Both the reading and the lecture discuss about the living of human on Venus. The author of the reading passage argues that permanent human presence on Venus is impossible because of some reasons. Meanwhile, the lecturer insists that these reasons can be solved by different solutions.

To begin with, while the reading passage states that the atmospheric pressure at surface of Earth is very less than this pressure at surface of Venus, the lecturer counters by insisting that it is possible to solve this challenge. She believes that establish stations on higher surface than the Venus’ surface can be used to lower down the pressure on humans. She states the stations that are 50 Kilometers higher than the Venus’ surface have the same pressure of the Earth’s.

In addition, the lecturer acknowledges that there is little water and oxygen on Venus’ surface. According to the reading, practically it is impossible to provide the required water and oxygen from the Earth. However, the professor states that chemical processes can produce water and oxygen from carbon dioxide and sulphuric acid, which can be easily found on the Venus.

As a final point, both the reading and the lecture mention that Venus absorbs very little amount of sunlight. To argue against the reading’s assertion that this little sunlight can bother humans in providing enough electricity to power machines and equipment, the lecturer argues that the stations can use the reflected sunlight of the clouds. He states that the solar power can collect the sunlight directly from the sun, and the reflected sunlight to generate electricity.

45 minutes

262 words