

BLACKROCK FLOATING RATE INCOME TRUST
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FORM N-CSR

CERTIFIED SHAREHOLDER REPORT OF REGISTERED MANAGEMENT INVESTMENT COMPANIES

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Name of Fund: BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust (BGT)

Fund Address: 100 Bellevue Parkway, Wilmington, DE 19809

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Date of fiscal year end: 10/31/2012

Date of reporting period: 04/30/2012

Item 1 – Report to Stockholders

April 30, 2012

Semi-Annual Report (Unaudited)

4BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc. (PSW)

4BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc. (PSY)

4BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III (BPP)

4BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust IV (BTZ)

4BlackRock Floating Rate Income Trust (BGT)

Not FDIC Insured No Bank Guarantee May Lose Value

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Dear Shareholder

One year ago at this time, risk assets were in a broad retreat as political strife in Greece ignited fears about sovereign debt problems spreading across Europe and economic indicators signaled that the global recovery had slowed. Confidence was further shaken by the prolonged debt ceiling debate in Washington, DC. Early in August 2011, Standard & Poor's downgraded the US government's credit rating and turmoil erupted in financial markets around the world. Extraordinary levels of volatility persisted in the months that followed as the European debt crisis intensified. Macro news flow became the dominant force in financial markets, driving asset prices up and down in lock step, in a risk on/risk off trading pattern. By the end of the third quarter in 2011, equity markets had fallen nearly 20% from their April peak while safe-haven assets such as US Treasuries and gold had rallied to historic highs.

October 2011 brought enough positive economic data to assuage fears of a global double-dip recession. Additionally, European leaders began making concerted efforts to stem the region's debt crisis. Investors began to reenter the markets, putting risk assets on the road to recovery. Improving sentiment carried over into early 2012 as a number of factors elicited greater optimism. Sovereign debt problems in Europe became less pressing. Greece secured its second bailout package and completed the restructuring of its national debt. The European Central Bank gave financial markets a boost by providing additional liquidity through its long-term refinancing operations. The outlook for the global economy grew less dim as stronger data from the United States, particularly from the labor market, lifted sentiment. Hopes for additional monetary stimulus from the US Federal Reserve and strong corporate earnings pushed risk assets (including stocks, commodities and high yield bonds) higher through the first two months of the year while rising Treasury yields pressured higher-quality fixed income assets. The risk rally softened in late March, however, due to renewed fears about slowing growth in China and Europe's debt troubles. Equity markets staggered downward in April as Spain's financial situation became increasingly severe and elections in Greece and France added to uncertainty about the future of the euro zone. In the United States, disappointing jobs reports in April revealed that the recent acceleration in the labor market had been a short-lived surge. Overall, US economic data signaled that the pace of the recovery had slowed, but not to the extent that warranted additional monetary stimulus.

Thanks in large part to an exceptionally strong first quarter of 2012, equities and high yield bonds posted solid returns for the 6-month period ended April 30, 2012. On a 12-month basis, US large-cap stocks and high yield bonds delivered positive results; however, small-cap stocks finished in negative territory. International and emerging equities, which experienced significant downturns in 2011, lagged the broader rebound. Fixed income securities, including corporate, government and municipal bonds, performed well despite recent yield volatility. US Treasury bonds finished strong, with an April rally erasing the effects of their broad sell-off during February and March. Continued low short-term interest rates kept yields on money market securities near their all-time lows.

Financial markets have regained a significant degree of stability since the period of turmoil we endured last year; however, considerable headwinds remain. Political uncertainty in Europe elevates concerns about additional flare ups in the debt crisis. Higher energy prices and slowing growth in China continue to pose risks for the global economy. Potential political leadership changes around the world create additional layers of uncertainty. But, we believe that with these challenges come opportunities. We remain committed to working with you and your financial professional to identify actionable ideas for your portfolio. We encourage you to visit www.blackrock.com/newworld for more information.

Sincerely,

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

“Financial markets have regained a significant degree of stability since the period of turmoil we endured last year; however, considerable headwinds remain.”

Rob Kapito

President, BlackRock Advisors, LLC

Total Returns as of April 30, 2012

	6-month	12-month
US large cap equities (S&P 500® Index)	12.77 %	4.76 %
US small cap equities (Russell 2000® Index)	11.02	(4.25)
International equities (MSCI Europe, Australasia, Far East Index)	2.44	(12.82)
Emerging market equities (MSCI Emerging Markets Index)	3.93	(12.61)
3-month Treasury bill (BofA Merrill Lynch 3-Month Treasury Bill Index)	0.01	0.05
US Treasury securities (BofA Merrill Lynch 10- Year US Treasury Index)	3.83	16.41
US investment grade bonds (Barclays US Aggregate Bond Index)	2.44	7.54
Tax-exempt municipal bonds (S&P Municipal Bond Index)	5.71	11.90
US high yield bonds (Barclays US Corporate High Yield 2% Issuer Capped Index)	6.91	5.89

Past performance is no guarantee of future results. Index performance is shown for illustrative purposes only. You cannot invest directly in an index.

THIS PAGE NOT PART OF YOUR FUND REPORT 3

Fund Summary as of April 30, 2012 **BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc.**

Fund Overview

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc.'s (PSW) (the "Fund") primary investment objective is to provide holders of common shares ("Common Shareholders") with high current income. The secondary investment objective of the Fund is to provide Common Shareholders with capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved.

Portfolio Management Commentary

How did the Fund perform?

For the six months ended April 30, 2012, the Fund returned 13.41% based on market price and 7.14% based on net asset value ("NAV"). For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate Debt Funds (BBB-Rated) category posted an average return of 8.46% based on market price and 5.24% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

Spread sectors outperformed government-related debt for the six-month period as improving US economic fundamentals and accommodative monetary policy provided a backdrop that was conducive to credit spread compression. Accordingly, the Fund benefited from its allocations to investment grade and high yield corporate credit. The Fund's high yield exposure was the largest contributor to performance despite recent weakness in the sector, as higher carry yields (income generation) and improving fundamentals helped to offset price declines. Within corporate credit, the Fund benefited from exposure to higher-beta names (those with greater sensitivity to market movements) in the industrials space. A bias toward financials also had a positive impact. Finally, the Fund's duration stance (sensitivity to interest rate movements) contributed positively to returns as rates generally moved lower throughout the period.

The Fund's duration and yield curve exposure was managed using interest rate derivative instruments such as futures contracts, options and swaps. These positions were put in place to limit the impact of expected volatility in interest rates and to express the Fund's yield curve preference. These positions resulted in a slight net negative impact on performance for the period.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

During the six-month period, the Fund generally favored high quality companies with strong balance sheets. The Fund maintained a bias toward financials, but shifted to a neutral stance in industrials. The Fund increased exposure to the utilities sector, which appeared attractive on a relative basis while offering downside protection should the pace of the economic recovery continue to slow. The Fund maintained an emphasis on liquidity in order to take advantage of select opportunities in corporate credit. The Fund reduced its overall risk profile by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration over the period.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

European sovereign debt fears have once again resurfaced and macro risks remain a key driver of market volatility. As of period end, the Fund seeks to maintain a near-term short duration bias and remains cautiously optimistic on corporate credit.

The Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. Portfolio holdings at period end reflected a bias toward higher-quality issues and a preference for more stable industries and companies that offer good cash flows, earnings and revenue visibility and attractive downside protection. The Fund's corporate credit holdings reflect a bias toward utilities over financials and industrials. The Fund favors media cable and media non-cable names as well as insurance companies.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

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BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust I, Inc.**Fund Information**

Symbol on New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”)	PSW
Initial Offering Date	August 1, 2003
Yield on Closing Market Price as of April 30, 2012 (\$10.08) ¹	7.08%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0595
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.7140
Economic Leverage as of April 30, 2012 ³	28%

¹Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

²The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund’s market price and NAV per share:

	4/30/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$10.08	\$ 9.25	8.97%	\$10.31	\$ 8.86
Net Asset Value	\$10.83	\$10.52	2.95%	\$10.88	\$10.06

The following charts show the portfolio composition and credit quality allocations of the Fund’s long-term investments:

Portfolio Composition

	4/30/12	10/31/11
Corporate Bonds	80 %	82 %
Preferred Securities	17	15
Asset Backed Securities	1	1
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1	1
US Treasury Obligations	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	4/30/12	10/31/11
AAA/Aaa ⁵	2 %	1 %
AA/Aa	5	7
A	25	28
BBB/Baa	42	38
BB/Ba	15	15
B	7	8
CCC/Caa	1	1
Not Rated	3	2

⁴Using the higher of Standard & Poor’s (“S&P’s”) or Moody’s Investors Service (“Moody’s”) ratings.

⁵Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor

Fund Summary as of April 30, 2012 **BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc.**

Fund Overview

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc.'s (PSY) (the "Fund") primary investment objective is to provide Common Shareholders with current income. The secondary investment objective of the Fund is to provide Common Shareholders with capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objectives by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved.

Portfolio Management Commentary

How did the Fund perform?

For the six months ended April 30, 2012, the Fund returned 14.78% based on market price and 7.57% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate Debt Funds (BBB-Rated) category posted an average return of 8.46% based on market price and 5.24% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

Spread sectors outperformed government-related debt for the six-month period as improving US economic fundamentals and accommodative monetary policy provided a backdrop that was conducive to credit spread compression. Accordingly, the Fund benefited from its allocations to investment grade and high yield corporate credit. The Fund's high yield exposure was the largest contributor to performance despite recent weakness in the sector, as higher carry yields (income generation) and improving fundamentals helped to offset price declines. Within corporate credit, the Fund benefited from exposure to higher-beta names (those with greater sensitivity to market movements) in the industrials space. A bias toward financials also had a positive impact. Finally, the Fund's duration stance (sensitivity to interest rate movements) contributed positively to returns as rates generally moved lower throughout the period.

The Fund's duration and yield curve exposure was managed using interest rate derivative instruments such as futures contracts, options and swaps. These positions were put in place to limit the impact of expected volatility in interest rates and to express the Fund's yield curve preference. These positions resulted in a slight net negative impact on performance for the period.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

During the six-month period, the Fund generally favored high quality companies with strong balance sheets. The Fund maintained a bias toward financials, but shifted to a neutral stance in industrials. The Fund increased exposure to the utilities sector, which appeared attractive on a relative basis while offering downside protection should the pace of the economic recovery continue to slow. The Fund maintained an emphasis on liquidity in order to take advantage of select opportunities in corporate credit. The Fund reduced its overall risk profile by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration over the period.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

European sovereign debt fears have once again resurfaced and macro risks remain a key driver of market volatility. As of period end, the Fund seeks to maintain a near-term short duration bias and remains cautiously optimistic on corporate credit.

The Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. Portfolio holdings at period end reflected a bias toward higher-quality issues and a preference for more stable industries and companies that offer good cash flows, earnings and revenue visibility and attractive downside protection. The Fund's corporate credit holdings reflect a bias toward utilities over financials and industrials. The Fund favors media cable and media non-cable names as well as insurance companies.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

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BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust II, Inc.**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	PSY
Initial Offering Date	March 28, 2003
Yield on Closing Market Price as of April 30, 2012 (\$10.79) ¹	6.78%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.061
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.732
Economic Leverage as of April 30, 2012 ³	27%

¹Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

²The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	4/30/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$10.79	\$ 9.74	10.78%	\$10.81	\$ 9.42
Net Asset Value	\$11.68	\$11.25	3.82%	\$11.70	\$10.84

The following charts show the portfolio composition and credit quality allocations of the Fund's long-term investments:

Portfolio Composition

	4/30/12	10/31/11
Corporate Bonds	79 %	80 %
Preferred Securities	18	17
US Treasury Obligations	1	1
Asset Backed Securities	1	1
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1	1

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	4/30/12	10/31/11
AAA/Aaa ⁵	2 %	1 %
AA/Aa	4	7
A	25	26
BBB/Baa	42	39
BB/Ba	17	17
B	7	7
CCC/Caa	1	1
Not Rated	2	2

⁴Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

⁵Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor.

Fund Summary as of April 30, 2012 **BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III**

Fund Overview

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III's (BPP) (the "Fund") investment objective is to provide high current income consistent with capital preservation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved.

Portfolio Management Commentary

How did the Fund perform?

For the six months ended April 30, 2012, the Fund returned 12.37% based on market price and 7.12% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate Debt Funds (BBB-Rated) category posted an average return of 8.46% based on market price and 5.24% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV. The following discussion relates to performance based on NAV.

What factors influenced performance?

Spread sectors outperformed government-related debt for the six-month period as improving US economic fundamentals and accommodative monetary policy provided a backdrop that was conducive to credit spread compression. Accordingly, the Fund benefited from its allocations to investment grade and high yield corporate credit. The Fund's high yield exposure was the largest contributor to performance despite recent weakness in the sector, as higher carry yields (income generation) and improving fundamentals helped to offset price declines. Within corporate credit, the Fund benefited from exposure to higher-beta names (those with greater sensitivity to market movements) in the industrials space. A bias toward financials also had a positive impact. Finally, the Fund's duration stance (sensitivity to interest rate movements) contributed positively to returns as rates generally moved lower throughout the period.

The Fund's duration and yield curve exposure was managed using interest rate derivative instruments such as futures contracts, options and swaps. These positions were put in place to limit the impact of expected volatility in interest rates and to express the Fund's yield curve preference. These positions resulted in a slight net negative impact on performance for the period.

Describe recent portfolio activity.

During the six-month period, the Fund generally favored high quality companies with strong balance sheets. The Fund maintained a bias toward financials, but shifted to a neutral stance in industrials. The Fund increased exposure to the utilities sector, which appeared attractive on a relative basis while offering downside protection should the pace of the economic recovery continue to slow. The Fund maintained an emphasis on liquidity in order to take advantage of select opportunities in corporate credit. The Fund reduced its overall risk profile by decreasing leverage and portfolio duration over the period.

Describe portfolio positioning at period end.

European sovereign debt fears have once again resurfaced and macro risks remain a key driver of market volatility. As of period end, the Fund seeks to maintain a near-term short duration bias and remains cautiously optimistic on corporate credit.

The Fund maintained diversified exposure across investment grade and high yield corporate credits. Portfolio holdings at period end reflected a bias toward higher-quality issues and a preference for more stable industries and companies that offer good cash flows, earnings and revenue visibility and attractive downside protection. The Fund's corporate credit holdings reflect a bias toward utilities over financials and industrials. The Fund favors media cable and media non-cable names as well as insurance companies.

The views expressed reflect the opinions of BlackRock as of the date of this report and are subject to change based on changes in market, economic or other conditions. These views are not intended to be a forecast of future events and are no guarantee of future results.

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BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust III**Fund Information**

Symbol on NYSE	BPP
Initial Offering Date	February 28, 2003
Yield on Closing Market Price as of April 30, 2012 (\$11.43) ¹	6.67%
Current Monthly Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.0635
Current Annualized Distribution per Common Share ²	\$0.7620
Economic Leverage as of April 30, 2012 ³	24%

¹Yield on closing market price is calculated by dividing the current annualized distribution per share by the closing market price. Past performance does not guarantee future results.

²The distribution rate is not constant and is subject to change.

³Represents reverse repurchase agreements as a percentage of total managed assets, which is the total assets of the Fund (including any assets attributable to any borrowings) minus the sum of liabilities (other than borrowings representing financial leverage). For a discussion of leveraging techniques utilized by the Fund, please see The Benefits and Risks of Leveraging on page 14.

The table below summarizes the changes in the Fund's market price and NAV per share:

	4/30/12	10/31/11	Change	High	Low
Market Price	\$11.43	\$10.53	8.55%	\$11.45	\$10.05
Net Asset Value	\$12.49	\$12.07	3.48%	\$12.55	\$11.58

The following charts show the portfolio composition and credit quality allocations of the Fund's long-term investments:

Portfolio Composition

	4/30/12 10/31/11			
Corporate Bonds	83	%	83	%
Preferred Securities	15		15	
US Treasury Obligations	1		1	
Taxable Municipal Bonds	1		1	

Credit Quality Allocations⁴

	4/30/12 10/31/11			
AAA/Aaa ⁵	1	%	1	%
AA/Aa	4		6	
A	27		31	
BBB/Baa	39		37	
BB/Ba	16		15	
B	8		8	
CCC/Caa	1		1	
Not Rated	4		1	

⁴Using the higher of S&P's or Moody's ratings.

⁵Includes US Treasury obligations that are deemed AAA by the investment advisor.

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Fund Summary as of April 30, 2012 **BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust IV**

Fund Overview

BlackRock Credit Allocation Income Trust IV's (BTZ) (the "Fund") investment objective is to provide current income, current gains and capital appreciation. The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing, under normal market conditions, at least 80% of its assets in credit-related securities, including, but not limited to, investment grade corporate bonds, high yield bonds (commonly referred to as "junk" bonds), bank loans, preferred securities or convertible bonds or derivatives with economic characteristics similar to these credit-related securities. The Fund may invest directly in such securities or synthetically through the use of derivatives.

No assurance can be given that the Fund's investment objective will be achieved.

Portfolio Management Commentary

How did the Fund perform?

For the six months ended April 30, 2012, the Fund returned 13.87% based on market price and 7.46% based on NAV. For the same period, the closed-end Lipper Corporate Debt Funds (BBB-Rated) category posted an average return of 8.46% based on market price and 5.24% based on NAV. All returns reflect reinvestment of dividends. The Fund's discount to NAV, which narrowed during the period, accounts for the difference between performance based on market price and performance based on NAV. The follo