FORM N-30D

Initial annual and semi-annual reports mailed to investment company shareholders pursuant to Rule 30e-1 (other than those required to be submitted as part of Form NCSR)

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BLACKROCK INVESTMENT QUALITY TERM TRUST INC
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THE BLACKROCK INVESTMENT QUALITY TERM TRUST INC.
SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT TO SHAREHOLDERS
REPORT OF INVESTMENT ADVISER

July 31, 1996

Dear Trust Shareholder:

After posting strong returns during 1995, the fixed income markets have given back much of their gains in 1996 in response to a strengthening U.S. economy. Accelerating economic growth has raised concerns about an increased inflationary environment, which could erode the value of fixed income investments. The stronger economy also has led some market participants to consider the possibility that the Federal Reserve may increase interest rates to thwart inflation threats after three interest rate reductions over the past twelve months.

Despite the pick-up in economic growth, we believe that current inflationary fears will subside. Commodity prices have risen but manufacturers will have difficulty passing along the increased costs of raw materials to consumers, whose debt levels as a percentage of disposable income are at the highest point since the recessionary highs of 1990. We believe that the overleveraged consumer will have to retrench, restricting future economic expansion and creating a positive environment for bonds in the latter half of this year.

The following semi-annual report provides detailed market commentary and a review of portfolio management activity. We believe that BlackRock's duration controlled management style and risk management capabilities will allow each of our Trusts to achieve its long-term investment objective.

We look forward to maintain your respect and confidence and to serve your financial needs in the coming years.

Sincerely,

Laurence D. Fink — Chairman
Ralph L. Schlosstein — President

July 31, 1996

Dear Shareholder:

We are pleased to present the semi-annual report for The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc. ("the Trust") for the six months ended June 30, 1996. We would like to take this opportunity to review the Trust's stock price and net asset value (NAV) performance, summarize market developments and discuss recent portfolio management activity.

The Trust is a diversified, actively managed closed-end bond fund whose shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "BQT". The Trust's investment objective is to return $10 per share (its initial offering price) to shareholders on or about December 31, 2004 while providing high current income. The Trust seeks these objectives by investing in investment grade fixed income securities, including corporate debt securities, mortgage-backed securities backed by U.S. Government agencies (such as Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae), asset-backed securities and commercial mortgage-backed securities. All of the Trust's assets must be rated "BBB" by Standard & Poor's or "Baa" by Moody's at time of purchase or be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies.

The table below summarizes the performance of the Trust's stock price and NAV (the market value of its assets per share) over the period:

	6/30/96	12/31/95	Change	High	Low
Stock Price	$7.50	$7.875	(4.76%)	$8.125	$7.25

Net Asset Value (NAV)	$8.87	$9.50	(6.63%)	$9.57	$8.67

The Fixed Income Markets

The domestic fixed income markets witnessed two profoundly different environments during the past six months, providing an exciting and challenging environment in which to manage the Trust. The Treasury market rally of 1995 continued through the middle of February 1996, as market demand for fixed income securities remained strong due to a combination of moderate economic growth, low absolute levels of inflation and two reductions of the Fed funds target rate. The rally halted during mid-February, however, as data indicating accelerating economic growth rekindled inflationary concerns. The strengthening of the economy continued throughout the second quarter, leading market participants to become more resolute in their belief that the Federal Reserve will tighten monetary policy during the second half of 1996, which would result in rising interest rates. These fears translated into a sharp rise in bond yields across the Treasury yield curve, resulting in the fixed income markets rescinding much of their 1995 gains.

Interest rate movements reflected the change in investor sentiment toward fixed income securities. Interest rates across the Treasury yield curve fell dramatically through mid-February, as evidenced by the decline in yield levels on the 10-year Treasury. Continuing the bond market rally of 1995, the yield of the 10-year Treasury fell to 5.52% on January 19, its lowest yield since October 1993. However, data released during February suggesting renewed economic vigor placed pressure on bond prices, as the possibility of a stronger economy dampened investor expectations that interest rates would continue to fall. These fears translated into a sharp rise in bond yields across the Treasury yield curve. The yield of the ten-year Treasury ended the semi-annual period at 6.71%, a net increase of 114 basis points (1.14%) during the first half of 1996.

The mortgage-backed securities (MBS) market outperformed Treasuries for the period, as rising interest rates coupled with a reduction in prepayment risk provided investors an opportunity to fundamentally reassess mortgages after 1995's Treasury market rally. Still, many investors remained on the sidelines, convinced that even historically wide mortgage yield spreads offered inadequate compensation for the perceived risks of owning mortgages. As a result of this narrow participation, MBS performance in 1996 has been good but somewhat short of expectations given the sharp rise in interest rates.

Corporate bond performance relative to Treasuries was hampered by a heavy new net issue supply, which expanded above 1995 levels despite the rising interest rate environment of 1996. However, the yield premium, or "spread", offered by

corporate bonds remained narrow throughout the period. Corporate yield spreads are not expected to widen significantly, as a subsiding of recessionary fears in response to the strengthening U.S. economy is expected to support corporate bond prices.

The Trust's Portfolio and Investment Strategy

BlackRock actively manages the Trust's portfolio holdings consistent with BlackRock's overall market outlook and the Trust's investment objectives. The following chart compares the Trust's current and December 31, 1995 asset composition.

The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc.

Composition	June 30, 1996	December 31, 1995
Corporate Bonds	36%	37%
Mortgage Pass-Throughs	19%	25%
Commercial Mortgage Backed Securities	11%	6%
FHA Project Loans	11%	10%
Agency Multiple Class Mortgage Pass-Throughs	6%	9%
Taxable Zero-Coupon Bonds	6%	2%
Stripped Mortgage Backed Securities	3%	1%

Taxable Municipal Bonds	3%	3%
Asset-Backed Securities	2%	7%
Non-Agency Multiple Class Mortgage Pass-Throughs	2%	0%
U.S. Government Securities	1%	0%

	Rating % of Corporates	
Credit Rating	June 30, 1996	December 31, 1995
BBB or equivalent	48%	33%
A or equivalent	43%	50%
AA or equivalent	7%	15%
BB or equivalent	2%	2%

The Trust maintained its focus on the primary investment objective of returning $10 per share to investors on or about its termination date. In conjunction with this objective, the Trust has been reducing its holdings which are subject to cash flow risk or which can extend beyond the Trust's scheduled maturity date. BlackRock has been opportunistically selling bonds with these characteristics, or "tail risk", and emphasized securities offering both attractive yield spreads over Treasury securities, cash flows prior to termination and fixed maturities approximating the Trust's termination date. To that end, the Trust maintained its significant allocation to investment grade corporate bonds, which now comprise approximately 36% of portfolio assets. Corporate bonds allow the Trust to both match the maturity date of the bond with the Trust's scheduled termination date by providing a definite maturity value when they mature and a more defined cash flow.

The Trust reduced its holdings in securities which offer less predictable cash flow streams and maturity dates. Specifically, the Trust has sold mortgage-backed securities such as agency pass-throughs and collateralized mortgage-backed obligations, which have characteristics that are typically more sensitive to interest rate movements than most fixed maturity securities. For example, the maturity of a mortgage bond can extend if interest rates rise; conversely, a sharp decline in interest rates can cause a mortgage bond to prepay, which exposes the Trust to reinvestment risk in a lower interest rate environment. Over the semi-annual period, this strategy has worked to the Trust's benefit, as mortgages outperformed most sectors of the taxable fixed income market. The Trust expects to continue its tail risk reduction strategy as the Trust's maturity date approaches.

We look forward to continuing to manage the Trust to benefit from the opportunities available to investors in the fixed income markets. BlackRock remains confident in the Trust's ability to return its initial offering price at its scheduled termination date. We thank you for your investment in The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc. Please feel free to contact our marketing center at (800) 227-7BFM (7236) if you have specific questions which were not addressed in this report.

Sincerely,

Robert S. Kapito	Michael P. Lustig
Vice Chairman and Portfolio Manager	Vice President and Portfolio Manager
BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.	BlackRock Financial Management, Inc.

The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc.	
Symbol on New York Stock Exchange:	BQT
Initial Offering Date:	April 21, 1992
Closing Stock Price as of 6/30/96:	$7.50
Net Asset Value as of 6/30/96:	$8.87
Yield on Closing Stock Price as of 6/30/96 ($7.50)1:	7.67%

Current Monthly Distribution per Share2:	$0.0479173
Current Annualized Distribution per Share2:	$0.5750003

1Yield on Closing Stock Price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing stock price per share.
2The distribution is not constant and is subject to change.
3New dividend rate effective with July 1996 payment.

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The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc.
Portfolio of Investments
June 30, 1996
(Unaudited)

Rating*	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Value (Note 1)
		LONG-TERM INVESTMENTS-142.8%	
		Mortgage Pass-Throughs-42.7%	
		Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation,	
	$15,812+	6.50%, 10/01/25	$ 14,809,319
		Federal Housing Administration,	
	2,458	Alliance, 7.35%, 4/01/19	2,471,581
	2,165	Colonial, Series 37, 7.40%, 12/01/22	2,155,796
	1,556	Elkton Care Center, 7.30%, 6/01/35	1,485,673
	10,125	GMAC, Series 51, 7.43%, 2/01/21	10,172,418
	1,259	Middlesex, 8.625%, 9/01/34	1,291,200
	1,687	Overlook Green South, 7.50%, 9/01/34	1,630,754
	1,916	Providence Apartments, 7.25%, 12/01/34	1,846,612
	2,118	Rosewood, 7.875%, 12/01/34	2,095,879
	1,522	Senaca Hills, 8.525%, 8/01/34	1,555,724
	1,481	St. Camillus Nursing, 7.875%, 5/01/35	1,465,963
	2,883	Tuttle Grove, 7.25%, 10/01/35	2,738,762
		USGI,	
	1,739	Series 99, 7.43%, 10/01/23	1,737,670
	8,346	Series 885, 7.43%, 3/01/22	8,317,986
	9,340	Series 2081, 7.43%, 5/01/23	9,362,509
	1,417	Whitehalll, 8.25%, 5/25/35	1,433,545
		Federal National Mortgage Association,	
	9,757++	Multi-family, 6.35%, 10 Year, 1/01/04	9,347,846
	2,851++	Multi-family, 8.26%, 10 Year, 2/01/04	2,977,373
	2,366++	Multi-family, 8.78%, 10 Year, 4/01/04	2,474,035
	1,582++	Multi-family, 8.89%, 10 Year, 4/01/04	1,686,392
	36,000	7.00%, 7 Year	35,887,320
		Government National Mortgage Association,	
	12,259	7.00%, 4/15/23	11,753,514
	10,800	6.00%, 12/20/99, 1 Year CMT (ARM)	10,702,125
			139,399,996
		Multiple Class Mortgage Pass-Throughs-10.9%	
	10,000+	Community Program Loan Trust, Series 1987-A, Class A-4, 4.50%, 10/01/18	8,306,250

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Rating*	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Value (Note 1)
		Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificates (REMIC),	
	$ 5,000++	Series 1295, Class 1295-JB, 3/15/07	$ 4,404,900
	9,770+	Series 1751, Class 1751-PL, 10/15/23, (I)	1,581,555
		Federal National Mortgage Association, REMIC Pass-Through Certificates,	
	2,204++	Trust G93-27, Class 27-SE, 8/25/23	1,000,983
	3,883+	Trust 1992-192, Class 192-SB, 11/25/07	3,356,510
	774	Trust 1993-179, Class 179-SA, 10/25/23	664,425
	1,932	Trust 1993-192, Class 192-S, 4/25/07	1,468,787
	3,731+	Trust 1993-212, Class 212-SB, 11/25/08	2,901,934
	3,500	Trust 1994-M1, Class M1-B, 10/25/03	3,378,594
	950	Trust 1994-10, Class 94-10E, 1/25/24	679,315
	1,183	Trust 1994-19, Class 19-C, 1/25/24	1,069,052
	3,789	Trust 1994-42, Series 42-SO, 3/25/23	505,529
	7,000++	Trust 1996-20, Class 20-SB, 10/25/08	2,143,750
	4,128	Trust 1996-24, Class 24-SE, 3/25/09	743,129
	660	Residential Funding Mortgage Sec I, Series 1993-S15, Class A-17, 4/25/08	489,988
	3,000	Small Business Administration, Participation Certificate, Series 1995-10, Class 10-C, 8/01/05	2,967,187
			35,661,888
		Commercial Mortgage-Backed Securities-15.0%	
AAA	2,000	AETNA, Series 1995- C5, Class B, 6.74%, 12/26/30	1,906,314
A	2,700	American Southwest Financial Securities Corp., Series 1994-C2, Class A4, 8.00%, 8/25/10	2,697,530
A	5,000	CS First Boston Corp., Series 1995-AEW 1, Class C, 7.458%, 11/25/27	4,882,813
AA	4,000	Debartolo Capital Partnership, Class B1, 7.61%, 5/01/04	4,067,728

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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Rating*	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Value (Note 1)
		DLJ Mortgage Acceptance Corp., Series 1992-MF3, Class B,	
Baa2	$ 4,000	10.25%, 6/18/07	$ 4,123,815
		Series 1996-T7, Class A1,	
BBB+	7,313	8.764%, 3/28/26	7,404,628
Baa2	6,485	FDIC REMIC Trust, Series 1994-C1,	

		Class II-F, 8.70%, 9/25/25	6,649,551
		LTC Commercial Mortgage Pass-Through Certificates,	
A	2,000	Series 1994-1, Class 1-D, 10.00%, 6/15/26	2,180,356
AAA	3,487	Series 1996, Class A, 7.06%, 4/15/28	3,427,234
BBB	2,600	Nomura Asset Capital Corp., Series 1993-M1, Class A3, 7.64%, 11/25/03	2,571,034
BBB	500	PaineWebber Mortgage Acceptance Corp., Series 1995-M2, Class D, 7.20%, 12/01/03	485,834
		Structured Asset Securities Corporation, Mortgage Certificate,	
A	3,000	Series 1996, Class D, 7.034%, 2/25/28	2,854,367
BBB	5,970	Series 1996, Class E, 7.75%, 2/25/28	5,633,359
			48,884,563

		Corporate Bonds-52.1%	
		Finance & Banking-16.8%	
A3	2,450	Amsouth Bancorp., 6.75%, 11/01/25	2,348,714
A2	2,000	Bank of Hawaii, 6.875%, 6/01/03	1,947,480
A2	3,000	Den Danske Bank, 7.25%, 6/15/05	2,938,580
A	1,300	Equitable Life of America, 6.95%, 12/01/05	1,248,132
AA-	5,000	Farmers Insurance, 8.50%, 8/01/04	5,043,416
A3	4,800	First National Bank of Boston, 8.00%, 9/15/04	4,953,696
A3	5,000++	Fleet Financial Group, 8.125%, 7/01/04	5,224,950
A+	4,850	Goldman Sachs Group, 6.25%, 2/01/03	4,606,506
A2	2,000	Heller Financial, Inc., 7.75%, 5/15/97	2,025,540
		Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.,	
AA-	1,000	6.30%, 11/01/03	945,006
A1	2,300	7.00%, 11/01/05	2,225,296
AA-	1,000	Nationwide Mutual Life, 7.50%, 2/15/24	908,377
Baa3	3,100	New American Capital, Inc., Series C, 6.91%, 4/12/00	3,115,500

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Rating*	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Value (Note 1)
A-	$ 3,800	Old Kent Financial Corp., 6.625%, 11/15/05	$ 3,583,822
		PaineWebber Group, Inc.,	
BBB	500	6.90%, 2/09/04	469,894
BBB+	2,000	8.875%, 3/15/05	2,150,840
A3	3,100	Reliaster Financial Corp., 6.625%, 9/15/03	2,965,761
Baa1	2,000	Salomon, Inc., 6.75%, 1/15/06	1,855,518
BBB+	2,000	Southtrust Corp., 7.00%, 5/15/03	1,943,580
A+	2,000	Travelers, Inc., 6.125%, 6/15/00	1,952,153
A-	500	URC Holdings Corp., 7.875%, 6/30/06	507,124
A+	2,000	US Life Corp., 6.375%, 6/15/00	1,960,470
			54,920,355
		Corporate Bonds-(cont.)	
		Industrials-13.1%	
A3	400	American Airlines, Inc., 10.44%, 3/04/07	471,734
AA-	2,000	Coca Cola Enterprises, Inc.,	

		7.875%, 2/01/02	2,090,960
Baa2	2,000	Conagra, Inc., 7.40%, 9/15/04	2,001,129
A+	5,500++	Ford Motor Credit Co., 7.50%, 6/15/04	5,566,440
BBB+	5,000	Lukens, Inc., 7.625%, 8/01/04	5,015,900
BBB-	2,000	Lyondell Petrochemical Co., 9.125%, 3/15/02	2,173,685
BBB+	5,000	Newmont Mining Corp., 8.00%, 12/01/04	5,177,500
BBB	3,000	News America Holdings, Inc., 8.50%, 2/15/05	3,153,360
BBB	5,000	Pulte Corp., 8.375%, 8/15/04	5,149,150
BBB-	2,000	Ralcorp Holdings, Inc., 8.75%, 9/15/04	2,032,458
BBB-	5,500	Tele-Communications, Inc., 8.25%, 1/15/03	5,563,365
		Xtra, Inc.,	
BBB+	2,000	6.50%, 1/15/04	1,878,880
BBB+	2,500	7.22%, 7/31/04	2,447,875
			42,722,436
		Corporate Bonds-(cont.)	
		Sovereign & Provincial-15.0%	
A3	4,000	Bangkok Bank, 7.25%, 9/15/05	3,854,602
BBB+	2,000	Canadian Pacific Ltd., 6.875%, 4/15/03	2,000,000
A	6,500	China Light & Power, 7.50%, 4/15/06	6,394,409
BBB-	5,000@	Columbia Republic, 7.25%, 2/23/04	4,550,000
BBB	2,000	Corporacion Andina De Fomento, 7.10%, 2/01/03	1,920,780
BBB-	5,000	Empresa Electric Guacolda Sa, 7.95%, 4/30/03	4,973,641
BBB+	2,500	Empresa Electric Pehuenche, 7.30%, 5/01/03	2,489,193
A	5,000	Industrial Finance Corp., Thailand, 6.875%, 4/01/03	4,893,068

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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Rating*	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Value (Note 1)
A+	$ 5,000	Petronas, Malaysia, 6.875%, 7/01/03	$ 4,944,623
A+	5,000	Quebec Province, 8.625%, 1/19/05	5,383,050
A3	2,500	Siam Commercial Bank, 7.50%, 3/15/06	2,429,650
A+	5,000	Tenaga Nasional Berhad, 7.875%, 6/15/04	5,171,709
			49,004,725
		Corporate Bonds-(cont.)	
		Utilities-7.2%	
		360 Degrees Communications Co.,	
BBB-	2,000	7.125%, 3/01/03	1,915,440
BBB-	2,000	7.50%, 3/01/06	1,905,140
BBB	3,000	Commonwealth Edison, 7.375%, 9/15/02	3,000,810
BBB-	5,000	Gulf States Utilities Co., 8.25%, 4/01/04	5,122,150
BB-	5,400	Niagara Mohawk Power Corp., 7.375%, 8/01/03	4,774,202
BBB-	5,000	NRG Energy, Inc., 7.625%, 2/01/06	4,559,279
Baa2	2,000	Ohio Edison Co., 8.625%, 9/15/03	2,121,178

			23,398,199
		Asset-Backed Securities-2.6%	
AAA	5,000	NYC Mortgage Loan Trust, Series 1996, Class A-2, 6.75%, 6/25/11	4,629,688
A	4,000	Student Loan Marketing Associates, Series 1995-1, Class B, 6.25%, 10/25/05	4,000,000
			8,629,688
		Taxable Municipal Bonds-4.3%	
AA-	2,000	Fresno California Taxable Pension Obligation, 7.15%, 6/01/04	1,991,240
BBB+	4,375	Lake County Florida Taxable Resource Recovery Rev., 7.125%, 10/01/99	4,313,006
AAA	4,000	Los Angeles County California Pension, Taxable Series D, 6.77%, 6/30/05	3,905,880
AAA	3,500	Los Angeles County California Pension, Taxable Series A, 8.62%, 6/30/06	3,827,915
			14,038,041

(right column)

Rating*	Principal Amount (000)	Description	Value (Note 1)
		Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities-4.7%	
		Federal National Mortgage Association,	
	$ 6,044	Trust 63, Class 2, 6/01/18 (I/O)	$ 1,930,168
	3,864++	Trust 269, Class 269-1, 8/01/22 (I/O)	4,033,419
	999++	Trust 1990-108, Class 108-H, 9/25/20 (I/O)	2,048,818
	6,348++	Trust 1990-33, Class 33-B, 10/25/16 (P/O)	4,111,433
	9,700++	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, Multiclass Mortgage Participation Certificates, Series 1430, Class KA, 12/15/21 (I/O)	3,339,710
			15,463,548
		U.S Government Securities-2.0%	
		U.S. Treasury Notes,	
	4,000++	5.75%, 8/15/03	3,809,360
	1,850++	6.50%, 5/15/05	1,825,710
	950++	7.25%, 8/15/04	983,991
			6,619,061
		Taxable Zero Coupon Bonds-8.5%	
	40,000	Bankers Trust, 12/31/04	21,860,000
	9,806++	Financing Corp. (FICO Strip), Series D, 3/26/04	5,754,455
			27,614,455
		Total Investments-142.8% (cost $473,028,588)	466,356,955
		Liabilities in excess of other assets-(42.8%)	(139,870,523)
		NET ASSETS-100%	$326,486,432

* Using the higher of Standard & Poor's, Moody's or Fitch's rating.
+ In aggregate, $13,264,634 of principal amount pledged as collateral for reverse repurchase agreements.
++ Entire principal amount pledged as collateral for reverse repurchase agreements.
@ Entire principal amount pledged as collateral for futures transactions.

KEY TO ABBREVIATIONS

ARM- Adjustable Rate Mortgage.
CMO- Collateralized Mortgage Obligation.
CMT- Constant Maturity Treasury.
I- Denotes a CMO with interest only characteristics.
I/O- Interest Only.
P/O- Principal Only.
REMIC- Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduit.

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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The BlackRock Investment
Quality Term Trust Inc.
Statement of Assets and Liabilities
June 30, 1996
(Unaudited)

Assets	
Investments, at value (cost $473,028,588) (Note 1)	$466,356,955
Cash	294,018
Interest receivable	6,322,887
Receivable for investments sold	5,647,906
	478,621,766
Liabilities	
Reverse repurchase agreements (Note 4)	71,992,732
Payable for investments purchased	79,077,854
Due to broker-variation margin	209,694
Dividends payable	207,783
Interest payable	102,902
Advisory fee payable (Note 2)	159,469
Administration fee payable (Note 2)	31,894
Other accrued expenses	353,006
	152,135,334
Net Assets	$326,486,432
Net assets were comprised of:	
Common stock, at par (Note 5)	$ 368,106
Paid-in capital in excess of par	344,473,944
	344,842,050
Undistributed net investment income	733,429
Accumulated net realized losses	(11,860,137)
Net unrealized depreciation	(7,228,910)
Net assets, June 30, 1996	$326,486,432
Net asset value per share: ($326,486,432 ÷ 36,810,639 shares of common stock issued and outstanding)	$8.87

See Notes to Financial Statements.

(right column)

The BlackRock Investment
Quality Term Trust Inc.
Statement of Operations
Six Months Ended June 30, 1996
(Unaudited)

Net Investment Income	
Income	
Interest earned (net of premium amortization of $617,379 and interest expense of $2,794,526)	$13,301,524
Operating Expenses	
Investment advisory	1,003,840
Administration	200,768
Reports to shareholders	112,000
Custodian	36,000
Directors	36,000
Audit	17,000
Transfer agent	15,000
Legal	5,000
Miscellaneous	99,377
Total operating expenses	1,524,985
Net investment income	11,776,539
Realized and Unrealized Gain (Loss) on Investments (Note 3)	
Net realized gain (loss)	
Investments	2,585,676
Futures	(148,230)
	2,437,446
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation)	
Investments	(26,388,843)
Futures	(157,343)
	(26,546,186)
Net loss on investments	(24,108,740)
Net Decrease In Net Assets Resulting from Operations	$(12,332,201)

See Notes to Financial Statements.

(left column)

The BlackRock Investment
Quality Term Trust Inc.
Statement of Cash Flows
Six Months Ended June 30, 1996
(Unaudited)

Increase (Decrease) in Cash	
Cash flows provided by operating activities:	
Interest received	$ 16,831,375
Operating expenses and excise taxes paid	(1,476,983)
Interest expense paid	(3,211,125)
Proceeds from disposition of short-term portfolio investments, net	3,199,489
Purchase of long-term portfolio investments	(544,302,366)
Proceeds from disposition of long-term portfolio investments	580,197,381
Variation margin on futures	(69,161)
Other	11,692
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	51,180,302

Cash flows used for financing activities:	
Decrease in reverse repurchase agreements	(40,014,010)
Cash dividends paid	(11,063,842)
Net cash flows used for financing activities	(51,077,852)
Net increase in cash	102,450
Cash at beginning of period	191,568
Cash at end of period	$ 294,018

Reconciliation of Net Decrease in Net Assets Resulting from Operations to Net Cash Flows Provided by Operating Activities

Net decrease in net assets resulting from operations	$(12,332,201)
Decrease in investments	25,086,275
Net realized gain	(2,437,446)
Increase in unrealized depreciation	26,546,186
Decrease in interest receivable	117,948
Increase in receivable for investments sold	(5,525,043)
Decrease in other assets	18,675
Increase in payable for investments purchased	19,845,076
Increase in payable for variation margin	236,412
Decrease in interest payable	(416,599)
Increase in other accrued expenses	41,019
Total adjustments	63,512,503
Net cash flows provided by operating activities	$51,180,302

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The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc.
Statements of Changes in Net Assets
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1996	Year Ended December 31, 1995
Increase (Decrease) in Net Assets		
Operations:		
Net investment income	$ 11,776,539	$ 22,249,441
Net realized gain (loss) on investments, short sales and futures	2,437,446	(3,158,168)
Net change in unrealized appreciation (depreciation) on investments, short sales and futures	(26,546,186)	51,630,619
Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations	(12,332,201)	70,721,892
Dividends & Distributions:		
Dividends from net investment income	(11,043,110)	(22,249,441)
Distributions in excess of net investment income	-	(757,692)
Total dividends & distributions	(11,043,110)	(23,007,133)
Total increase (decrease)	(23,375,311)	47,714,759
Net Assets		
Beginning of period	349,861,743	302,146,984
End of period	$326,486,432	$349,861,743

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See Notes to Financial Statements.

The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc.
Financial Highlights
(Unaudited)

<TABLE>

	Six Months Ended June 30, 1996	Year Ended December 1995	Year Ended December 1994	Year Ended December 1993	April 29 1992* through December 31, 1992
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE:					
Net asset value, beginning of period	$ 9.50	$ 8.21	$ 9.47	$ 9.57	$ 9.40
Net investment income (net of interest expense of $.08, $.23, $.17, $.15 and $.08, respectively)	.32	.60	.62	.80	.54
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(.65)	1.31	(1.16)	(.16)	.19
Net increase (decrease) from investment operations	(.33)	1.91	(.54)	.64	.73
Dividends from net investment income	(.30)	(.60)	(.68)	(.74)	(.54)
Distributions in excess of net investment income	-	(.02)	(.04)	-	-
Capital charge with respect to issuance of shares	-	-	-	-	(.02)
Net asset value, end of period**	$ 8.87	$ 9.50	$ 8.21	$ 9.47	$ 9.57#
Market value, end of period**	$ 7.50	$ 7.875	$ 7.00	$ 9.375	$ 9.375
TOTAL INVESTMENT RETURN+	(0.98%)	21.91%	(18.10%)	7.96%	5.24%
RATIOS TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS:					
Operating expenses##	0.92%++	0.92%	0.93%	0.89%	0.91%++
Net investment income	7.08%++	6.76%	7.10%	8.19%	8.45%++
SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:					
Average net assets (in thousands)	$334,663	$328,950	$320,366	$358,623	$348,471
Portfolio turnover	114%	160%	111%	77%	26%
Net assets, end of period (in thousands)	$326,486	$349,862	$302,147	$348,528	$352,417
Reverse repurchase agreements outstanding, end of period (in thousands)	$ 71,993	$112,007	$149,800	$156,558	$172,195
Asset coverage+++	$ 5,535	$ 4,124	$ 3,017	$ 3,226	$ 3,047

<FN>

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* Commencement of investment operations.

** NAV and market value are published in The Wall Street Journal each Monday.

Net asset value immediately after the closing of the first public offering was $9.38.

The ratios of operating expenses, including interest expense, to average net assets were 2.59%, 3.44%, 2.84%, 2.38% and 2.29% for the periods indicated above, respectively. The ratios of operating expenses, including interest expense and excise tax, to average net assets were 2.59%, 3.44%, 2.85%, 2.41% and 2.35% for the periods indicated above, respectively.

\+ Total investment return is calculated assuming a purchase of common stock at the current market price on the first day and a sale at the current market price on the last day of the period reported. Dividends are assumed, for purposes of this calculation, to be reinvested at prices obtained under the Trust's dividend reinvestment plan. This calculation does not reflect brokerage commissions. Total investment returns for periods of less than one full year are not annualized.

++ Annualized.

+++ Per $1,000 of reverse repurchase agreements outstanding.

The information above represents the unaudited operating performance data for a share of common stock outstanding, total investment return, ratios to average net assets and other supplemental data, for each of the periods indicated. This information has been determined based upon financial information provided in the financial statements and market value data for the Trust's shares.

</FN>

</TABLE>

See Notes to Financial Statements.

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The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc.
Notes to Financial Statements
(Unaudited)

Note 1. Accounting Policies

The BlackRock Investment Quality Term Trust Inc. (the "Trust"), a Maryland corporation, is a diversified, closed-end management investment company. The Trust's investment objective is to manage a portfolio of fixed income securities that will return $10 per share to investors on or about December 31, 2004 while providing high monthly income. The ability of issuers of debt securities held by the Trust to meet their obligations may be affected by economic developments in a specific industry or region. No assurance can be given that the Trust's investment objective will be achieved.

The following is a summary of significant accounting policies followed by the Trust.

Securities Valuation: The Trust values mortgage-backed, asset-backed and other debt securities on the basis of current market quotations provided by dealers or pricing services approved by the Trust's Board of Directors. In determining the value of a particular security, pricing services may use certain information with respect to transactions in such securities, quotations from dealers, market transactions in comparable securities, various relationships observed in the market between securities, and calculated yield measures based on valuation technology commonly employed in the market for such securities. Exchange-traded options are valued at their last sales price as of the close of options trading on the applicable exchanges. In the absence of a last sale, options are valued at the average of the quoted bid and asked prices as of the close of business. A futures contract is valued at the last sale price as of the close of the commodities exchange on which it trades unless the Trust's Board of Directors determines that such price does not reflect its fair value, in which case it will be valued at its fair value as determined by the Trust's Board of Directors. Any securities or other assets for which such current market quotations are not readily available are valued at fair value as determined in good faith under procedures established by and under the general supervision and responsibility of the Trust's Board of Directors.

Short-term securities which mature in more than 60 days are valued at current market quotations. Short-term securities which mature in 60 days or less are valued at amortized cost, if their term to maturity from date of purchase was 60 days or less, or by amortizing their value on the 61st day

(right column)

prior to maturity, if their original term to maturity from date of purchase exceeded 60 days.

In connection with transactions in repurchase agreements, the Trust's custodian takes possession of the underlying collateral securities, the value of which at least equals the principal amount of the repurchase transaction, including accrued interest. To the extent that any repurchase transaction exceeds one business day, the value of the collateral is marked-to-market on a daily basis to ensure the adequacy of the collateral. If the seller defaults and the value of the collateral declines or if bankruptcy proceedings are commenced with respect to the seller of the security, realization of the collateral by the Trust may be delayed or limited.

Option Selling/Purchasing: When the Trust sells or purchases an option, an amount equal to the premium received or paid by the Trust is recorded as a liability or an asset and is subsequently adjusted to the current market value of the option written or purchased. Premiums received or paid from writing or purchasing options which expire unexercised are treated by the Trust on the expiration date as realized gains or losses. The difference between the premium and the amount paid or received on effecting a closing purchase or sale transaction, including brokerage commissions, is also treated as a realized gain or loss. If an option is exercised, the premium paid or received is added to the proceeds from the sale or cost of the purchase in determining whether the Trust has realized a gain or a loss on investment transactions. The Trust, as writer of an option, may have no control over whether the underlying securities may be sold (call) or purchased (put) and as a result bears the market risk of an unfavorable change in the price of the security underlying the written option.

Options, when used by the Trust, help in maintaining a targeted duration. Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a security or a portfolio to relative changes in interest rates. For instance, a duration of "one" means that a portfolio's or a security's price would be expected to change by approximately one percent with a one percent change in interest rates, while a duration of five would imply that the price would move approximately five percent in relation to a one percent change in interest rates.

Option selling and purchasing is used by the Trust to effectively "hedge" more volatile positions so that changes in interest rates do not change the duration of the portfolio unexpectedly. In general, the Trust uses options to hedge a long or short position or an overall portfolio that is longer or shorter than the benchmark security. A call option gives the purchaser of the option the right (but not obligation) to buy, and obligates the seller to sell (when the option is exer-

(left column)

cised), the underlying position at the exercise price at any time or at a specified time during the option period. A put option gives the holder the right to sell and obligates the writer to buy the underlying position at the exercise price at any time or at a specified time during the option period. Put options can be purchased to effectively hedge a position or a portfolio against price declines if a portfolio is long. In the same sense, call options can be purchased to hedge a portfolio that is shorter than its benchmark against price changes. The Trust can also sell (or write) covered call options and put options to hedge portfolio positions.

The main risk that is associated with purchasing options is that the option expires without being exercised. In this case, the option expires worthless and the premium paid for the option is considered the loss. The risk associated with writing call options is that the Trust may forego the opportunity for a profit if the market value of the underlying position increases and the option is exercised. The risk in writing put options is that the Trust may incur a loss if the market value of the underlying position decreases and the option is exercised. In addition, as with futures contracts, the Trust risks not being able to enter into a closing transaction for the written option as the result of an illiquid market.

Financial Futures Contracts: A futures contract is an agreement between two parties to buy and sell a financial instrument for a set price on a future date. Initial margin deposits are made upon entering into futures contracts and can be either cash or securities. During the period the futures contract is open, changes in the value of the contract are recognized as unrealized gains or losses by "marking-to-market" on a daily basis to reflect the market value of the contract at the end of each day's trading. Variation margin payments are made or received, depending upon whether unrealized gains or losses are incurred. When the contract is closed, the Trust records a realized gain or loss equal to the difference between the proceeds from (or cost of) the closing transaction and the Trust's basis in the contract.

Financial futures contracts, when used by the Trust, help in maintaining a targeted duration. Duration is a measure of the price sensitivity of a security or a portfolio to relative changes in interest rates. For instance, a duration of "one" means that a portfolio or a security's price would be expected to change by approximately one percent with a one percent change in interest rates, while a duration of "five" would imply that the price would move approximately five percent in relation to a one percent change in interest rates. Futures contracts can be sold to effectively shorten an otherwise longer duration portfolio. In the same sense,

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futures contracts can be purchased to lengthen a portfolio that is shorter than its duration target. Thus, by buying or selling futures contracts, the Trust can effectively "hedge" more volatile positions so that changes in interest rates do not change the duration of the portfolio unexpectedly.

The Trust may invest in financial futures contracts primarily for the purpose of hedging its existing portfolio securities or securities the Trust intends to purchase against fluctuations in value caused by changes in prevailing market interest rates. Should interest rates move unexpectedly, the Trust may not achieve the anticipated benefits of the financial futures contracts and may realize a loss. The use of futures transactions involves the risk of imperfect correlation in movements in the price of futures contracts, interest rates and the underlying hedged assets. The Trust is also at risk of not being able to enter into a closing transaction for the futures contract because of an illiquid secondary market. In addition, since futures are used to shorten or lengthen a portfolio's duration, there is a risk that the portfolio may have temporarily performed better without the hedge or that the Trust may lose the opportunity to realize appreciation in the market price of the underlying positions.

Short Sales: The Trust may make short sales of securities as a method of hedging potential price declines in similar securities owned. When the Trust makes a short sale, it may borrow the security sold short and deliver it to the broker-dealer through which it made the short sale as collateral for its obligation to deliver the security upon conclusion of the sale. The Trust may have to pay a fee to borrow the particular securities and may be obligated to pay over any payments received on such borrowed securities. A gain, limited to the price at which the Trust sold the security short, or a loss, unlimited as to dollar amount will be recognized upon the termination of a short sale if the market price is greater or less than the proceeds originally received.

Securities Lending: The Trust may lend its portfolio securities to qualified institutions. The loans are secured by collateral at least equal, at all times, to the market value of the securities loaned. The Trust may bear the risk of delay in recovery of, or even loss of rights in, the securities loaned should the borrower of the securities fail financially. The Trust receives compensation for lending its securities in the form of interest on the loan. The Trust also continues to receive interest on the securities loaned, and any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that may occur during the term of the loan will be for the account of the Trust. The Trust did not engage in securities lending during the six months ended June 30, 1996.

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Securities Transactions and Net Investment Income: Securities transactions are recorded on the trade date. Realized and unrealized gains and losses are calculated on the identified cost basis. Interest income is recorded on the accrual basis, and the Trust accretes discount and amortizes premium on securities purchased using the interest method. Expenses are recorded on the accrual basis which may require the use of certain estimates by management.

Taxes: It is the Trust's intention to continue to meet the requirements of the Internal Revenue Code applicable to regulated investment companies and to distribute substantially all of its taxable income to shareholders. Therefore, no federal income tax provision is required. As part of a tax planning strategy, the Trust intends to retain a portion of its taxable income and pay an excise tax on the undistributed amounts.

Dividends and Distributions: The Trust declares and pays dividends and distributions monthly, first from net invest- ment income, then from realized short-term capital gains and other sources, if necessary. Net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of loss carryforwards are distributed at least annually. Dividends and distributions are recorded on the ex-dividend date.

Deferred Organization Expenses: A total of $70,000 was incurred in connection with the organization of the Trust. These costs have been deferred and are being amortized ratably over a period of sixty months from the date the Trust commenced investment operations.

Note 2. Agreements

The Trust has an Investment Advisory Agreement with BlackRock Financial Management Inc. (the "Adviser"), a wholly-owned corporate subsidiary of PNC Asset Management Group, Inc., the holding company for PNC's asset management business, and an Administration Agreement with Prudential Mutual Fund Management, Inc. ("PMF"), an indirect, wholly-owned subsidiary of The Prudential Insurance Co. of America.

The investment advisory fee paid to the Adviser is computed weekly and payable monthly at an annual rate of 0.60% of the Trust's average weekly net assets until December 31, 1998, 0.50% from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2002 and 0.40% from January 1, 2003 to the termination or liquidation of the Trust. The administration fee paid to PMF is also computed weekly and payable monthly at an annual rate of 0.12% of the Trust's average weekly net assets until December 31, 1998, 0.10% from January 1, 1999 to December 31, 2002, and 0.08% from January 1, 2003 to the termination or liquidation of the Trust.

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Pursuant to the agreements, the Adviser provides continuous supervision of the investment portfolio and pays the compensation of officers of the Trust. PMF pays occupancy and certain clerical and accounting costs of the Trust. The Trust bears all other costs and expenses.

Note 3. Portfolio Securities

Purchases and sales of investment securities, other than short-term investments and dollar rolls, for the six months ended June 30, 1996 aggregated $564,146,732 and $584,003,384, respectively.

The Trust may invest up to 30% of its total assets in securities which are not readily marketable, including those which are restricted as to disposition under securities law ("restricted securities"). At June 30, 1996, the Trust held no illiquid or restricted securities.

The Trust may from time to time purchase in the secondary market certain mortgage pass-through securities packaged or master serviced by PNC Mortgage Securities Corp. (or Sears Mortgage if PNC Mortgage Securities Corp. succeeded to rights and duties of Sears) or mortgage related securities containing loans or mortgages originated by PNC Bank or its affiliates. It is possible under certain circumstances, PNC Mortgage Securities Corp. or its affiliates could have interests that are in conflict with the holders of these mortgage backed securities, and such holders could have rights against PNC Mortgage Securities Corp. or its affiliates.

The federal income tax basis of the Trust's investments at June 30, 1996 was substantially the same as for financial reporting purposes and, accordingly, net unrealized depreciation for federal income tax purposes was $6,671,633 (gross unrealized appreciation- $4,887,047; gross unrealized depreciation-$11,558,680).

For federal income tax purposes, the Trust has a capital loss carryforward at December 31, 1995 of approximately $17,239,100, of which $10,957,800 expires in 2001, $2,436,800 expires in 2002 and $3,844,500 expires in 2003. Accordingly, no capital gains distribution is expected to be paid to shareholders until net gains have been realized in excess of such amounts.

During the six months ended June 30, 1996, the Trust entered into financial futures contracts. Details of open contracts at June 30, 1996 are as follows:

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Number of Contracts	Type	Expiration Date	Value at Trade Date	Value at June 30, 1996	Unrealized Depreciation
	Short positions:				
226	10 yr. T-Note	Sept. 1996	$23,886,235	$24,295,000	$(408,765)
42	30 yr. T-Bond	Sept. 1996	4,451,801	4,600,313	(148,512)
					$(557,277)

Note 4. Borrowings

Reverse Repurchase Agreements: The Trust may enter into reverse repurchase agreements with qualified, third party broker-dealers as determined by and under the direction of the Trust's Board of Directors. Interest on the value of reverse repurchase agreements issued and outstanding will be based upon competitive market rates at the time of issuance. At the time the Trust enters into a reverse repurchase agreement, it will establish and maintain a segregated account with the lender, the value of which at least equals the principal amount of the reverse repurchase transactions including accrued interest.

The average daily balance of reverse repurchase agreements outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 1996 was approximately $93,087,938 at a weighted average interest rate of approximately 5.62%. The maximum amount of reverse repurchase agreements outstanding at any month-end during the year was $117,709,548 as of January 31, 1996 which was 21.7% of total assets.

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Dollar Rolls: The Trust may enter into dollar rolls in which the Trust sells securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (same type, coupon and maturity) securities on a specified future date. During the roll period the Trust forgoes principal and interest paid on the securities. The Trust will be compensated by the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale and by the lower repurchase price at the future date.

The average monthly balance of dollar rolls outstanding during the six months ended June 30, 1996 was approximately $68,623,310. The maximum amount of dollar rolls outstanding at any month-end during the year was $77,989,475 as of February 29, 1996, which was 13.65% of total assets.

Note 5. Capital

There are 200 million shares of $.01 par value common stock authorized. Of the

36,810,639 shares outstanding at June 30, 1996, the Adviser owned 10,639 shares.

Note 6. Dividends

Subsequent to June 30, 1996, the Board of Directors of the Trust declared a dividend from undistributed earnings of $0.047917 per share payable July 31, 1996 to shareholders of record on July 15, 1996.

Note 7. Quarterly Data

Quarterly period	Total Income	Net Investment Income Amount	Net Investment Income Per share	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) on investments and short sales and futures Amount	Net realized and unrealized gains (losses) Per share	Net increase (decrease) in net assets resulting from operations Amount	Net increase (decrease) Per share	Dividends and Distributions Amount	Dividends and Distributions Per share	Share price High	Share price Low	Period and net asset value
January 1, 1994 to March 31, 1994	$8,119,280	$6,254,974	$.17	$(21,103,607)	$(.57)	$(14,848,633)	$(.40)	$7,116,601	$.18	$9-3/8	$7-3/4	$8.87
April 1, 1994 to June 30, 1994	4,962,269	5,272,744	.15	(10,403,206)	(.28)	(5,130,462)	(.14)	6,441,445	.18	8-1/4	7-3/8	8.56
July 1, 1994 to September 30, 1994	6,586,341	5,589,671	.15	(4,247,936)	(.12)	1,341,735	.04	6,441,481	.18	8	7	8.42
October 1, 1994 to December 31, 1994	6,091,322	5,636,634	.15	(6,939,497)	(.19)	(1,302,863)	(.04)	6,441,494	.18	7-3/8	6-5/8	8.21
January 1, 1995 to March 31, 1995	6,270,299	5,558,153	.15	15,629,817	.42	21,187,970	.57	5,982,026	.16	7-1/2	7	8.62
April 1, 1995 to June 30, 1995	6,338,180	5,581,999	.15	20,052,401	.55	25,634,400	.70	5,982,063	.16	8	7-3/8	9.16
July 1, 1995 to September 30, 1995	6,114,704	5,340,237	.15	952,984	.02	6,293,221	.17	5,521,584	.15	8	7-3/8	9.18
October 1, 1995 to December 31, 1995	6,541,917	5,769,052	.15	11,837,249	.32	17,606,301	.47	5,521,460	.15	8-1/4	7-1/2	9.50
January 1, 1996 to March 31, 1996	6,938,785	6,156,204	.17	(18,916,882)	(.51)	(12,760,678)	(.34)	5,521,596	.15	8-1/8	7-1/2	9.01
April 1, 1996 to June 30, 1996	6,362,739	5,620,335	.15	(5,191,858)	(.14)	428,477	.01	5,521,514	.15	7-5/8	7-1/4	8.87

THE BLACKROCK INVESTMENT QUALITY TERM TRUST INC.
DIVIDEND REINVESTMENT PLAN

Pursuant to the Trust's Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "Plan"), shareholders may elect to have all distributions of dividends and capital gains automatically reinvested by State Street Bank and Trust Company (the "Plan Agent") in Trust shares pursuant to the Plan. Shareholders who do not participate in the Plan will receive all distributions in cash paid by check in United States dollars mailed directly to the shareholders of record (or if the shares are held in street or other nominee name, then to the nominee) by the custodian, as dividend disbursing agent.

The Plan Agent serves as agent for the shareholders in administering the Plan. After the Trust declares a dividend or determines to make a capital gain distribution, the Plan Agent will, as agent for the participants, receive the cash payment and use it to buy Trust shares in the open market on the New York Stock Exchange or elsewhere, for the participants' accounts. The Trust will not issue any new shares under the Plan.

Participants in the Plan may withdraw from the Plan upon written notice to the Plan Agent and will receive certificates for whole Trust shares and a cash payment will be made for any fraction of a Trust share.

The Plan Agent's fees for the handling of the reinvestment of dividends and distributions will be paid by the Trust. However, each participant will pay a pro rata share of brokerage commissions incurred with respect to the Plan Agent's open market purchases in connection with the reinvestment of dividends and distributions. The automatic reinvestment of dividends and distributions will not relieve participants of any federal, state and local income taxes that may be payable on such dividends or distributions.

Experience under the Plan may indicate that changes are desirable. Accordingly, the Trust reserves the right to amend or terminate the Plan as applied to any dividend or distribution paid subsequent to written notice of the change sent to all shareholders of the Trust at least 90 days before the record date for the dividend or distribution. The Plan also may be amended or terminated by the Plan Agent upon at least 90 days' written notice to all shareholders of the Trust. All correspondence concerning the Plan should be directed to the Plan Agent at (800) 699-1BFM. The address is on the front of this report.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

There have been no material changes in the Trusts investment objectives or policies that have not been approved by the shareholders, or to its charter or by-laws, or in the principal risk factors associated with investment in the Trust. There have been no changes in the persons who are primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Trust's portfolio.

The Annual Meeting of Trust Shareholders was held May 8, 1996 to vote on the following matters:

(1) To elect three Directors to serve as follows:

Director	Class	Term	Expiring
Richard E. Cavanagh	I	3 years	1999
James Grosfeld	I	3 years	1999
James Clayburn LaForce, Jr. ..	I	3 years	1999

Directors whose term of office continues beyond this meeting are Andrew F. Brimmer, Kent Dixon, Frank J. Fabozzi, Laurence D. Fink and Ralph L. Schlosstein.

(2) To ratify the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP as independent public accountants of the Trust for the fiscal year ending December 31, 1996.

(3) To modify the investment restriction prohibiting investing for the purpose of exercising control over the management of a company.

Shareholders elected the three Directors, ratified the selection of Deloitte & Touche LLP and approved the modification of the investment restriction prohibiting investing for the purpose of exercising control over the management of a company. The results of the voting was as follows:

	Votes for	Votes against	Abstentions
Richard E. Cavanagh	22,218,180	-	648,139
James Grosfeld	22,202,959	-	663,361
James Clayburn LaForce, Jr. ..	22,207,593	-	658,906
Ratification of Deloitte & Touche LLP	22,077,915	266,603	521,801
Investment restriction	19,203,113	771,997	1,096,239

THE BLACKROCK INVESTMENT QUALITY TERM TRUST INC.

INVESTMENT SUMMARY

The Trust's Investment Objective

The Trust's investment objective is to manage a portfolio of investment grade fixed income securities that will return $10 per share (the initial public offering price per share) to investors on or about December 31, 2004 while providing high monthly income.

Who Manages the Trust?

BlackRock Financial Management, Inc. ("BlackRock") is the investment adviser for the Trust. BlackRock is a registered investment adviser specializing in fixed income securities. Currently, BlackRock manages over $41 billion of assets across the government, mortgage, corporate and municipal sectors. These assets are managed on behalf of institutional and individual investors in 21 closed-end funds which trade on either the New York Stock or American Stock Exchanges, several open-end funds and separate accounts for more than 80 clients in the U.S. and overseas. BlackRock is a subsidiary of PNC Asset Management Group, Inc. which is a division of PNC Bank, one of the nation's largest banking organizations.

What Can the Trust Invest In?

The Trust may invest in all fixed income securities rated investment grade or higher ("AAA", "AA", "A" or "BBB"). Examples of securities in which the Trust may invest include U.S. government and government agency securities, zero coupon securities, mortgage-backed securities, corporate debt securities, asset-backed securities, U.S. dollar-denominated foreign debt securities and municipal securities. Under current market conditions, BlackRock expects that the primary investments of the Trust will be U.S. government securities, securities backed by government agencies (such as mortgage-backed securities) and corporate debt securities.

What is the Adviser's Investment Strategy?

The Adviser will seek to meet the Trust's investment objective by managing the assets of the Trust so as to return the initial offering price ($10 per share) at maturity. The Trust will implement a conservative strategy that will seek to closely match the maturity of the assets of the portfolio with the future return of the initial investment at the end of 2004. At the Trust's termination, BlackRock expects that the value of the securities which have matured, combined with the value of the securities that are sold will be sufficient to return the initial offering price to investors. On a continuous basis, the Trust will seek its objective by actively managing its assets in relation to market conditions, interest rate changes and, importantly, the remaining term to maturity of the Trust.

In addition to seeking the return of the initial offering price, the Adviser also seeks to provide high monthly income to investors. The portfolio managers will attempt to achieve this objective by investing in securities that provide competitive income. In addition, leverage will be used (in an amount up to 33-1/3% of the total assets) to enhance the income of the portfolio. In order to maintain competitive yields as the Trust approaches maturity and depending on market conditions, the Adviser will attempt to purchase securities with call protection or maturities as close to the Trust's maturity date as possible. Securities with call protection should provide the portfolio with some degree of protection against reinvestment risk during times of lower prevailing interest rates. Since the Trust's primary goal is to return the initial offering price at maturity, any cash that the Trust receives prior to its maturity date (i.e. cash from early and regularly scheduled payments of principal on mortgage-backed securities) will be reinvested in securities with maturities which coincide with the remaining term of the Trust. Since shorter-term securities typically yield less than longer-term securities, this strategy will likely result in a decline in the Trust's income over time. However, the Adviser will attempt to maintain a yield which is competitive with a comparable maturity Treasury at the same point on the yield curve (i.e. if the Trust has three years left until its maturity, the Adviser will attempt to maintain a yield at a spread over a 3-year Treasury). It is important to note that the Trust will be managed so as to preserve the integrity of the return of the initial offering price.

How Are the Trust's Shares Purchased and Sold? Does the Trust Pay Dividends Regularly?

The Trust's shares are traded on the New York Stock Exchange which provides investors with liquidity on a daily basis. Orders to buy or sell shares of the Trust must be placed through a registered broker or financial adviser. The Trust pays monthly dividends which are typically paid on the last business day of the month. For shares held in the shareholder's name, dividends may be reinvested in additional shares of the fund through the Trust's transfer agent, State Street

Bank and Trust Company. Investors who wish to hold shares in a brokerage account should check with their financial adviser to determine whether their brokerage firm offers dividend reinvestment services.

Leverage Considerations in a Term Trust

Under current market conditions, leverage increases the income earned by the Trust. The Trust employs leverage primarily through the use of reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls. Leverage permits the Trust to borrow money at short-term rates and reinvest that money in longer-term assets which typically offer higher interest rates. The difference between the cost of the borrowed funds and the income earned on the proceeds that are invested in longer term assets is the benefit to the Trust from leverage. In general, the portfolio is typically leveraged at approximately 33-1/3% of total assets.

Leverage also increases the duration (or price volatility of the net assets) of the Trust, which can improve the performance of the fund in a declining rate environment, but can cause net assets to decline faster than the market in a rising environment. BlackRock's portfolio managers continuously monitor and regularly review the Trust's use of leverage and the Trust may reduce, or unwind, the amount of leverage employed should BlackRock consider that reduction to be in the best interests of the shareholders.

Special Considerations and Risk Factors Relevant to Term Trusts

The Trust is intended to be a long-term investment and is not a short-term trading vehicle.

Return of Initial Investment. Although the objective of the Trust is to return its initial offering price upon termination, there can be no assurance that this objective will be achieved.

Dividend Considerations. The income and dividends paid by the Trust are likely to decline to some extent over the term of the Trust due to the anticipated shortening of the dollar-weighted average maturity of the Trust's assets.

Leverage. The Trust utilizes leverage through reverse repurchase agreements and dollar rolls, which involves special risks. The Trust's net asset value and market value may be more volatile due to its use of leverage.

Market Price of Shares. The shares of closed-end investment companies such as the Trust trade on the New York Stock Exchange and as such are subject to supply and demand influences. As a result, shares may trade at a discount or a premium to their net asset value.

Mortgage-Backed and Asset-Backed Securities. The cash flow and yield characteristics of these securities differ from traditional debt securities. The major differences typically include more frequent payments and the possibility of prepayments which will change the yield to maturity of the security.

Corporate Debt Securities. The value of corporate debt securities generally varies inversely with changes in prevailing market interestrates. The Trust may be subject to certain reinvestment risks in environments of declining interest rates.

Zero Coupon Securities. Such securities receive no cash flows prior to maturity, therefore interim price movements on these securities are generally more sensitive to interest rate movements than securities that make periodic coupon payments. These securities appreciate in value over time and can play an important role in helping the Trust achieve its primary objective.

Illiquid Securities. The Trust may invest in securities that are illiquid, although under current market conditions the Trust expects to do so to only a limited extent. These securities involve special risks.

Non-U.S Securities. The Trust may invest less than 10% of its assets in non-U.S. dollar-denominated securities which involve special risks such as currency, political and economic risks, although under current market conditions does not do so.

Antitakeover Provisions. Certain antitakeover provisions will make a change in the Trust's business or management more difficult without the approval of the Trust's Board of Directors and may have the effect of depriving shareholders of an opportunity to sell their shares at a premium above the prevailing market price.

GLOSSARY

Adjustable Rate Mortgage-Backed Securities (ARMS):	Mortgage instruments with interest rates that adjust at periodic intervals at a fixed amount over the market levels of interest rates as reflected in specified indexes. ARMS are backed by mortgage loans secured by real property.
Asset-Backed Securities:	Securities backed by various types of receivables such as automobile and credit card receivables.
Closed-End Fund:	Investment vehicle which initially offers a fixed number of shares and trades on a stock exchange. The fund invests in a portfolio of securities in accordance with its stated investment objectives and policies.
Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (CMOs):	Mortgage-backed securities which separate mortgage pools into short-, medium-, and long-term securities with different priorities for receipt of principal and interest. Each class is paid a fixed or floating rate of interest at regular intervals. Also known as multiple-class mortgage pass-throughs.
Discount:	When a fund's net asset value is greater than its stock price the fund is said to be trading at a discount.
Dividend:	This is income generated by securities in a portfolio and distributed to shareholders after the deduction of expenses. This Trust declares and pays dividends on a monthly basis.
Dividend Reinvestment:	Shareholders may elect to have all distributions of dividends and capital gains automatically reinvested into additional shares of the Trust.
FHA:	Federal Housing Administration, a government agency that facilitates a secondary mortgage market by providing an agency that guarantees timely payment of interest and principal on mortgages.
FHLMC:	Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation, a publicly owned, federally chartered corporation that facilitates a secondary mortgage market by purchasing mortgages from lenders such as savings institutions and reselling them to investors by means of mortgage-backed securities. Obligations of FHLMC are not guaranteed by the U.S. government, however; they are backed by FHLMC's authority to borrow from the U.S. government. Also known as Freddie Mac.
FNMA:	Federal National Mortgage Association, a publicly owned, federally chartered corporation that facilitates a secondary mortgage market by purchasing mortgages from lenders such as savings institutions and reselling them to investors by means of mortgage-backed securities. Obligations of FNMA are not guaranteed by the U.S. government, however; they are backed by FNMA's authority to borrow from the U.S. government. Also known as Fannie Mae.
GNMA:	Government National Mortgage Association, a government agency that facilitates a secondary mortgage market by providing an agency that guarantees timely payment of interest and principal on mortgages. GNMA's obligations are supported by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury. Also known as Ginnie Mae.
Government Securities:	Securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, or one of its agencies or instrumentalities, such as GNMA (Government National Mortgage Association), FNMA (Federal National Mortgage Association) and FHLMC (Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation).

Interest-Only Securities (I/O): Mortgage securities that receive only the interest cash flows from an underlying pool of mortgage loans or underlying pass-through securities. Also known as a STRIP.

Market Price: Price per share of a security trading in the secondary market. For a closed-end fund, this is the price at which one share of the fund trades on the stock exchange. If you were to buy or sell shares, you would pay or receive the market price.

Mortgage Dollar Rolls: A mortgage dollar roll is a transaction in which the Trust sells mortgage-backed securities for delivery in the current month and simultaneously contracts to repurchase substantially similar (although not the same) securities on a specified future date. During the "roll" period, the Trust does not receive principal and interest payments on the securities, but is compensated for giving up these payments by the difference in the current sales price (for which the security is sold) and lower price that the Trust pays for the similar security at the end date as well as the interest earned on the cash proceeds of the initial sale.

Mortgage Pass-Throughs: Mortgage-backed securities issued by Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae.

Multiple-Class Pass-Throughs: Collateralized Mortgage Obligations.

Net Asset Value (NAV): Net asset value is the total market value of all securities and other assets held by the Trust, plus income accrued on its investments, minus any liabilities including accrued expenses, divided by the total number of outstanding shares. It is the underlying value of a single share on a given day. Net asset value for the Trust is calculated weekly and published in Barron's on Saturday and The Wall Street Journal on Monday.

Principal-Only Securities (P/O): Mortgage securities that receive only the principal cash flows from an underlying pool of mortgage loans or underlying pass-through securities. Also known as STRIPS.

Project Loans: Mortgages for multi-family, low- to middle-income housing.

Premium: When a fund's stock price is greater than its net asset value, the fund is said to be trading at a premium.

REMIC: A real estate mortgage investment conduit is a multiple-class security backed by mortgage-backed securities or whole mortgage loans and formed as a trust, corporation, partnership, or segregated pool of assets that elects to be treated as a REMIC for federal tax purposes. Generally, Fannie Mae REMICs are formed as trusts and are backed by mortgage-backed securities.

Residuals: Securities issued in connection with collateralized mortgage obligations that generally represent the excess cash flow from the mortgage assets underlying the CMO after payment of principal and interest on the other CMO securities and related administrative expenses.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements: In a reverse repurchase agreement, the Trust sells securities and agrees to repurchase them at a mutually agreed date and price. During this time, the Trust continues to receive the principal and interest payments from that security. At the end of the term, the Trust receives the same securities that were sold for the same initial dollar amount plus interest on the cash proceeds of the initial sale.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities:	Arrangements in which a pool of assets is separated into two classes that receive different proportions of the interest and principal distributions from underlying mortgage-backed securities. IO's and PO's are examples of strips.

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BlackRock

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The accompanying financial statements as of June 30, 1996 were not audited and accordingly, no opinion is expressed on them.

This report is for shareholder information. This is not a prospectus intended for use in the purchase or sale of any securities.

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