

If applicative order is used, then the expression  $(\text{test } 0 \text{ (p)})$  will not return, since the interpreter would try to evaluate  $(p)$  which does not return since there is no base case to end to recursive call.

If normal order is used, then the expression will return 0 because it does not have to evaluate  $(p)$  since the condition  $(= x 0)$  is true.