The reading and the lecture are discussing about qualifications of staying humans on Moon. The reading passage states the conditions on Venus has-not been mild. Because of this, to maintain a human presence on Venus is unthinkable. The professor casts doubt on the claim made in the article, and he explains setting up a permanent station on the Venus is certainly possible.

First, the author of the reading declares that the pressure at Earth’s surface is-not quite as great as Venus’s surface, as such, when a spacecraft land on Venus, it crush by the extreme pressure within an hour of landing. the lecturer counters that argument by asserting a physical fact that high up in the atmosphere, the pressure is much lower than at the surface, thus, when the pressure at the Venus’s surface is too high for humans, the pressure at 50 kilometers up in the atmosphere is almost as normal as the pressure on Earth. Accordingly, no danger of the station will exist.

Second, while the reading mentions that repositories of water have never ever been on the Venus’s surface. Because of this, water and oxygen would provide to Venus from Earth. The professor believes that there are compounds, such as carbon dioxide and sulfuric acid on Venus’s atmosphere. Based on them, water and oxygen will have been produced by chemical processes, so it will be possible to obtain water and oxygen essential for human survival. In the end, he points out it would-not be required to enter water and oxygen from Earth.

Finally, in contrast to the reading, which claims because of the thick clouds that fill the atmosphere, about 60 percent of sunlight that hits Venus is reflected back into Space. Besides, humans could-not get electricity to power their rigs. Due to, lack of light. The lecturer states that there would be a chief amount of sunlight filtering from above. Furthermore, the direct sunlight filtering from above and the sunlight reflected will be collected by the solar-powered cells. All in all, more enough electricity could be generated.