Introduction

錯視について

1 Look at the illustration 〈below〉. What do you see?

Some people might see a rabbit (**facing** 〈**to** the right〉),
Some 〜,（while）others …
「〜するものもあれば…するものもある」
現在分詞の後置修飾
face to 〜「〜に向いている」

〈 while **others** might see a duck (**facing** 〈to the left〉)〉.
対比
現在分詞の後置修飾

↓ 具体的説明

This illustration shows ［how our eyes can be tricked, **what is called** an optical illusion］.
S   V   O 間接疑問
言い換え what is called 〜「いわゆる〜」

Such illusions **have been used** 〈in various ways (**which** we can see 〈in our daily lives〉)〉.
受け身の現在完了形
関係代名詞
in various ways「さまざまな方法で」

Body

構造設計に取り入れられた錯視

2 〈 First 〉, one example is
順序

the manner (**in which they have** 〈historically〉 **been incorporated** 〈into structural designs〉).
前置詞＋関係代名詞 受け身の現在完了形
= such illusions（= optical illusions）

↓ 具体例

The *karesansui*（dry landscape）garden (at the Zen temple Ryōanji in Kyoto) illustrates
S   V

such a use. **Its** surface may look 〈completely〉 level,
O =前文の the manner 〜 designs
= *karesansui*（dry landscape）garden at the Zen temple Ryōanji in Kyoto
but 〈actually〉, **it inclines** 〈**towards** the garden's south-east corner〉.
逆接
= its surface incline toward(s) [to] 〜「（物が）〜に傾く，傾斜する」

〈 Also 〉, the west-side earthen wall is 〈slightly〉 higher 〈at **its** northern end〉.
情報の追加
= the west-side earthen wall

These factors create an optical illusion (**that makes** this surface **look** deeper).
=前2文の内容
関係代名詞　make + O +原形不定詞「O に〜させる」
look C「C に見える」

This effect is **the same as** the one (**seen** 〈in the Ponzo Illusion（Figure 1）〉),
=前文の内容 the same as 〜
「〜と同じ」
= the effect
過去分詞の後置修飾

in which the horizontal line ((**closer to**) the top) looks longer 〈than the line（below **it**）〉,
〈前置詞＋関係代名詞〉
の非制限用法
close to 〜「〜に近い」
= the horizontal line closer to the top
= in the Ponzo Illusion（Figure 1）

〈 even though the two are 〈exactly〉 the same length〉.
譲歩
^**lines** の省略