A qubit is measured by the probability of it being in any state. IE probability of 0 + probability of 1 = 100%.

Systems with multiple qubits are measured in a similar way but must consider the probability of every combination. 00 + 01 + 10 + 11 = 100%

Entangled qubits are where neither qubit has a definite state, but the pair together does.

Quantum gates can be reversed. IE there is always a gate that will take your gate to the previous state.

Tensor product of two quantum gates generates a gate that is equal to the two gates in parallel.