BÝT + dative

Je mi dobře/ špatně / horko / zima / 20 roků (let). I am well / bad/ hot / cold/ 20 years old.

Není mi dobře. I am not well.

MI is an object in the dative and dobře / špatně/ horko/ zima are subjecst in the nominative case.

Jak je vám? – How are you? How do you feel? – a question about a patient´s condition.

Vám is the directive object in the dative.

Petrovi je dvacet pět let. –Peter is 25. 25 let is the subject in the nominative, Petr in the object in the dative.

JÍT + dative

Jde mi česká gramatika. – I am good in Czech grammar.

Nejde mi česká gramatika.- I am bad in Czech grammar.

If we have a pronoun in the dative following after the verb jít the verb means to be good or bad in something.

For instance:

Nejde jí vaření. She is bad in cooking. Vaření (cooking) is the subject. Jí (ona in dative) is the object.

LÍBIT SE + dative

Líbí se mi ta dívka. – I like that girl. – How she looks like.

Nelíbí se mi Brno. I don´t like Brno. I don´t loke how Brno looks like.

CHUTNAT + dative

Chutná mi čokoláda. – I like chocholate. Chutnat means to like how something tastes.

Nechutná mi hovězí maso. – I don´t like beef.

SLUŠET+ dative

Sluší mi brýle. Glasses suit me. Slušet means to suit about clothes.

Nesluší mi kalhoty. – Trousers don´t suit me.

HODIT SE + dative

Čeština se mi hodí ráno. A Czech lesson suits me in the morning.

Test se mi nehodí příští týden. A test doesn´t suit me next week.

Hodit se means to suit about time, sometimes about something what suits to something else:

Rýže se hodí k masu. Rise suits to meat.

Modrá barva se ti hodí k očím. Blue colour suits to your eyes.

VADIT+ dative

Vadí mi hluk. I mind noise.

Nevadí mi studená káva. I don´t mind cold coffee.

We have more verbs taking the dative case. You have given only the most important of them here.