When the English literary language was being developed, writers borrowed many words from French, Latin, and Greek. These words often express meanings for which Old English did not have a word. Almost all of our scientific and academic vocabulary is made up of morphemes borrowed from Latin and Greek. In fact, the words **scientific**, **academic**, and **vocabulary** are from that source. Here are some important morphemes borrowed from Latin.

1. cred (belief) — incredible, credulous
2. dur (hard, lasting) — endure, duration
3. ferv (boil, bubble) — fervent, effervescent
4. fuse (flow) — confuse, infusion
5. ject (throw) — reject, abject
6. min (small) — diminish, minimal
7. mon (show) — demonstrate, premonition, monitor
8. pet (effort) — impetus, competent
9. nov (new, begin) — innovate, novice
10. pugn (quarrel with, fight) — repugnant, impugn
11. pun (penalty) — punish, impunity
12. sat(e) (fill) — satisfy, insatiable
13. sequ (follow) — consequence, subsequent
14. vent (go, move) — circumvent, prevent
15. mut (change) — immutable, mutation
16. mun (common) — municipal, communal
17. oc(u)l (eye) — ocular, monocle
18. ment, mn (think) — mental, amnesia
19. gloss, glot (tongue) — diglossia, glottis
20. corn(u) (horn) — cornucopia, unicorn

[Fred’s actual chapter has been adjusted, but only by using substitutions from Fred’s own indexes]