (although it 's worth bearing in mind that in 8,991 cases , it was either not known or not recorded whether the driver was distracted) .

Sentence nr: 19 -- **BAR**

There’s detail on what those distractions were: 397 of those drivers were distracted by their cellphones, 39 were eating or drinking, and 17 drivers were simply “lost in thought/day dreaming.” -tweede zin: [In both Ohio and North Dakota, just 1 percent of drivers involved in fatal accidents were recorded as distracted, compared to 10 percent nationally.]

There 's detail on what those distractions were : 397 of those drivers were distracted by their cellphones , 39 were eating or drinking , and 17 drivers were simply "lost in thought/day dreaming ." Tweede zin: In both Ohio and North Dakota , just 1 percent of drivers involved in fatal accidents were recorded as distracted , compared to 10 percent nationally .

Sentence nr: 25 -- **BAR**

At the high end, in Idaho, 98 percent of drivers hadn’t been involved in any previous collisions, while in New Jersey, at the low end, that figure was 78 percent.

At the high end , in Idaho , 98 percent of drivers had n't been involved in any previous collisions , while in New Jersey , at the low end , that figure was 78 percent .

Sentence nr: 28 -- **BAR**

In Mississippi, just 15 percent of traffic fatalities occurred while a driver was speeding, while in Pennsylvania, the share was 50 percent.

In Mississippi , just 15 percent of traffic fatalities occurred while a driver was speeding , while in Pennsylvania , the share was 50 percent .

Sentence nr: 31 -- **BAR**

In Montana though, 44 percent of traffic fatalities that year involved a driver who was alcohol-impaired, while it Utah, that figure was 16 percent.

In Montana though , 44 percent of traffic fatalities that year involved a driver who was alcohol-impaired , while it Utah , that figure was 16 percent .

Sentence nr: 39 -- **BAR**

According to the Insurance Research Council, 12.6 percent of drivers on American roads were uninsured in 2012.

According to the Insurance Research Council , 12.6 percent of drivers on American roads were uninsured in 2012 .

Sentence nr: 48 -- **BAR**

New Jerseyans still don’t come off so good, costing insurers $160 apiece for collisions, but they’re still far behind the most expensive state, Louisiana, where it was $195.

New Jerseyans still do n't come off so good , costing insurers $160 apiece for collisions , but they 're still far behind the most expensive state , Louisiana ,where it was $195 .