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1

Skew in buses is the delay in master or slave circuit, the time delay taken by the master or slave circuit after a response made by another circuit apart from propagation delay. For example. The master places a response/request on the bus, the slave must answer it in a specific time, but there will be a delay in response from the slave. It may be done purposefully or it may be due to the circuit itself.

2

There are devices that will be operating at different speeds, there may be propagation delays for a message to arrive in its destination. So we must provide some delay in timing. If it is a single cycle the cycle must have a maximum propagation delay time(say T). T varies due to the electrical distance from master to slave or the design in circuitry.

In a single cycle the task may not be completed. The advantage in multi cycling is that we can compute the maximum cycle it takes. If the slave did not respond in N cycle master will come to know its not working and hence abort the task.

3

A change in state of one signal triggers the change in state of another signal that is basically known as handshakes. Handshakes are processes that have accepted the request and are ready for the next task.
Here for example the handshakes are from master to slave or vice versa. When the master places a request (Say master ready) the slave will then acknowledge the signal and decode the address and do the necessary tasks. Here master's signal triggered the process in the slave.