1. There are several different correct answers possible for the ER diagram. I give two below, both presuppose that we only have the Trial entity. It is also possible to have a Drug entity with a 1:1 relationship to Trial and an attribute DrugName. The first diagram contains a M:M relationship:

In the second diagram, this relationship has been eliminated:
2. I asked for table descriptions in English, but since then we learned SQL, so here they go in SQL:

```sql
CREATE TABLE Trial (
    drugname VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT pk_trial PRIMARY KEY (drugname)
);
CREATE TABLE Volunteer (
    ni INT NOT NULL,
    name VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
    age INT,
    gender CHAR(1),
    address VARCHAR(50),
    telephone VARCHAR(11),
    drugname VARCHAR(50),
    CONSTRAINT pk_volunteer PRIMARY KEY (ni),
    CONSTRAINT fk_pTr FOREIGN KEY (drugname) REFERENCES Trial
);
CREATE TABLE SideEffect (
    description VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT pk_sideeffect PRIMARY KEY(description)
);
CREATE TABLE LabRecord (
    description VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL,
    ni INT NOT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT pk_LabRecord PRIMARY KEY(description, ni),
    CONSTRAINT fk_sV FOREIGN KEY (description) REFERENCES Sideeffect,
    CONSTRAINT fk_sV FOREIGN KEY (ni) REFERENCES Volunteer
);