1.

```
CREATE TABLE Student(
    ID INT NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    age INT NOT NULL,
    blood_group VARCHAR(5) NOT NULL,
    department_name VARCHAR(20) NOT NULL,
    mobile_number VARCHAR(11) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY(ID)
);

CREATE TABLE Grades(
    student_id INT NOT NULL,
    GPA FLOAT NOT NULL,
    semester INT NOT NULL
);
```

2. No, we cannot assign student_id as the primary key of the GRADES table because there can be multiple entries for the same student_id in the GRADES table. Hence, it cannot have a primary key.

3.

To insert rows into the tables, we can use the INSERT INTO command. The syntax is as follows:

```
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(1, 3.75, 'SUMMER');
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(1, 2.75, 'WINTER');
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(2, 3.30, 'SUMMER');
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(3, 3.60, 'SUMMER');
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(2, 3.96, 'WINTER');
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(4, 4.00, 'SUMMER');
INSERT INTO Grades VALUES(5, 2.99, 'WINTER');


INSERT INTO Student VALUES(1, 'Tamim', 23, 'A+ve', 'CSE', '01412345678');
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(2, 'Kayes', 22, 'B-ve', 'EEE', '01912345679');
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(3, 'Mominul', 20, 'AB+ve', 'MCE', '01912345680');
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(4, 'Sakib', 24, 'O+ve', 'CSE', '01912345681');
INSERT INTO Student VALUES(5, 'Mushfiq', 24, 'O+ve', 'CSE', '01912345682');
```

To show the data after insertion, we can use the SELECT command. The syntax is as follows:

```
SELECT * FROM Student;
SELECT * FROM Grades;
```