Both the reading and the lecture discuss the possibility of permanent human life on Venus. The author of the reading states that extremely tough conditions on Venus make it impossible to a permanent life there, but the lecturer says that even though the constitution of continuous life in Venus is intensively hard but it is quite possible.

First of all, the reading says that Venus's atmospheric pressure is much greater than what is on Earth so that every spacecraft which have landed on Venus's surface have been crashed because of this extreme pressure. On the other hand, the lecturer claims that establishing a station that would be floated at the height of fifty kilometers above the surface of Venus would solve many problems like that. He states that since there is low pressure at high altitudes, so at the station which is in enough height from the surface of Venus, the pressure would be as normal as the Earth's atmospheric pressure.

Secondly, the reading claims that there aren't any water resources on Venus, as well as enough oxygen in the atmosphere to survive. The lecturer argues that this problem can be solved by conducting some chemical processes on compounds which exist in Venus's atmosphere in order to create enough water and oxygen for human needs.

Finally, the author of the reading points that the thick cloud cover around Venus is a serious problem that obstacle the reach of enough sunlight to the surface. The lecturer claims that the thickness of these clouds isn't so much at where the station would be. On the other hand, he elaborates on this by mentioning that the reflected sunlight from these clouds could be used in the station by solar cells to produce power as well as the sunlight which comes from the above. So, extremely great electrical power could be produced to be used at the station.

Time: 34 minutes