1. B. The probability is $1 - \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{3} = \boxed{\frac{1}{6}}$.

2. D. We set a 6×6 table and count the outcomes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1					x	
2					x	
3					x	
4					x	
5	x	x	x	x	x	x
6					x	

Thus, we have $P = \boxed{\frac{11}{36}}$.

3. B. We set a table and count the outcomes.

	1	2	3	4	5	6
1		x	x	x	x	x
2			x	x	x	x
3				x	x	x
4					x	x
5						x
6						

The probability is $P = \frac{15}{36} = \boxed{\frac{5}{12}}$.

4. D. The number of ways to select two cards is $\binom{8}{2} = 28$. There are 4 ways to select the same letter and $2 \times \binom{4}{2} = 12$ ways to select the same color. The combined probability is $\frac{4+12}{28} = \boxed{\frac{4}{7}}$.

5. D. We set a 3-by-3 table to represent the two spinners.

	1	2	3
4	x	x	x
5		x	
6	x	x	x

The probability for an even number is $P = \boxed{\frac{7}{9}}$.

6. E. We can simply list the outcomes that satisfy the condition:

$HHHH, HHHT, HHTH, HTHH, THHH, HHTT, HTTH, TTHH, HTHT, THTH, THHT$

We have 11 cases so the probability is $\boxed{\frac{11}{16}}$.

Remark: We can also simplify the counting using case work. There are three cases: 0 tails, 1 tail, and 2 tails. There are $\binom{4}{0} = 1$ ways for 0 tails. There are $\binom{4}{1} = 4$ ways for 1 tail, and there are $\binom{4}{2} = 6$ ways for 2 tails. So, there are $1 + 4 + 6 = 11$ ways. The combined probability is then $P = \boxed{\frac{11}{16}}$.

7. $\boxed{\text{A}}$. We use a 8×8 table to solve this problem.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1								
2								
3								
4								
5								x
6							x	x
7						x	x	x
8					x	x	x	x

The probability is $P = \frac{10}{64} = \boxed{\frac{5}{32}}$.

Remark: Since the number of cases are limited, we can also just list the desirable outcomes:

$$(5,8), (6,7), (6,8), (7,6), (7,7), (7,8), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7), (8,8)$$

8. $\boxed{\text{C}}$. We use a 3×4 table for this problem.

	6	7	9
3		x	x
4	x		
5		x	x
8	x		

The probability is $P = \frac{6}{12} = \boxed{\frac{1}{2}}$.