Differences Between Scheme and Common Lisp Regarding Functions That Take Functions as Arguments

In Common Lisp, if F is the name of a certain function then the value of #'F is that same function, but F itself may have any value or no value. Moreover:

- (DEFUN F ...) makes F the name of a function but does **NOT** affect the value (if any) of F.
- If F is the name of a certain function, then (F ...) calls that function.
- If the value of F is a certain function, then (FUNCALL F ...) calls that function.

In Scheme, the value of F is a function just if F is the name of that same function. Accordingly:

- (FUNCALL F ...) is NOT used: A Common Lisp call (FUNCALL F ...) is written as (F ...) in Scheme.
- #'F is NOT used: A Scheme programmer would write F where a Common Lisp programmer writes #'F.