

# **ENGLISH MARINE PHRASEOLOGISMS. LEXICOGRAPHIC DESCRIPTION.**



**ALPHABETICAL ORDER**

**THEMATIC ORDER / KEY  
WORDS**

**CHOOSE THE OPTION**

**A**

**K - R**

**B**

**S**

**C - J**

**T - W**

**CHOOSE THE  
LETTER**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**ALL HANDS ON DECK!**

**ALL AT SEA**

**A GREAT SHIP ASKS DEEP WATERS**

**ANY PORT IN A STORM**

**A SHEET ANCHOR**

**A**

**BACK  
TO**

**LETTER**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**BE IN SMOOTH WATER**

**BE IN THE DOLDRUMS**

**BE IN THE SAME BOAT**

**BE PLAIN SAILING**

**BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE  
SEA**

**BETWEEN WIND AND WATER**

**BURN ONE'S BOATS**

**BY AND LARGE**

**B**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**CLEAR THE DECKS**

**COME OFF WITH FLYING COLOR**

**DON'T BURN YOUR BRIDGES BEHIND  
YOU!**

**DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!**

**DON'T ROCK THE BOAT!**

**GIVE A WIDE BERTH**

**GO BY THE BOARD**

**HAVE FLAG, WILL TRAVEL**

**«HOW THE LAND LIES?»**

**JUMP SHIP**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**KNOW THE ROPES**

**LOOSE CANNON**

**MISS THE BOAT**

**PUSH THE BOAT OUT**

**PUT/STICK YOUR OAR IN**

**ROCK THE BOAT**

**RUN A TIGHT SHIP**

**K - R**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**SAIL CLOSE TO THE WIND**

**SAIL THROUGH SOMETHING**

**SCUTTLEBUTT**

**SHIP OFF**

**S**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**



**TAKE THE WIND OUT OF ONE'S SAILS**

**TELL IT TO THE MARINES**

**THE WIND CANNOT BE CAUGHT IN A NET**

**WATER UNDER THE BRIDGE**

**WHATEVER FLOATS YOUR BOAT**

**WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN**

**T - W**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**SEA/WATER**

**SAILING**

**ABOARD**

**WEATHER**

**SHIP/BOAT**

**ON THE LAND**

**CHOOSE THE TOPIC / KEY WORD**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**ANY PORT IN A STORM**

**DON'T BURN YOUR  
BRIDGES BEHIND YOU**

**GIVE A WIDE BERTH**

**WATER UNDER THE  
BRIDGE**

# ON THE LAND

**BACK TO  
KEY WORDS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**ALL AT SEA**

**A GREAT SHIP ASKS DEEP WATERS**

**BE IN SMOOTH WATER**

**BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE  
SEA**

**BETWEEN WIND AND WATER**

# SEA/WATER

**BACK TO  
KEY WORDS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**BE PLAIN SAILING**

**BY AND LARGE**

**“HOW THE LAND LIES?”**

**SAIL THROUGH  
SOMETHING**

**TELL IT TO THE MARINES**

# SAILING

**BACK TO  
KEY WORDS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**ALL HENDS ON DECK**

**CLEAR THE DECKS**

**COME OFF WITH FLYING COLORS**

**PUT/STICK YOUR OAR IN**

**TAKE THE WIND OUT OF ONE'S  
SAILS**

**GO BY THE BOARD**

**KNOW THE ROPES**

**HAVE FLAG, WILL TRAVEL**

**LOOSE CANNON**

**SCUTTLEBUTT**

# **ABOARD**

**BACK TO  
KEY WORDS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

BE IN THE SAME BOAT
BURN ONE'S BOATS
DON'T BURN YOUR BRIDGES BEHIND YOU!
DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP
DON'T ROCK THE BOAT
JUMP SHIP
MISS THE BOAT
PUSH THE BOAT OUT
ROCK THE BOAT
RUN A TIGHT SHIP
SHIP OFF
GREAT SHIP ASKS DEEP WATERS
WHATEVER FLOATS YOUR BOAT
WHEN MY SHIP COMES IN

# SHIP/BOAT

[BACK TO  
KEY WORDS](#)

[BACK TO  
OPTIONS](#)

**A WIND CANNOT BE CAUGHT IN A NET**

**ANY PORT IN A STORM**

**BE IN THE DOLDRUMS**

**BETWEEN WIND AND WATER**

**SAIL CLOSE TO THE WIND**

**TAKE THE WIND OUT OF ONE'S SAILS**

# WEATHER

**BACK TO  
KEY WORDS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**



## **Свистать всех наверх!**

We're under attack! All hands on deck!

Here's an emergency at work. They are asking everyone to come in on their day off. That was the call to tell everyone all hands on deck.

**All available people need to come to help, especially in an emergency**

This expression has a naval origin. Hands is another word for sailors and deck is a part of the boat. In a storm or other emergency, the captain might yell all hands on deck. This is a command for all the sailors to come to the deck of the boat to help navigate the storm. It may have originated in the 1700s.

Nowadays, people use this for any situation, not just on a boat. Hands means any nearby people or workers and deck means the location of the speaker or event.

## **ALL HANDS ON DECK!**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK  
TO LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**BACK TO  
KEY WORDS**

**Все бросить, уйти в самоволку, бежать с  
тонущего корабля**

No one has been able to find that missing sailor so  
they think he probably jumped ship.

Recruits in the big firms frequently jump ship.

**Leave an organization that you are working for,  
especially in order to join another**

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**JUMP SHIP**



**Ставить под угрозу, портить дело**

I realise I am new here and I don't want to rock the boat.

**Cause or stir up problems by changing a situation that is considered satisfactory.**

**Say or do something that could upset the stable situation.**

**Say or do something to disturb an existing situation and upset people.**

**ROCK THE BOAT!**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**“Сплавить”, отправлять, посылать**

He drove me crazy, so I shipped him off to a summer camp for a few weeks.

We were shipped off to our grandparents for the holidays.

**Send someone away somewhere (usually when they don't want to go)**

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**SHIP OFF**



**Что хочешь, как пожелаешь, как хочешь, как тебе  
угодно**

A: «What do you want for dinner?»

B: «Whatever floats your boat, I'm not even hungry»

**Used to say that someone can do or use whatever  
they like**

**What makes you happy, what stimulates you**

This idiom is used when we allow a person to make,  
choose, etc. what suits him personally.

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**WHATEVER FLOATS  
YOUR BOAT**





Упустить шанс, упустить возможность, “опоздать на поезд”,  
проворонить что-то, упустить хорошую возможность

Yesterday I learnt that the course had already finished, so I missed the boat.

**Loose an opportunity to do something by being slow to act**

The idiom was once used in a very literal way and is believed to have originated from British English sea slang. As such, the saying referred to arriving too late to take a scheduled voyage by boat as this was the main form of transportation in former times.

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**MISS THE BOAT**



**«Сжигать мосты», отрезать себе путь к отступлению, лишить себя возможности возврата к прежнему**  
Don't mortgage your house – that would be burning your boats.

**Do something which makes it impossible to return to an earlier state**

**Take final decision**

This expression is derived from the idea of burning down a bridge after crossing it during a military campaign, leaving no choice but to continue the march. Figuratively, it means to commit oneself to a particular course of action by making an alternative course impossible.

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

## **BURN ONE'S BOATS**



**Потратить большую сумму денег, кутить**

Our parents pushed the boat out for our wedding.

Someone's pushed the boat out.

**Be lavish in one's spending or celebrations**

**Spend a lot of money, especially when you are celebrating**

The origin is apparently in Royal Navy slang, where it simply meant to buy a round of drinks. The boat that was pushed out was presumably that which contained a group of sailors embarking on a night's drinking.

**PUSH THE BOAT OUT**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**



**Знать все тонкости дела, быть искушенным в деле,  
знать все детали, разбираться**

Nobody knows the ropes like her.

Don't worry about Sara's taking over that reporter's job - she already knows the ropes.

**Be informed about the details of a situation or task.**

**Understand how to do something, to be acquainted with all the methods required**

This expression alludes to sailors learning the rigging so as to handle a sailing vessel's ropes. It was being used figuratively by the late 1800s.

## KNOW THE ROPES



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Управлять чем-либо (организацией, своей жизнью),  
заставлять ходить по струнке, быть жёстким в управлении**  
My friend's father is a very orderly person; he runs a tight ship and  
seldom makes mistakes in his life.

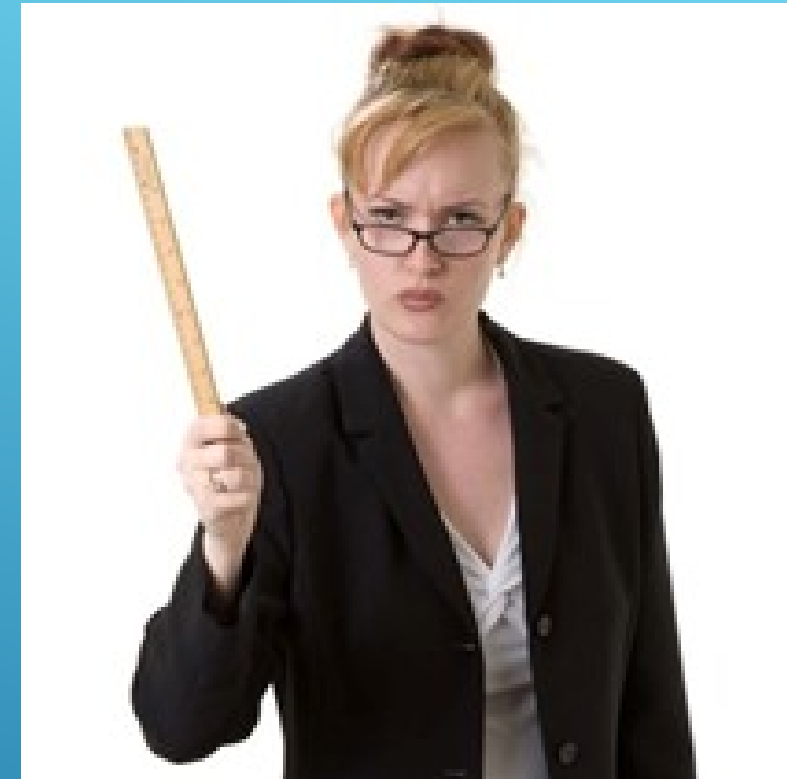
**Be strict about something**

**Have rules in order to do something**

**Control something or someone**

This idiom originated around the mid-1900s. It comes from the idea of a literal ship with tight ropes. This expression alludes to a ship with taught (tight) ropes and well caulked seams. In other word, everything on the ship, down to the smallest details, is orderly and controlled.

**RUN A TIGHT SHIP**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

## **Непредсказуемый, ненадежный человек**

He's seen as something of a loose cannon by other team members.

**A person or thing that appears to be beyond control and is potentially a source of unintentional damage.**

**A way of saying that a person is unpredictable.**

Believed to have its origin from the mayhem caused on ships when a cannon breaks free from its mooring during a storm or in battle.

From the 17th century to the 19th century, wooden warships carried cannon as their primary offensive weapons. A loose cannon was just what it sounds like, that is, a cannon that had become free of its restraints and was rolling dangerously about the deck.

**LOOSE CANNON**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Держаться на расстоянии, «обходить за версту»**

I tend to give the city centre a wide berth on Saturdays because it's so busy.

I could see that she was in a bad mood, so I gave her a wide berth.

**Keep a reasonable distance from someone or something**

**Avoid or stay away from (someone or something)**

It was originally a nautical term. We now think of a ship's berth as the place where the ship is moored. Before that though it meant 'a place where there is sea room to moor a ship'. This derives in turn from the probable derivation of the word berth, that is, 'bearing off'. When sailors were warned to keep a wide bearing off something they were being told to make sure to maintain enough sea room from it.

Like many seafaring terms it dates back to the heyday of sail, the 17th century.

**GIVE A WIDE BERTH**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

## В общем и целом

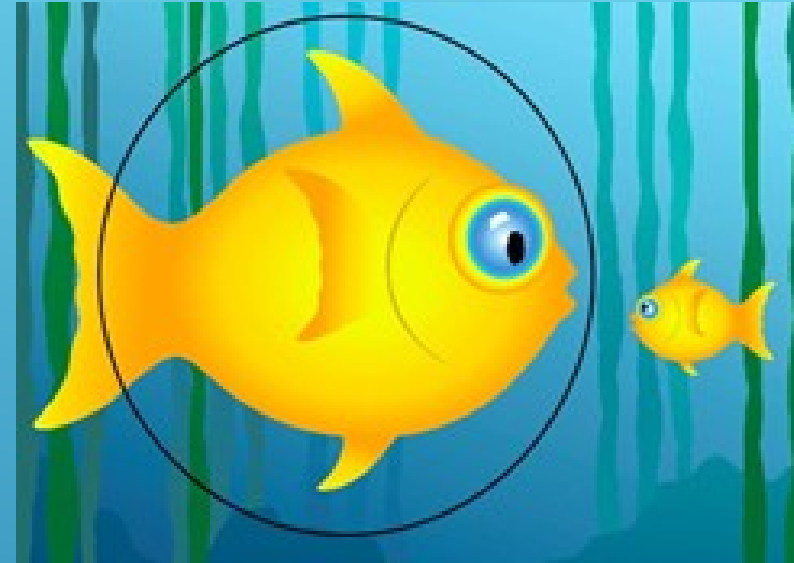
There are a few small things that I don't like about my job, but by and large it's very enjoyable.

### **On the whole; generally speaking; all things considered**

By and large is originally a sailing term meaning "alternately close-hauled and not close-hauled." A ship that is sailing "close-hauled" is sailing as directly into the wind as possible (typically within about 45 degrees of the wind). The "by" part of the phrase means "close-hauled." "Large," by contrast, refers to a point of sail in which the wind is hitting the boat "abaft the beam," or behind the boat's widest point.

The suggestion of a wide range carries over into the term's "in general" sense.

## BY AND LARGE



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

## Сплетни, слухи

Have you heard any scuttlebutt about the new boss?

## Rumour; gossip

Early 19th century (denoting a water butt on the deck of a ship, providing drinking water): from scuttled butt. Sailors would traditionally exchange gossip when they gathered at the scuttlebutt for a drink of water.

## SCUTTLEBUTT

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK  
TO  
LETTER  
S**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**





## Выйти из игры

Does this mean our holiday plans will have to go by the board?  
**(Of something planned or previously upheld) be abandoned, rejected, or ignored.**

## Finished with, as in thrown overboard

'Go by the board' dates back to the 17th century. Most of the early references to this phrase relate to masts of sailing ships that had fallen 'by the board' (i.e. the side of the ship).

**GO BY THE BOARD**



**DO OVER**

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

Отобратить пальму первенства, выбить почву из-под ног, ставить в безвыходное положение, помешать

Ron applied for a job of a computer programmer but was rejected, and it took the wind out of his sails.

**Make someone feels less confident or less determined to do something, usually by saying or doing something that they are not expecting**

Referring to the idea of a ship that intercepts the wind of another, causing it to slow or stop.

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**TAKE THE WIND OUT  
OF ONE'S SAILS**





**Быть в полном недоумении, растерянности/тупике,  
быть беспомощным**

I am all at sea today. I can't seem to make my mind up on anything at the minute."

He feels at sea with economics.

**Be in a state of confusion and disorder**

This is an extension of the nautical phrase 'at sea'. It dates from the days of sail when accurate navigational aids weren't available. Any ship that was out of sight of land was in an uncertain position and in danger of becoming lost.

'At sea' has been in use since the 18th century



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Ветра сетью не поймашь, за ветром в поле не  
угонишься, мешком солнышко не поймашь**

Try to do your best in learning English - the wind  
cannot be caught in a net, you know.

**Don't waste your efforts in useless goals**

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**THE WIND CANNOT BE  
CAUGHT IN A NET**



**Якорь спасения, единственная надежда, наивысший предел**

He was my sheet anchor to solve that problem.

**A very dependable person or thing to be relied upon in an emergency**

**An additional anchor for use in emergencies**

The first known use of sheet anchor was in 1626 in the meaning of a large strong anchor formerly carried in the waist of a ship and used as a spare in an emergency.

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

## **A SHEET ANCHOR**



**Большому кораблю – большое плавание**

The great man makes the great thing! A great ship asks deep waters

**A gifted, wise or prominent person is sure to have outstanding achievements and bright future**

A great voyage befits a great ship. Often said to express one's good wishes.

**BACK  
TO  
THE  
LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**A GREAT SHIP ASKS  
DEEP WATERS**



## DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP

Не сдаваться, не переставать бороться, не терять надежды

I know you're frustrated, but don't give up the ship now and drop out just three semesters away from graduation!  
Franklin didn't want to give up the ship and quit the company.

### **Don't surrender**

A favorite motto of the United States Navy. These were the dying words of Commander James Lawrence during a battle in the War of 1812.



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Когда мне улыбнется счастье, когда я разбогатею**

When my ship comes in, I'll travel round the world.

**Making some type of investment. That investment might be money or it could be time.**

In the 19th century, the port of Bristol in England was the busiest in the whole world. While local sailors were sailing, their wives remained on land and waited for their breadwinners. When they ran out of livelihood, local merchants gave them food on credit until their husbands returned. Since the return of the ship meant the arrival of money for the family, the women spoke of him as "my ship." When the creditors demanded to repay their debt and pay the bills, the wives of the sailors answered: "when my ship arrives." Now this idiom is used in a figurative sense, when a person dreams of better times and hopes to get rich someday, rather than waiting for the return of a particular ship.

## **WHEN ONE'S SHIP COMES IN**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

## **Преодолеть трудности, затруднения**

We'll be in smooth waters if we can secure a new loan extension from the bank.

Kayaking in smooth waters can really quiet the soul.

**By extension, facing no or very few difficulties or disruptions.**

Literally, in or on a body of water that is completely still or undisturbed.

## **BE IN SMOOTH WATER**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**



**Быть в состоянии депрессии, инертности, затишья или  
упадка**

Current world economy is in the doldrums.

Dean's in the doldrums for most of every winter.

**Depressed; dull and listless**

**In low spirits; feeling dull and drowsy**

The Doldrums is the region of calm winds, centered slightly north of the equator and between the two belts of trade winds, which meet there and neutralize each other. It is widely assumed that the phrase 'in the doldrums' is derived from the name of this region. Actually, it's the other way about. In the 19th century, 'doldrum' was a word meaning 'dullard; a dull or sluggish fellow' and this probably derived from 'dol', meaning 'dull' with its form taken from 'tantrum'. That is, as a tantrum was a fit of petulance and passion, a doldrum was a fit of sloth and dullness, or one who indulged in such.

The term was used to mean 'a general state of low spirits' in the early 19th century.

## BE IN THE DOLDRUMS



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK  
TO  
OPTION**



**Проще простого, пустяк, как дважды два четыре**

The course was challenging, but to our surprise the final test turned out to be plain sailing.

The first few months were difficult, but I think it's plain sailing from here on.

**Easy going; straightforward, unobstructed progress**

**Smooth and easy progress**

Alluding to navigating waters free of hazards, such as rocks or other obstructions, this term was transferred to other activities in the early 1800s.

**BE PLAIN SAILING**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Приготовиться к чему-то (обычно к действиям)**

I guess we should clear the decks before repairing this room.

**Prepare for an event or course of action by dealing with anything that might hinder progress**

**Get rid of everything that is not needed, or to deal with everything that needs to be done so that you can start doing something more important**

It is a very old idiom, which was used by the sailors. This expression is originated in the 17th century. Most of the travelling jobs and major ventures were carried out by the ships. It was important for the sailors to keep the deck clear in case of any battle. All the things that were left loose on the deck, were fastened carefully, to not to hinder during any major event. By the 19th century, this expression had a different meaning apart from its typical one and it was used by writers in an interesting manner.

**CLEAR THE DECKS**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Вмешиваться, лезть не в свое дело**

Why does your friend put his oar in every time we have an argument?

**A close relative of sticking one's nose into something  
Interfere or meddle in some matter that doesn't concern one**

**Give people one's opinion when they do not want it**

The expression dates back to the 16th century and has turned up in all sorts of different formulations down the centuries. The original was to have an oar in every man's boat, meaning to be involved in every man's business or affairs.

**PUT/STICK YOUR OAR IN**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Быть на грани опасности;**

**жить экономно, рассчитывать всё до копейки**

You are sailing a bit close to the wind when you speak to our boss like that.

She was sailing pretty close to the wind when she called him a liar.

**Sail as nearly against the wind as is consistent with using its force**

**Be on the verge of doing something illegal or improper**

This term alludes to the danger incurred when literally sailing too close to (that is, in the direction of) the wind. Its figurative use dates from the first half of the 1800s.

## SAIL CLOSE TO THE WIND



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

Расскажите это своей бабушке,  
рассказывай тоже; как же, ври больше; расскажи это кому-  
л. другому

He may tell that to the marines, but the sailors will not believe him.

**A reply to an unbelievable statement or tall tale, it is an  
expression of contemptuous disbelief**

An English-language idiom, originally with reference to Britain's Royal Marines, connoting that the person addressed is not to be believed. The full phrase is "tell it to the marines because the sailors won't believe you", but only the first clause is usually given, standing for the whole.

It has been known since the 1830s, it originated in the UK.

**TELL IT TO THE MARINES**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**«Флаг тебе в руки»;**

**был бы флаг, а куда поехать найдется**

Once you get your degree, you can do anything you want with your life—have flag, will travel!

The ad in the newspaper read “Have flag, will travel”

**It's said if you want to go on a journey and use a particular skill**

There will be a flag, and there will be trips.

A phrase used when one has the ability or skill to do something and could do it anywhere

## **HAVE FLAG, WILL TRAVEL**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**



**Одержать победу, добиться успеха,  
блестяще выдержать испытание**

Samantha was rather nervous taking her final exam,  
but she came off with flying colors!

I passed all the exams with flying colors and got a  
golden medal on leaving school.

**Be victorious; succeed thoroughly in an  
undertaking.**

**Win, achieve, or accomplish something  
exceptionally well or very successfully. Said  
especially of a test, examination, or training of  
some kind.**

This term has a nautical history. It derives from when  
ships would return home with their "colors" (another  
word for flags) flying to show they had been victorious.

**COME OFF WITH FLYING COLORS**



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**Как обстоят дела, каково положение дел**

I'd like you to stay for a few days until we see how the land lies.

"Let's keep it to ourselves until we see how the land lies"

Let's see how the land lies before we make any decisions.

**What the situation is, the true facts about a situation, the prevailing conditions or state of affairs**

This usage originated in Britain about 1700 as the lie of the land and is still so used there.

## «HOW THE LAND LIES?»



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**



**«Не плюй в колодец – пригодится воды  
напиться»**

Riggs, don't burn your one bridge out of wherever  
it is you are.

**It means one should always leave a way to  
retreat when going into battle.**

Metaphorically, it means that we should always  
leave situations in good standing.

It comes from military strategy

**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK TO  
OPTIONS**

**DON'T BURN YOUR  
BRIDGES BEHIND YOU**



## BETWEEN THE DEVIL AND THE DEEP BLUE SEA

### «Между двух огней»

Help! I'm between the devil and the deep blue sea: my best friend from college and my best friend from high school are both getting married on the same day in different states and they both want me to be in their wedding.

### In difficulty, faced with two dangerous alternatives

No one knows for sure how this expression originated. It is widely believed that the phrase is of nautical origin and that the 'devil' refers to the seam on a ship's hull. The evidence for that is lacking and it is more likely that the 'devil' is a reference to Satan.



**BACK TO  
THE LIST**

**BACK TO  
LETTERS**

**BACK  
TO  
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## WATER UNDER THE BRIDGE

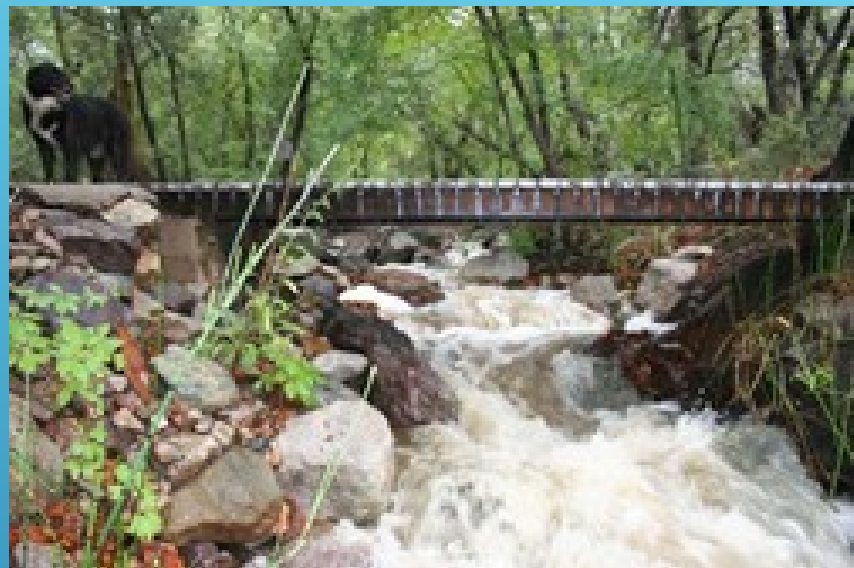
**«Поезд ушел», «что было, то было»**

He was relieved, his time in jail was over and regarded it as water under the bridge.

"I don't want to talk about that—it's all water under the bridge now"

**Refers to events that are in the past and consequently no longer to be regarded as important**

That's happened in the past, cannot be undone, and can no longer be a consideration. It comes from the saying: 'A lot of water has flowed (passed, gone) over the dam (under the bridge.)' 'Under the bridge' is British and is the oldest part of the proverb. 'Over the dam' is its American variant.



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**«Между молотом и наковальней», в наиболее уязвимом месте, в опасном положении не в бровь, а в глаз, удар ниже пояса**

She's between wind and water, living in this terrible neighborhood. I hope she moves soon, for her own safety

**At the vulnerable part or point of anything  
any point particularly susceptible to attack or injury**

This is a nautical metaphor referring to the part of a ship's side near the waterline that is sometimes above the water and sometimes submerged; damage to the ship at this level is particularly dangerous.

The phrase is first recorded in its literal sense at the time of the Spanish Armada ( 1588 ): 'One of the shot was between the wind and the water, whereof they thought she would haue sonke'. By the mid 17th century, it was also being used of people.

## BETWEEN WIND AND WATER



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## ANY PORT IN A STORM

**В бурю любая гавань хороша**

**В беде любой выход хорош**

**Утопающий за соломинку хватается**

"I know she's lonely, but I can't believe she's going out with that guy." "Well, you know what they say: any port in a storm."

**Used to say that a person will use anyone or anything for comfort, help, etc., when in a bad situation**

**Any help is welcome in an emergency**

The first known use of it is in the English author John Cleland's bawdy novel *Memoirs of a Woman of Pleasure*, 1749:

"Pooh!", says he "my dear, any port in a storm."



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**Делать что-то легко и свободно**

She sailed through her exams

She sailed through the first interview

**Do something, or to deal with something, very easily**

**Succeed very easily in something, especially a test**

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**SAIL THROUGH SOMETHING**



**Находиться вместе в какой-то неудобной/неприятной ситуации, в одинаковом положении; в одной лодке**

It was hard to pass our driving test, but at least all students were in the same boat.

**Being in the same unpleasant situation and having the same problems as others**

This idiom appeared in ancient Greece, and it was used when talking about all the risks that passengers of small boats had to face during sea voyages.

Now this idiom has come to be used in a broader sense to describe any unpleasant situation, and not only when you are in a boat.

**BE IN THE SAME BOAT**



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**«Не буди лихо, пока спит тихо»**

**Не нарывайся**

Everything seemed to be going well with Janine and her new boyfriend so I decided not to ask about his ex-wife. I didn't want to rock the boat.

**It is most frequently used in US English as a way of saying that people should not ask too many questions or be too assertive unless they are looking to cause trouble**

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**DON'T ROCK THE  
BOAT!**

