251) C) Worker commitment.

252) A) The low probability of achieving commercial objectives.

253) B) The time to complete the project lengthens.

254) D) External reasons, such as a change in the organization's environment, are often the reasons for project termination.

255) C) When the project no longer meets strategic fit criteria.

256) A) Obsolete before it can be finished.

257) B) Intellectual and emotional issues.

258) B) An emotional staff issue.

259) D) Loss of project-derived motivation.

260) D) Identification of remaining deliverables.

261) D) Intellectual and internal issue.

262) B) Intellectual and external.

263) A) One that is external and intellectual.

264) B) Emotional issue for the staff.

265) A) The determinants of requirements for audit trail data.

266) C) How consistently the organization estimated the completion time for activities.

267) B) The method of measuring stakeholder satisfaction.

268) D) The method of assuring that project team members have adequate training.

269) C) Tracking Gantt chart.

270) C) Earned value analysis (EVA).

271) C) Project performance, cost, and time.

272) B) The percentage complete rule.

273) D) Scheduled value.

274) A) Percentage complete camp.

275) A) The difference between the earned value and the planned value.

276) C) A cost estimate of the budgeted resources across the project's life cycle.

277) B) Time-phased project budget and the work breakdown structure.

278) C) Cost performance index.

279) D) Performance.

280) B) The real budgeted value of the work that has actually been performed to date.

281) D) Benefits promised to the client were actually delivered.

282) F

283) T

284) T

285) F

286) F

287) T

288) T

289) F

290) F

291) T

292) F

293) F

294) F

295) T

296) F

297) F

298) F

299) T

300) T