# *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

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|---|---|---|
| 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. | |

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