The article and the lecture are both on the possibility of humans living on Venus, yet they differ in their conclusions. Whereas the author states that because of the extreme conditions of Venus, it is improbable for humans to live on it, the lecturer presents a number of counterarguments to cast doubt on this idea. In fact, the lecturer believes that by establishing floating station, it is viable for humans to stay on Venus.

The article begins by pointing that atmospheric pressure at the Venus’s surface is at least 90 times higher than the Earth’s surface, and all of the spacecraft and also humans would be crushed. However, the lecturer explains that over 50 km above the surface, the pressure would decrease, and it would be equal the Earth’s surface pressure; as a result, if the station is placed at this height like a balloon, the problem would be solved, and they wouldn’t be crushed.

Second, the author claims that there is a lack of water on Venus, and its atmosphere is made of carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and sulfuric acid and rarely oxygen and water vapor; thus, the water and oxygen have to be supplied from Earth, which is impractical and impossible. Once again, the lecturer rejects it by asserting that it would be possible to obtain water and oxygen from chemical reactions of carbon dioxide and sulfuric acid; consequently, the lack of water and oxygen could be solved.

The final point, over which there is contention between the reading and listening passages, is light reaching to Venus’s surface. The author contends that little sunlight reaches the surface because 60 percent of the sunlight is reflected back to space by thick clouds, and also below these clouds, there is a dense amount of carbon dioxide that blocks more light; consequently, it hinders using the solar power cells. On the contrary, the speaker clarifies that it is true that there are clouds even at 50 km above the surface, but the clouds above that are not so thick, so a considerable amount of sunlight could be filtered. Moreover, the station can collect the sunlight that is reflected from clouds; thus, solar power cells could collect both the sunlight that is filtered from above and the sunlight that is reflected from below the clouds, so they could generate electricity in this way.