

VOLCANOES_4

Read the following text. There are grammar mistakes in it. Some lines have an extra word which is not needed. Correct the mistakes:

Underwater Volcanoes

00	Submarine volcanoes are particularly common near oceanic	--
01	ridges, where magma is constantly extruded as the continental	
02	plates drift apart. Many of also form over hot spots. As the	
03	crust moves, the volcano also moves away from the hot	
04	spot and he becomes extinct; a new volcano forms directly	
05	over the original hot spot, and a chain of the volcanoes	
	gradually	
06	forms. In oceanic ridges and hot spots the lava is formed	
07	from mantle material that is been forced up by deep convection	
08	currents. This lava is dense but fluid, unlike as the silica-rich	
09	lava is produced by melting crustal material, found in	
10	continental areas and offshore island chains. Where it appears	
11	above the water surface – in the Iceland and Hawaii, for	
12	example – it forms in flat lava plateau or shield volcanoes.	
13	Marine volcanic activity may to lead to the sudden creation of	
14	islands (e.g. Surtsey, off Iceland, in 1963). Volcanic islands are	
15	subject to severe erosion by the sea, and may also subside when	
16	they will move away from a ridge or hot spot and cease to be	
17	active. There are the more than 2,000 submerged – usually	
18	extinct – volcanoes (seamounts) in the world; those that have	
19	been eroded near with to sea level and then subsequently	
21	submerged, which are known as guyots, are also common.	

