

1 | Fill in a suitable verb. You can use some of them more than once. Sometimes, multiple verbs can be used.

LÍBÍ SE MI VADÍ MI SLUŠÍ MI CHYBÍ MI CHCE SE MI HODÍ SE MI JE MI CHUTNÁ MI ZDÁ SE MI JDE MI

Note 1:

- All these verbs are typically used in 3rd person, rarely in 1st or 2nd (líbím se ti = you like me, lit. I seem nice to you; vadíš mi = you are bothering me; chybíš mi = I miss you, lit. you are missing to me)

Note 2:

- Almost all these verbs with nouns; only those don't
  - Chce se mi + verb → Chce se mi zvracet/spát...
  - Zdá se mi + another sentence → Zdá se mi, že prší
  - Even those that – in English look like working with verbs – take nouns in Czech
  - Jde mi lyžování/lyžovat (I am good at skiing)

Note 3:

- the most suitable solution is coming in red; possible solutions below; impossible as well (with reasoning what makes them impossible)

1. **VADÍ MI** hluk ve studovně. (... noise in study room)
  - LÍBÍ SE MI, if you like the noise (very unusual)
2. **CHCE SE MI** spát.
  - Why not: **LÍBÍ SE MI spát?** – a) *Líbí se mi* works with nouns only; b) it is about visual likes → I can ask you: *Líbí se vám Spánek?* (*Do you like The sleep [a noun]*)?  
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=l8vaLgiSWQg> (watch the whole movie and let me know how you liked it: don't skip, there are interesting twists)
3. **JDE MI** anatomie víc než chemie. (I am good at anatomy than I am in chemistry → I am better at anatomy)
  - **Líbí se mi...** (I like anatomy better than chemistry)
  - **Vadí mi** (anatomy bothers me more than chemistry)
4. **CHYBÍ MI** v Brně moře a čerstvé ryby. *I miss sea and fresh fish in Brno.*
  - Why not: *Líbí se mi/chutná mi...* → there is no sea (and fresh fish), therefore it is impossible to like it (for *chutná*: you can't taste sea)
5. **LÍBÍ SE MI** tvůj parfém.
  - **Chybí mi** tvůj parfém. (your partner has changed a brand or stopped using the perfume... now you miss it)
6. **ZDÁ SE MI**, že včera byla větší zima než dnes. (it seems to me that yesterday it was colder than today)
7. **JE MI** na zvracení. *Lit. „I feel for the vomiting“ = I am nauseated.*
  - Why not: *Chce se mi...*? Because *chce se mi* takes verbs (*Chce se mi zvracet*: lit. something wants me to vomit = I feel like vomiting)
8. **LÍBÍ SE MI** modrá barva. (I like blue color)
  - **SLUŠÍ MI** modrá barva (blue color suits me)
  - **vadí mi** modrá barva (it bothers me... why not?)
9. **JDE MI** dobře fyzika.
  - Why not: *Líbí se mi...*? Because the adverb „dobře“ is there.
10. **HODÍ SE MI** termín schůzky ve 12 hodin. *Meeting at 12 suits me...*
  - **LÍBÍ SE MI...** (you may like the date)
11. **CHUTNÁJÍ** víc brambory než knedlíky.
  - **LÍBÍ SE MI...** (why not, if you like watching food)

- Why not: CHUTNÁ...? Because *brambory a knedlíky* is plural... (they seem tasty to me)

12. **JE MI** na omdlení.

- same as 7

13. **VADÍ MI**, že kouříš, když obědvám.

- LÍBÍ SE MI, že kouříš... (who are we to judge: some people may like when other people smoke during common lunch)
- ZDÁ SE MI, že kouříš... (it seems to me you are smoking while I have a lunch... – a bit lunatic [or sarcastic], but possible)

2 | Complete the sentences.

*This exercise should show you how different question words work within dative structures (highlighted in bold).*

1. **KOLIK** je **vám** let? — Je **mi** 23 let.
2. **JAK** je **vám**? — Je **mi** nevolno.
  - How do you feel? – I feel nauseated. This is about general condition/feeling and the answer usually goes with an adverb (dobře, špatně, zima, teplo...).
  - You typically ask this question when seeing someone again.
3. **CO** je **vám**? — Mám chřipku.
  - Lit. What is to you? = What is your problem? – The answer usually goes with a noun (Mám průjem, zácpu, covid-19...)
  - You typically ask this question when someone is in trouble (for example someone looks like fainting on the bus...) or if you want to learn about the diagnose/specific symptoms
4. **CO** **vám** chutná? — Chutná **mi** guláš.
5. **JAKÁ** hudba se vám líbí? — Klasická.
  - Why not *Jakou hudbu...* (acc)? Because it is the subject = nominative (**classical music** seems nice to me).
  - Why not: *Co hudba...*? *Co* asks about a noun, *jaká* asks about the adjective.
6. **CO/KDO** vám vadí? — Vadí **mi** policisti na nádraží.
7. **KDE** se vám nejvíce líbilo? — V **té** italské restauraci.
  - Why not *Jaká restaurace...*? *A) the answer goes V + place (what restaurant? [The restaurant] in the italian restaurant, b) Jaká restaurace would be the subject → líbila*

3 | Form the question about underlined expressions

*This exercise should show you how to form question when dative structures (highlighted in bold) are involved.*

*The key step is –to identify the dative. And either ask about it, or about something else.*

1. **KOMU** chutná guláš? — **Petrovi** chutná guláš.
  - Petr (= grammar object) is in dative → KDO must be in dative → KOMU
2. **Co** nechutná **Marii**? — **Marii** nechutná **pivo**.
3. **Jak** je **ti/vám**? — Je **mi** **moc špatně**.
  - Here you have to ask about the adverb (*dobře*) – question word for adverbs is JAK, dative is involved, but only as a part of the sentence (you must not forget about switching from ME-form [mi] to YOU-form (ti/vám)).
4. **Ke komu** jde Aleš na návštěvu? — Aleš jde k **Martinovi** na kávu.

- Either by recognizing the ending (-ovi), or the preposition (K), you know *Martinovi* is dative. But this time, there is a preposition. Prepositions are „glued“ to their nouns in czech, you can't separate them. And since KDO replaces the noun (Martin) here, you can't separate K from KOMU either.
5. **Komu** se udělalo špatně od žaludku? — **Petrovi** se udělalo špatně od žaludku.
    - Identifying dative → KOMU
  6. **Kvůli čemu** má Lukáš problémy? — Lukáš má problémy kvůli **alkoholu**.
    - Preposition! It must go first! –Then you have to remember: kvůli takes dative → kvůli čemu
  7. **Kolik je vám?** — Je **mi 65 let.**
    - Simple; asking about the age