Both the reading and the listening discuss eventuality and probable incoming problems of living on Venus. While the passage is insisting on non-residential situation of Venus, lecturer challenges this assertion by mentioning the fact that living in height of 15 kilometers from surface of the Venus is quite possible.

To begin with, the author argues that the gravity on Venus is much more than the earth, so there is approximately 100 kilograms down pressing force on every square centimeters. Thus, everything humans land on Venus will shrink in the first hour of landing. On the other hand, the speaker believes that according to the acknowledged fact has been said earlier, pressure is likely what we fell on earth at the height of 15 kilometers on Venus, therefore, this is not a problem for having permanent residency on it.

Second, the writer asserts lack of water on Venus. Furthermore, he completely rejects practicality of living on Venus by mentioning the fact that there should be a way to carry water to Venus from Earth somehow and it is impossible if it be thought wisely. The lecturer, however, rebuts this by explaining that the carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and sulfuric acid found on Venus could be processed and water can be derived from them through some chemical procedures and eventually this problem should be ignored.

Finally, the author posits that sunlight is something rare on that plant due to presence of thick layers of cloud and carbon dioxide on the atmosphere. He continues by claiming that solar panels, which humans should use to produce electricity, are totally useless and in conclusion, they do not have electric power there. In contrast, the speaker's position is that albeit there are clouds on the Venus, but they are not too thick to block the light. He then talks about the reflection that clouds make and the light that reaches the station and the solar panels. So, the power can be generated by two different source of light, in which the first is direct sunlight and second is reflected light.