

1. \boxed{E} . It is not important to find out the actual prime numbers. For any two digits prime, the unit digit must be 1, 3, 7 and 9 while the tens digit must be 2, 4, 5, and 6. Thus, the sum is $(2 + 4 + 5 + 6) \times 10 + (1 + 3 + 7 + 9) = \boxed{190}$.
2. \boxed{B} . We factor $p = n^2 - 3n + 2 = (n - 1)(n - 2)$. For p be a prime number, either $(n - 1)$ or $(n - 2)$ must be 1. If $n - 1 = 1$ we have $n = 2$ and $p = 0$ which is not a prime. If $n - 2 = 1$ we have $n = 3$ and $p = 2$. So, there is one prime.
3. \boxed{D} . Let $k^2 = \frac{n}{20 - n}$. Solve for n , we have $n = \frac{20k^2}{1 + k^2}$. We also have the condition of $0 \leq n < 20$, which restricts k to 4 values: 0, 1, 2, and 3.
4. \boxed{A} . $7 \times 3 \times 73 = 1533$. The sum of the digit is $\boxed{12}$.
5. \boxed{E} . In the first round, there are 36 games played. Of the 64 remaining players, only the winner did not lose a game. Since there are 63 players lost, there must have 63 games played. Therefore, the total number of games played is 99, which is divisible by 11.
6. \boxed{E} . We first prime factorize

$$3! \cdot 5! \cdot 7! = 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 5 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 \cdot 7 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2^2 \cdot 3 \cdot 2 = 2^8 \cdot 3^4 \cdot 5 \cdot 7 = (2^2 \cdot 3)^3 \cdot 2 \cdot 3 \cdot 5 \cdot 7,$$
 which means we have $3 \times 2 = 6$ factors.
7. \boxed{A} . There are three primes from 1 to 6. The probability of rolling a prime is then $\frac{1}{2}$. To roll twelve dice, we have $(\frac{1}{2})^{12} 12$.
8. \boxed{C} . $1 + 2 + \dots + n = \frac{(n+1)n}{2}$. Thus, we want $\frac{2n!}{n(n+1)} = \frac{2(n-1)!}{n+1}$ be an integer. It implies that $n+1$ must either be a 2 or a composite number. There are 8 prime numbers larger than 2 from 1 to 24. Therefore, we have $24 - 8 = \boxed{16}$ positive integers.
9. \boxed{D} . We factor $75m = n^3 = 3 \cdot 5^2$. For a perfect square, we need $3^2 \cdot 5 = 45$. Thus, $m = 45$ and $n = 15$. $m + n = 60$.
10. \boxed{E} . We have $m^2 - n^2 = 96$. Since m and n are positive integers, we can factor 96 into product of two integers. Since $96 = 2^5 \cdot 3$, it has 12 factors. Therefore, we have 12 pairs.