

On Path to Multimodal Generalist: **General-Level** and **General-Bench**ICML'25 Spotlight/Oral

Hao Fei (费豪)

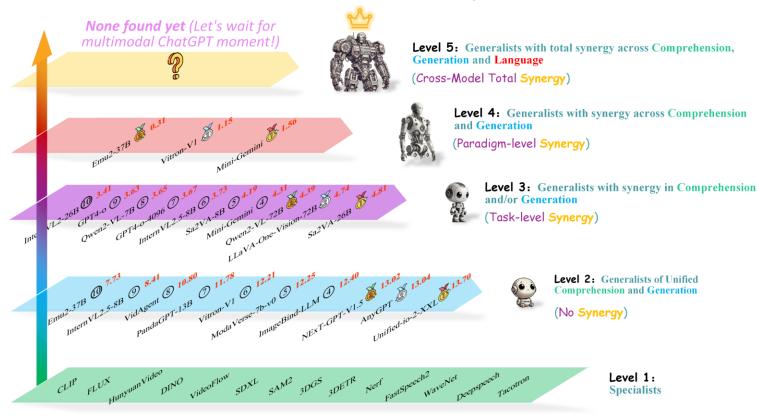
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http://haofei.vip/

June 7th, 2025

On Path To Multimodal Generalist: General-Bench & General-Level

Is your MLLM a well-rounded generalist?









Project: https://generalist.top/

Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.04620

Benchmark: https://generalist.top/leaderboard

• Hao Fei, Yuan Zhou, ···, Jiebo Luo, Tat-Seng Chua, Shuicheng Yan, Hanwang Zhang. "On Path to Multimodal Generalist: General-Level and General-Bench". ICML (Spotlight) . 2025























Project: https://generalist.top/
Paper: https://generalist.top/
Benchmark: https://generalist.top/leaderboard

















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Image Group

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Image Group



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ral-Bench".

1 General-Level

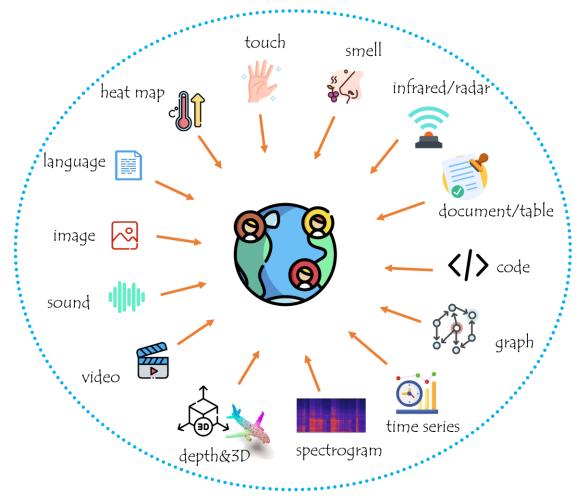
Content

2 General-Bench

3 What To Do Next

Multimodal Al

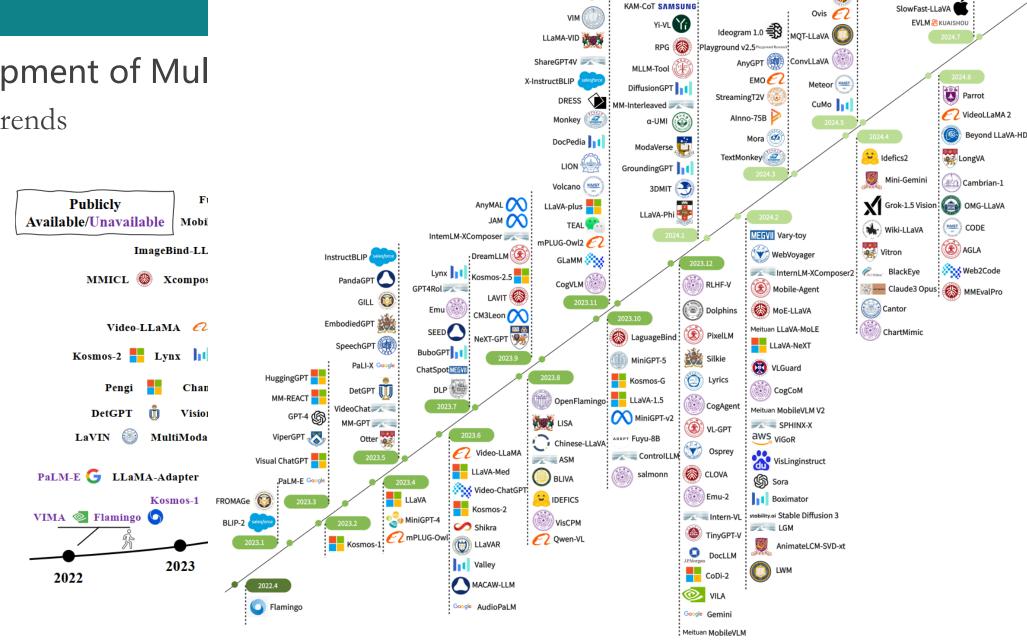
The world functions with varied multimodal information and signals



On Path to Multi

Development of Mul

Hot Trends



PG-Video-LLaVA ****

VideoChat2

mPLUG-PaperOwl 🕖

gwen-audio 🌈

Chameleon

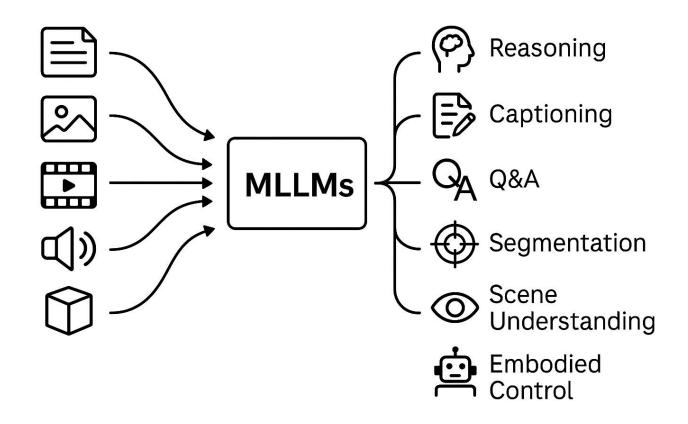
GPT-40 🚱

InternLM-XComposer-2.5

VILA^2

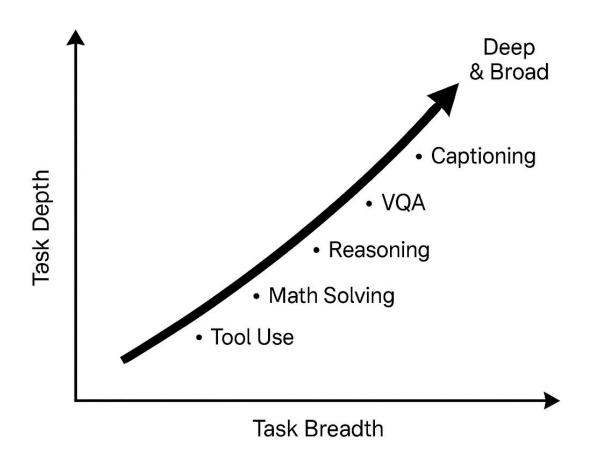
Background

Expansion of MLLMs: More modalities, More Tasks



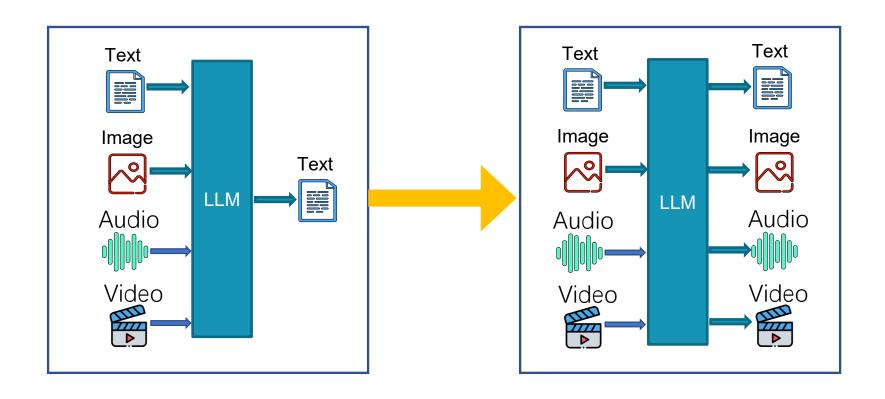
Background

> Evolving with deeper capability



Background

Multimodal Comprehension vs. Unified Multimodal Comprehension & Generation



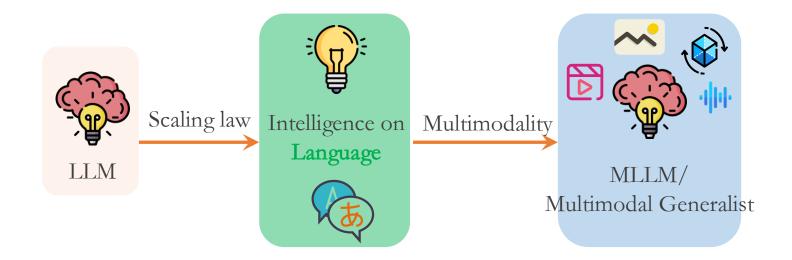
Ultimate Goal

What will the next-generation of multimodal foundation models/agents look like?



Motivation

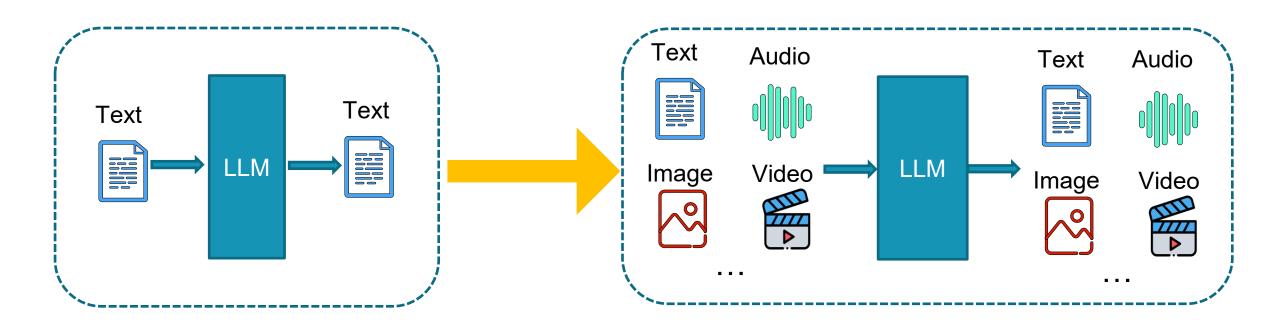
Existing issue-I: The language intelligence of LLMs empowers multimodal intelligence.



Motivation

Existing issue-I: The language intelligence of LLMs empowers multimodal intelligence.

Extending Language LLM to Multimodal LLM (MLLM)

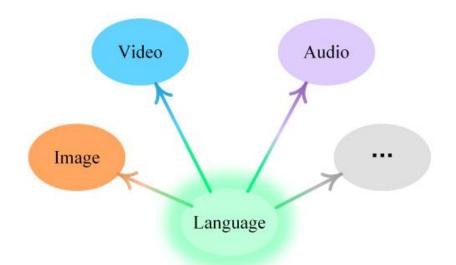


Motivation

Existing issue-I: The language intelligence of LLMs empowers multimodal intelligence.

Existing intelligent pattern in multimodal generalist

Language intelligence supports unidirectionally "intelligence" of other modalities

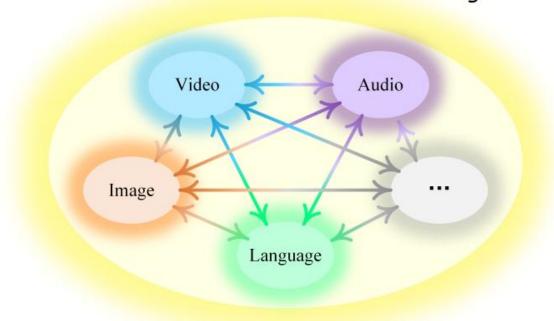


Motivation

Existing issue-I: The language intelligence of LLMs empowers multimodal intelligence.

Ideal intelligent pattern in multimodal generalist

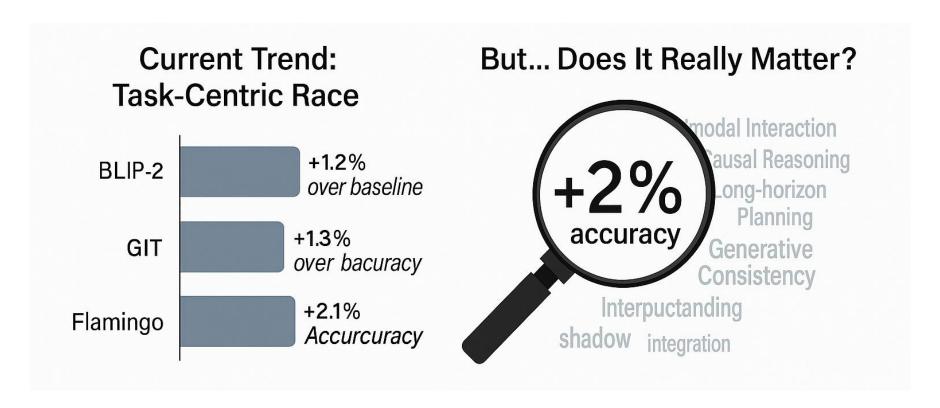
Total synergy across any modalities, functions and tasks for authentic multimodal intelligence

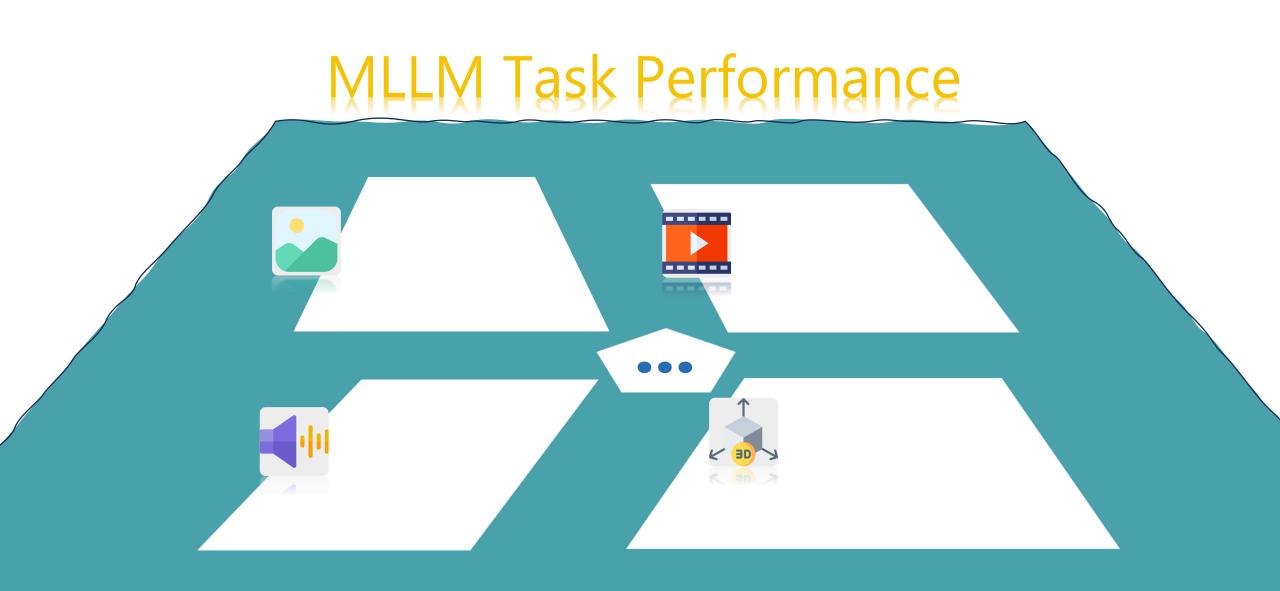


Motivation

Existing issue-II: Rethinking MLLM evaluation beyond straightforward accuracy gains.

Most existing MLLMs madly race for task performance of single modality/task.





MLLM Task Performance

Most MLLMs madly race for *task*Wait *performance* of separate Modality/Task

MLLM Task Performance 1

Does higher results simply mean stronger intelligent multimodal AI?

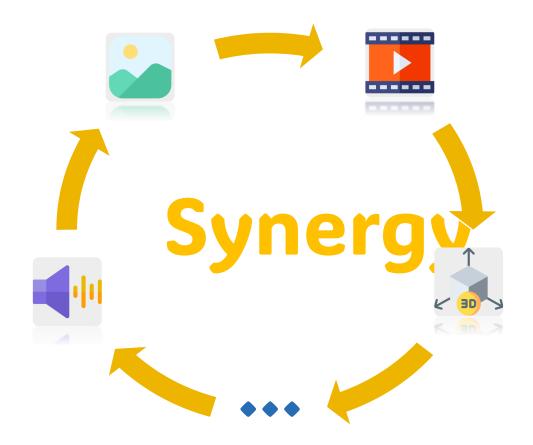


Synergy Drives Intelligence: The Path Toward AGI

Synergy



The ability to generalize / transfer knowledge across Tasks, Modalities and Paradigm...







General-Level

Positioning and assessing the capabilities of current MLLM generalists

Level-5
Full Automation

Level-4
High Automation

Level-3
Conditional Automation

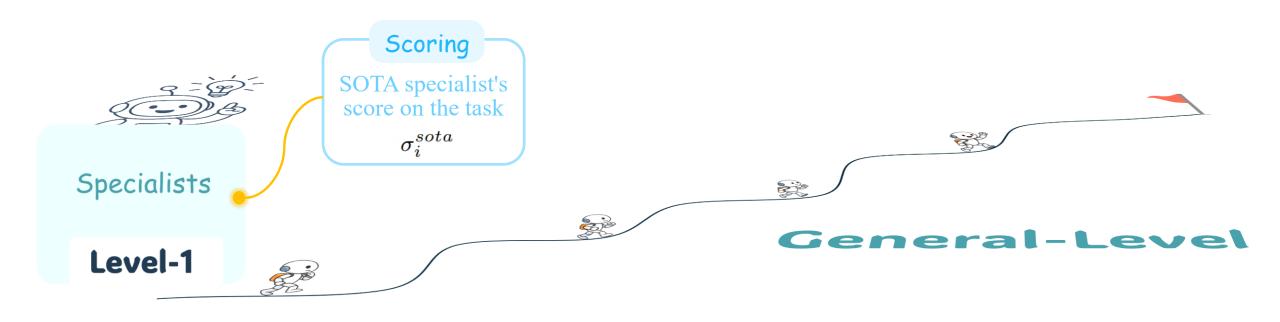
Level-2
Partial Automation

Level-1
Driver Assistance

Level-0
No automation



Levels of Autonomous Driving



No Synergy

Generalists of Unified Comprehension and/or Generation

Level-2

Scoring

The average score between Comprehension and Generation tasks (i.e., across all tasks) represents the score at this level.

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sigma_i^C + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sigma_i^G \right)$$















Task-level Synergy

Generalists with synergy in Comprehension and/or Generation

Level-3

Scoring

The sum of the scores exceeding the SoTA specialist's score

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(S_G + S_C \right)$$
 , where

$$S_C = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \begin{cases} \sigma_i^C & \text{if } \sigma_i^C \ge \sigma_{sota}^C \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \begin{cases} \sigma_j^G & \text{if } \sigma_j^G \ge \sigma_{sota}^G \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$



Generalists of

Level-2











Scoring

The harmonic mean between Comprehension and Generation scores

$$S_4 = \frac{2S_C S_G}{S_C + S_G}$$

Generalists
with synergy
across
Comprehension
and Generation

Level-4

Paradigm-level Synergy



Generalists of
Unified
Comprehension
and/or Generation

Level-2



Generalists with synergy in Comprehension and/or Generation

Level-3





Specialists



Scoring

Average score exceeding SoTA NLP specialists on NLP benchmark data

$$S_5 = S_4 \times w_L$$
, where

$$w_L = \frac{S_L}{S_{ ext{total}}}$$
 , where

Generalists of

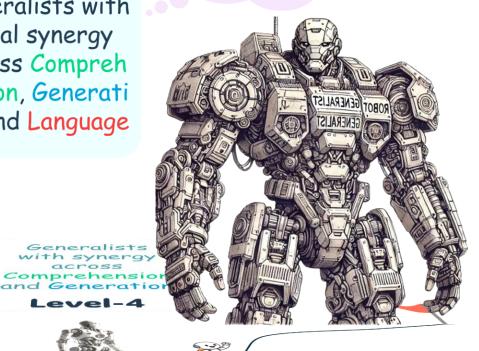
Comprehension and/or Generation Level-2

$$S_L = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{T} \begin{cases} \sigma_k & \text{if } \sigma_k \ge \sigma_{\text{sota}} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

Level-5

Generalists with total synergy across Compreh ension, Generati on and Language

Cross-modal Total Synergy





Generalists with synergy in Comprehension and/or Generation















Paradigm-level Synergy

Task-level Synergy

synergy in
Comprehension
and/or
Generation

Generalists with

Level-3



Generalists
with synergy
across
Comprehension
and Generation

Level-3



Level-5

Generalists with total synergy across Compreh ension, Generation and Language

Cross-modal Total
Synergy

No Synergy

Level-2

Generalists of

Unified

Comprehension

and/or Generation

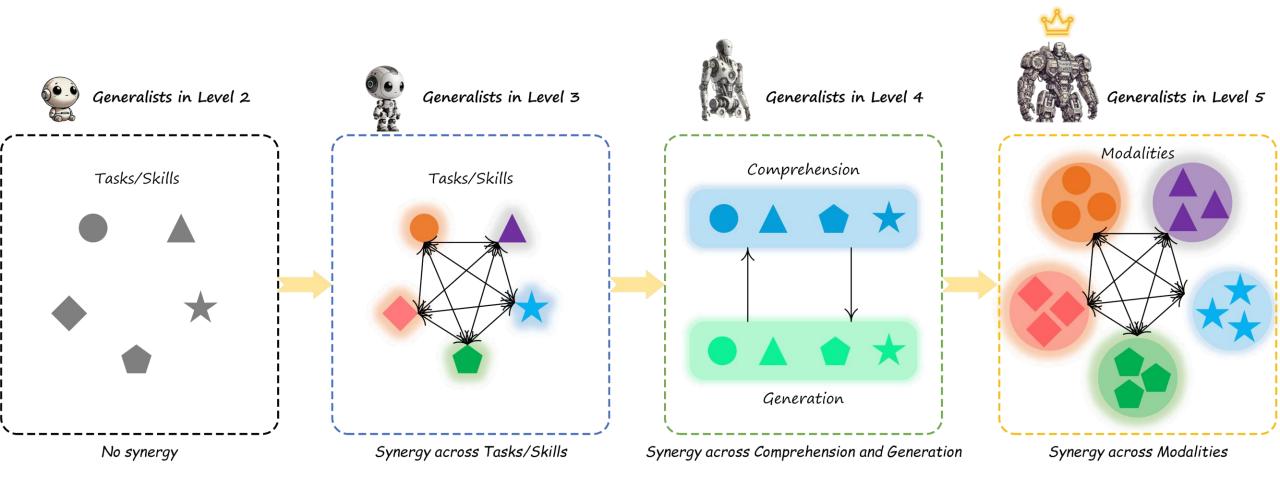


Specialists





General-Level: Synergy-centered evaluation framework



- What is a (Multimodal) Generalist?
 - ➤ One single model is capable of handling multiple tasks
 - In most cases, an LLM serves as the core intelligence component
 - At the very least, can be prompted using natural language to express user intentions
 - > e.g., MLLMs, or large multimodal foundational models, as well as multimodal agents

GPT-40 LLaVA Gemini

Blip NExT-GPT ...

- What is a (Multimodal) Specialist?
 - ➤ In most cases, a specialist model can and only can achieve SoTA performance on a specific task
 - > It is typically fine-tuned on the training set of that task
 - In most cases, the model often has a smaller parameter size compared to generalist models
 - > It mostly does not incorporate an LLM as the core reasoning or intelligence engine



- Relaxation of Scoring
 - How to measure the **synergy effect** between on task-A & on task-B?

the performance of a generalist on joint modeling of tasks A and B $P_{\theta}(y|A, B)$ should exceed its performance when modeling task A alone $P_{\theta}(y|A)$ or task B alone $P_{\theta}(y|B)$.

$$P_{\theta}(y|A, B) > P_{\theta}(y|A)$$
 & $P_{\theta}(y|A, B) > P_{\theta}(y|B)$

$$P_{\theta}(y|A, B) > P_{\theta}(y|B)$$

Relaxation of Scoring

How to measure the **synergy effect** between on task-A & on task-B?

$$P_{\theta}(y|A, B)$$

$$P_{\theta}(y|A)$$

$$P_{\theta}(y|B)$$

Relaxation of Scoring

How to measure the **synergy effect** between on task-A & on task-B?

the stronger a model's synergy capability, the more likely it is to surpass the task performance of SoTA specialists when there is a synergy.

Let's simplify the rule:

if a <u>generalist</u> <u>outperforms</u> a <u>SoTA specialist</u> in a specific task, we consider it as evidence of a synergy effect, i.e., leveraging the knowledge learned from other tasks or modalities to enhance its performance in the targeted task.

One more notice

> There's never a fair comparisons for generalist with specialist

Specialist

Generalist

Fine-tuned on training set

No task-specific fine-tuning

Hard!

Unfair!

But Necessary!

Modality-specific Scoring



calculate the specific score component S_k^i of a generalist in the *i*-th modality (assuming there are N modalities in total) for the score S_k .



$$S_2^{img}$$
 S_2^{vid}

$$S_2^{vid}$$

$$S_2^{aud}$$

$$S_2^{3d}$$

$$S_2$$

$$S_k$$

$$S_3^{img}$$
 S_3^{vid}

$$S_3^{vid}$$

$$S_3^{aud}$$

$$S_3^{3d}$$



$$S_2^{3d}$$

$$S_4^{img}$$

$$S_4^{vid}$$

$$S_4^{aud}$$

$$S_4^{3d}$$

$$S_k = \sum_{i=1}^{S_{\mathcal{Y}}} \frac{1}{N} S_k^i$$

$$S_5$$



$$S_5^{vid}$$

$$S_5^{aud}$$

$$S_5^{3d}$$









Independence from Peer Generalists



The scores of any generalist:

 \checkmark • depend solely on the data of the task and the reference score of SoTA specialist

without relying on the scores of other tested generalists

Monotonicity Across Levels

Key Attribute:

- ➤ If a generalist is rated at the highest level **k**, it should achieve valid scores at all levels from 2 to **k**.
- > As the level increases, the expected scores should decrease: Sk-1 > Sk
- The monotonicity reflects increasing task difficulty and stricter capability demands at higher levels.
- The property ensures that <u>stronger generalists maintain consistent performance across multiple difficulty levels</u>.
- It provides a realistic and interpretable evaluation standard for generalist models.

Encouraging Rich and Balanced Multimodal Task Support

Key Attribute:

➤ More task, the better

➤ More balance, the better

Receipt to Leveling Upper in General-Level Level-5 **Generalist with Modality-level** Synergy Level-4 **Generalist with Paradigm-level Synergy** Level-3 **Generalist with Task-level Synergy** Level-2 Levels Up on **Generalist with No Synergy** Level-1 General-Level **Specialist**

60.0	Level-2:
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Generalists of Unified Comprehension and/or Generation Models are task-unified players, e.g., MLLMs, capable of supporting different modalities and tasks. Such MLLMs can integrate various models through existing encoding and decoding technologies to achieve aggregation and unification of various modalities and tasks (such as comprehension and generation tasks).

The average score between Comprehension and Generation tasks (i.e., across all tasks) represents the score at this level. A model that can score non-zero on the data is considered capable of supporting that task. The more supported tasks and the higher the scores, the higher its overall score:

$$S_2 = \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \sigma_i^C + \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \sigma_i^G \right)$$

Unified-io-2 (Lu et al., 2024a), AnyGPT (Zhan et al., 2024), NExT-GPT (Wu et al., 2024a), SEED-LLaMA (Ge et al., 2023), GPT-4V (OpenAI, 2022b), ...



Supporting as many tasks and functionalities as possible

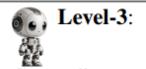
Level-1: Specialists

Various current models, each fine-tuned on a specific task or dataset of specific modalities, are task-specific players (i.e., SoTA specialists). This includes various learning tasks, such as linguistic/visual recognition, classification, generation, segmentation, grounding, inpainting, and more.

For each task in the benchmark (*i*-th task), the current SoTA specialist's score is recorded as:

$$\sigma_i^{sota}$$

CLIP (Li et al., 2022), FLUX (Labs, 2023), FastSpeech2 (Ren et al., 2021),



Generalists with synergy in Comprehension and/or Generation Models are task-unified players, and synergy is in Comprehension and/or Generation. MLLMs enhance several tasks' performance beyond corresponding SoTA scores through joint learning across multiple tasks due to the synergy effect. Assign a mask weight of 0 or 1 to each task; mask=1 only if the corresponding score (σ_i^C or σ_i^G) exceeds the SoTA specialist's score, otherwise mask=0. Then, calculate the average score between S_C and S_G . The more tasks to surpass the SoTA specialist, the higher the S_3 :

$$S_3 = \frac{1}{2} \left(S_G + S_C \right) , \text{where}$$

$$S_C = \frac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \begin{cases} \sigma_i^C & \text{if } \sigma_i^C \ge \sigma_{sota}^C \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

$$S_G = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \begin{cases} \sigma_j^G & \text{if } \sigma_j^G \ge \sigma_{sota}^G \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

GPT-40 (OpenAI, 2022b), Gemini-1.5 (Team et al., 2024a), Claude-3.5 (Team, 2024), DeepSeek-VL (Lu et al., 2024b), LLaVA-One-Vision (Li et al., 2024d), Qwen2-VL (Wang et al., 2024a), ternVL2.5 (Chen et al., 2024c), Phi-3.5-Vision (Abdin et al., $2024), \cdots$



Generalists achieving as stronger synergy and cross as many tasks as possible

Level-3:	Models are task-unified players, and syn-	Assign a mask weight of 0 or 1 to each task;	GPT-40 (OpenAI,
Level-4: Generalists with synergy across Comprehension and Generation	Models are task-unified players, and synergy is across Comprehension and Generation.	Calculate the harmonic mean between Comprehension and Generation scores. The stronger synergy a model has between Comprehension and Generation tasks, the higher the score: $S_4 = \frac{2S_C S_G}{S_C + S_G}$	Mini-Gemini (Li
Ger	neralists in unified comprehe	$S_C = rac{1}{M} \sum_{i=1}^{M} \left\{ \sigma_i^C ext{if } \sigma_i^C \geq \sigma_{sota}^C ight.$ Ension and grapheration eapabilit	2024d), Qwen2- VL (Wang et al., 2024a), In- ternVL 2.5 (Chen



Generalists in unified comprehension \bar{a} with synergy in between

$$S_G = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{j=1}^{N} \begin{cases} \sigma_j^G & \text{if } \sigma_j^G \ge \sigma_{sota}^G \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

2024d), Qwen2-VL (Wang et al., 2024a), InternVL2.5 (Chen et al., 2024c), Phi-3.5-Vision (Abdin et al., 2024), ...



Level-5:

Generalists with **total synergy** across Comprehension, Generation and Language

Models are task-unified players, preserving the synergy effect across Comprehension, Generation, and Language. In other words, the model not only achieves cross-modality synergy between Comprehension and Generation groups but also further realizes synergy with language. The Language intelligence can enhance multimodal intelligence and vice versa; understanding multimodal information can also aid in understanding language.

Calculate the model's average score exceeding SoTA NLP specialists on NLP benchmark data; normalize it to a [0,1] weight, and multiply it by the score from level-4 as the level-5 score:

None found yet (Let's wait for multimodal Chat-GPT moment!)

$$S_5 = S_4 \times w_L$$
, where $w_L = \frac{S_L}{S_{\text{total}}}$, where $S_L = \frac{1}{T} \sum_{k=1}^{T} \begin{cases} \sigma_k & \text{if } \sigma_k \ge \sigma_{\text{sota}} \\ 0 & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$



Generalists achieving cross-modal synergy with abductive reasoning ability

1 General-Level

Content

2 General-Bench

3 What To Do Next

Why General-Bench?

So, where to evaluate generalist models across these five levels?

Usir Existing Benchmark



Existing MLLM Benchmark



MME



MM-Vet

LimitModalities

SEED Limi Domains









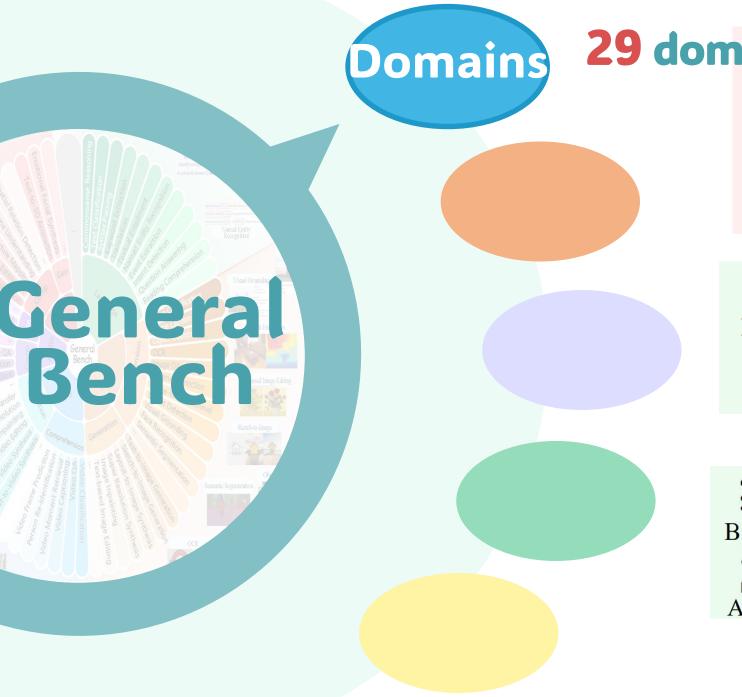
ScienceQA







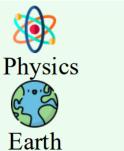


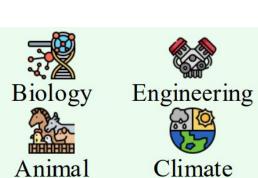










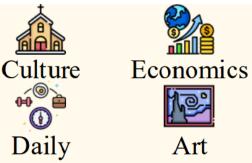


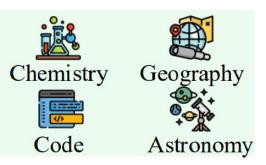
Math

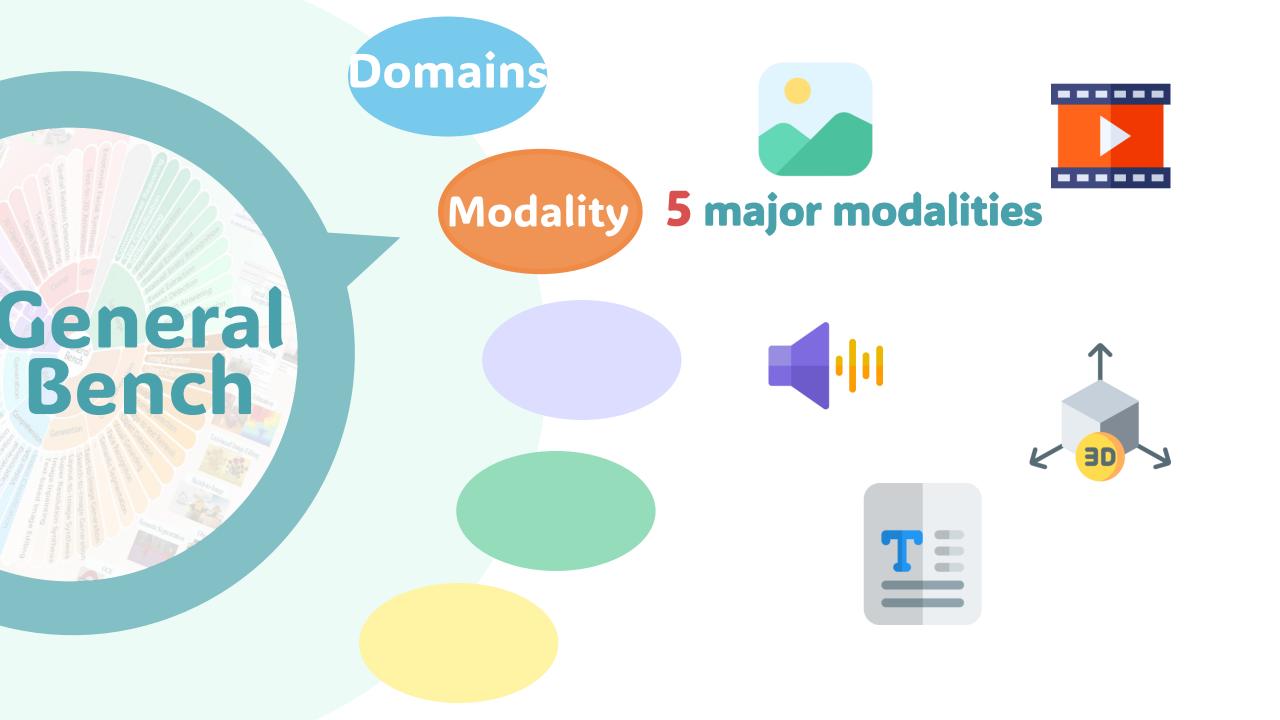
Medicine

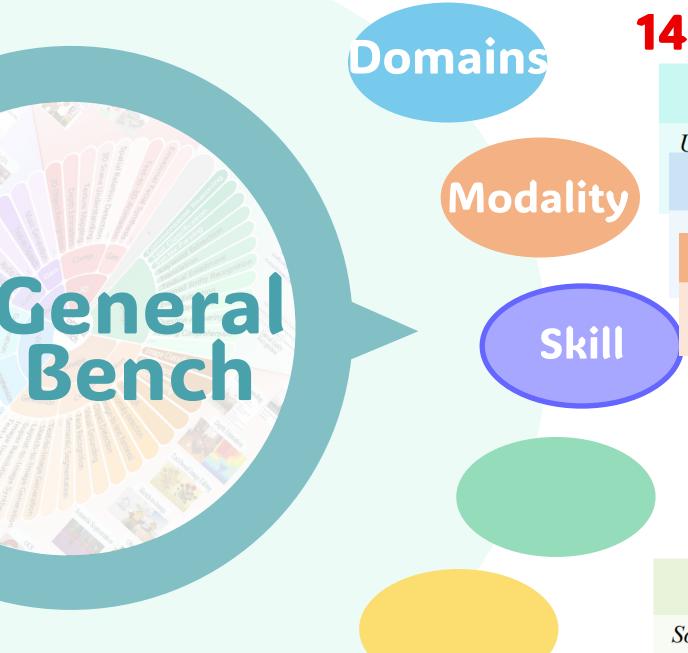












145 multimodal skills

Affective Analysis

Understanding human emo-

Cognition Understanding

Spatial Perception

Understanding and reasoning

Planning Ability

Formulating plans and strategies to achieve defined goals.

Causality Discrimination

Temporal Determination

Understanding and reasoning temporal sequences and rela-

Commonsense Knowledge

Understanding everyday scen-

Content Recognition

Identifying objects, entities, and events within the given multimo-dal data precisely

Interactive Capability

ing in multi-turn interaand managing context vely

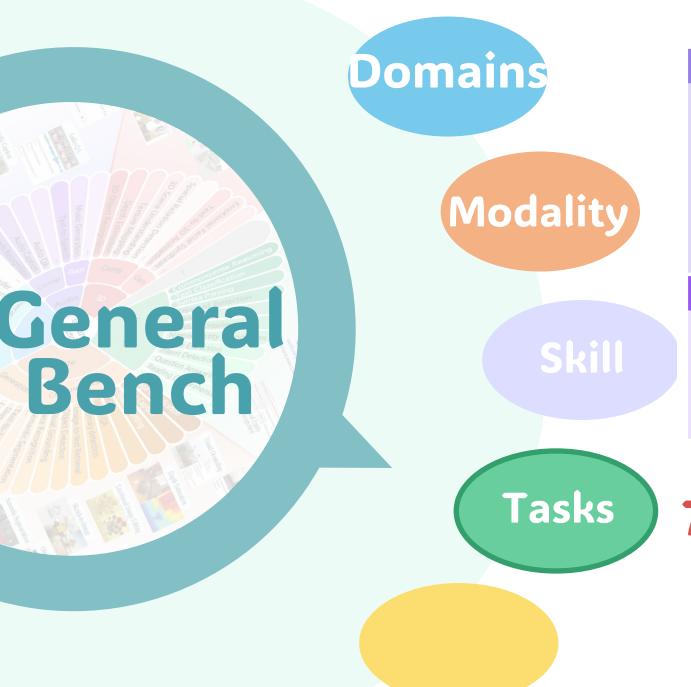
an Creativity and Innovation

Reasoning Ability

Solving complex problems of questions (e.g., logical, mathematical) using reasoning

Ethical Awareness

Evaluating ethical considerations and ensuring responsible decision-making





Comprehension

- Audio QA
- Animal Sound Analysis
- Music Understanding
- Audio Content Analysis
- Environ Sound Analysis
- Speech Accent Analysis
- Speech Content AnalysisSpeech Emotion
- Speech Emotion Analysis

. ...

Generation

- TTS
- Audio Edit
- Music Style Transfer
- Music Synthesis
- Speech Style Transfer
- Image2Audio Synthesis
- Emotional Speech Gen

702 tasks



Comprehension

- 3D Detection
- 3D QA
- 3D Motion Analysis
- 3D Pose Estimation
- 3D Tracking
- 3D Human-related Object Classification
- 3D Indoor Scene Semantic Segmentation
- 3D Outdoor Scene Semantic Segmentation

. ...



Comprehension

- I Image Captioning
- R Image Depth Estimation
- Image OCR
 - Image Recognition
- T Semantic Segmentation
 - Image Visual Grounding
 - Image Visual QA
 - Scene Recognition
 - Multimodal Reasoning
 - Multi-image Visual QA
 - Object Detection
 -

Generation

- Text-based Img Editing
- Text-to-Img Generation
- Image Inpainting
- Image Enhancement
- Image Style Transfer
- Layout2Img Generation
- Sketch2Img Generation
-



- Linguistic Parsing
- Semantic Parsing
- Affective Computing
- Opinion Mining
- Relation Extraction
- Event Extraction
- Behavioral Analysis
- Named Entity Recognition
- Co





Comprehension

- Video Action Prediction
- Video QA
- Object Matching
- Object Tracking
- Video Grounding
- Long Video Tracking
- Video Depth Estimation
- Video Action Recog
- Video Event Recog
- Video Object Recog
- Optical Flow
-

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Generation

- Conditional Video Gen
- Image2Video Generation
- Text2Video Generation
- Video Action Generation
- Video Editing
- Video Enhancement
- ...



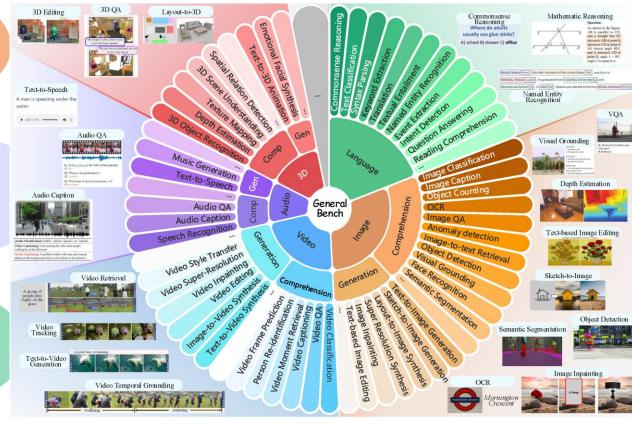
General Bench

325,876 samples

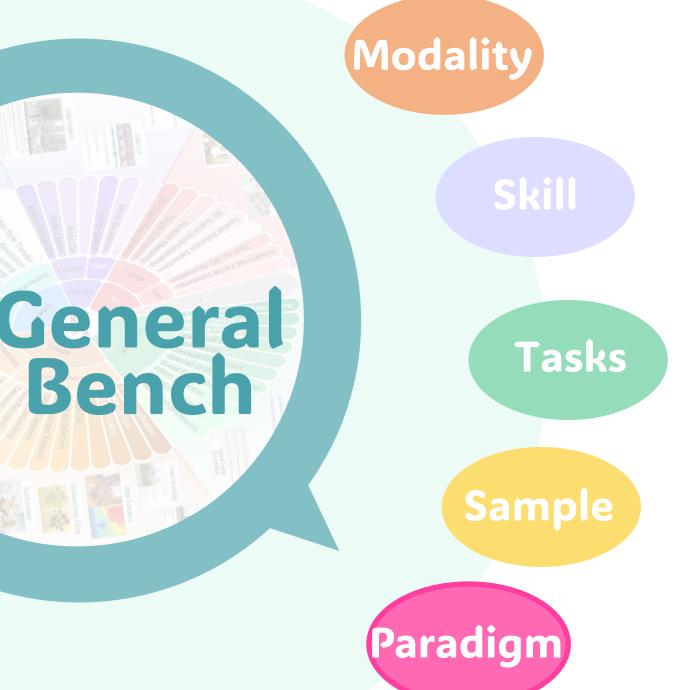
Modality

Skill

Tasks



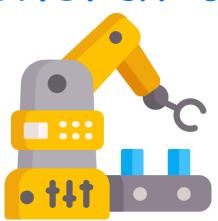




Comprehension



Generation



Statistics of General-Bench

		Ima	ige	Vic	leo	Aud	lio	3D		Language	TOTAL
		Comp	Gen	Comp	Gen	Comp	Gen	Comp	Gen	8 8	
#C1::11	Single	40	15	20	6	9	11	13	9	22	1.45
#Skill	Sum			26		$ \frac{1}{20}$ $ -$				22	145
#To alz	Single	271	45	126	46	24	20	30	22	110	702
#Task	Sum	$ \overline{31}$	6	17	70	4 4		$ \frac{1}{5}$	2	118	702
#Instance	Single	124,880	26,610	44,442	16,430	11,247	9,516	23,705	10,614	59 422	225 976
	Sum	1 5 1 ,	490	60,	872		63	34,3	319	58,432	325,876

Statistics of General-Bench

Benchmark	SEED-Bench	MMBench	MMMU	LVLM-eHub	MMIU	MMT-Bench	MEGA-Bench	General-Bench
Modality	Txt,Img,Vid	Txt,Img	Txt,Img	Txt,Img	Txt,Img,Vid, Point-Cloud,Depth	Txt,Img,Vid, Point-Cloud	Txt,Img,Vid	Txt,Img,Vid,Aud, Time,Depth,3D-RGB, Point-Cloud,Infrared, Spectrogram,Radar, Code,Doc,Graph,···
Task Scheme	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.	Comp.+Gen.
# Domain	1	1	6	1	1	4	5	29
# Skill	12	2	6	6	7	32	10	145
# Task	12	20	30	47	52	162	505	702
# Sample	19K	3K	11.5K	2.1K	11.7K	31K	8K	325.8K
Answer Form	MC-QA	MC-QA	MC-QA	MC-QA	MC-QA	MC-QA	Free-Form	Free-Form
# Metric	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	Acc.	Origin (45)	Origin (58)
Annotation	Manual	Repurposed	Manual	Repurposed	Repurposed	Repurposed	Manual	Manual
# Tested Models	12	21	24	8	22	30	22	172+102

On Path

How a

#	Metric	Range	Calculation	Representative Tasks
• (General			
1	Acc↑	[0,1]	Accuracy is defined as the ratio of correctly classified instances to the total number of instances.	Classification
2	Macro-Acc↑	[0,1]	Macro-Acc evaluates how well a model performs on average across all classes, regardless of class imbalance.	Event Relation Prediction
3	EM-Acc↑	[0,1]	Exact Match Accuracy evaluates the percentage of predictions that are exactly the same as their corresponding references.	QA, machine translation, or summarization
4	AP↑	[0,1]	AP, Average Precision, is a metric used to evaluate the performance of object detection tasks, reflecting the overall precision-recall trade-off across multiple thresholds.	Anomaly Detection
5	mAP↑	[0,1]	mAP, Mean Average Precision, is the mean of Average Precision values across all queries or instances:	2D/3D Detection
6	F1↑	[0,1]	F1 score is the harmonic mean of Precision and Recall.	QA
7	Micro-F1↑	[0,1]	Micro-F1 score is the harmonic mean of the Micro-averaged precision and recall.	Classification
8	AUC↑	[0,1]	AUC is used in binary classification tasks and measures the area under the ROC curve. It represents the model's ability to distinguish between classes.	Image Generation
• F	Ranking-related			
9	R@k↑	[0,1]	R@k measures the Recall rate at the top k results in tasks like image retrieval, where the true positive must appear within the top k predicted results.	Image Scene Graph Pars- ing
10	AP@k↑	[0,1]	AP@k is the Average Precision calculated at an IoU threshold of k (k;1). This metric is typically used when higher overlap between retrieved items and ground truth items is required.	Object Detection
11	mAP@k↑	[0,1]	mAP@k refers to the mean Average Precision where the Intersection over Union (IoU) threshold is set to k (k;1).	Object Detection
12	EM@1↑	[0,1]	Exact Match at 1 evaluates the proportion of instances for which the model's top prediction exactly matches the correct answer.	3D Question Answering
13	ANLS↑	[0,1]	ANLS, Average Normalized Levenshtein Similarity, measures how well a model ranks items in a list based on their relevance to a query.	OCR
• F	Regression-relate	ed		
14	MAE ↓	$[0,\infty)$	MAE, Mean Absolute Error, measures the average of the absolute differences between the predicted values and the actual values. It's typically used in regression tasks.	Object Counting
15	RMS ↓	$[0,\infty)$	RMS, Root Mean Square, is a metric for regression tasks that measures the square root of the average squared differences between the predicted values and true values.	Image Depth Estimation
16	MSE ↓	$[0,\infty)$	MSE, Mean Squared Error, is commonly used for regression tasks and measures the average squared differences between predicted values and actual values.	Object Matting
17	$RMSE\downarrow$	$[0,\infty)$	RMSE, Root Mean Squared Error.	Time Series Prediction
• T	ext Generation-	related		

I-Bench

On P

#	Metric	Range	Calculation	Representative Tasks
50	CLAP†	[0,1]	CLAP (Contrastive Language-Audio Pretraining) evaluates the alignment between generated audio and text. It is derived from a contrastive learning framework where embeddings of audio and text are trained to be close in a shared latent space if they are semantically related.	Audio Editing
51	Style-CLAP ↑	[0,1]	Style-CLAP calculates the CLAP cosine similarity between the generated Mel spec- trograms and the corresponding textual description of the style to evaluate style fit.	Music Style Transfer
52	MCD ↓	[0,∞)	Mel-cepstral distortion (MCD) measures the spectral distance between the mel- cepstral coefficients (MCCs) of generated speech and reference speech, providing an indication of how closely the generated speech resembles the reference in terms of acoustic characteristics.	Speech Synthesis
53	WER ↓	[0,1]	WER (Word Error Rate) measures the percentage of errors in the transcribed output compared to the reference transcription.	TTS
54	FAD ↓	[0,∞)	Frechet audio distance (FAD) evaluates the quality and realism of generated audio, and measures the similarity between the distribution of features obtained by VGGish in generated audio and those in a set of real (reference) audio samples.	Video-to-Audio
55	PCC ↑	[0,1]	Pitch-Class Consistency (PCC) is a metric used in the evaluation of generated music to assess how consistent the pitch classes (e.g., notes) are across pairs of bars in a piece of music. It measures the overlapping area between the pitch-class histograms of different bars, ensuring that the generated music maintains harmonic coherence.	Music Generation
• H	luman-aware E	valuation	1	
56	UPR ↑	[0,1]	UPR, User Preference Rates, UPR measures the proportion of times a particular system or model is preferred over alternatives in a set of user evaluations. It reflects the subjective preferences of users and is often derived from pairwise comparisons or ranking experiments.	Video Style Transfer
57	MOS↑	[1,5]	Mean Opinion Score (MOS), in which human raters listen to synthesized speech and assess its naturalness, quality, and intelligibility using a 5-point Likert scale.	Speech Generation
58	GPT-Score ↑	[0,1]	GPT-Score evaluates the instruction following rate with GPT assistance, as an alternative to human evaluation.	Audio Question Answer- ing

ench

How are the evaluation metrics?

Mapping Functions of Scoring Metric

· Normalizing MAE:

$$y = 2 \times \operatorname{sigmoid}\left(\frac{50}{x}\right) - 1$$
, where $x \in [0, +\infty)$, $y \in (0, 1)$.

Normalizing RMS:

$$y = 2 \times \operatorname{sigmoid}\left(\frac{50}{x}\right) - 1$$
, where $x \in [0, +\infty)$, $y \in (0, 1)$.

· Normalizing MSE:

$$y=2 imes {
m sigmoid}\left(rac{5}{x}
ight)-1, \quad {
m where} \ x \in [0,+\infty), \quad y \in (0,1).$$

Normalizing RMSE:

$$y=2 imes {
m sigmoid}\left(rac{5}{x}
ight)-1, \quad {
m where} \ x \in [0,+\infty), \quad y \in (0,1).$$

· Normalizing absRel:

$$y = 2 \times \operatorname{sigmoid}\left(\frac{0.1}{x}\right) - 1$$
, where $x \in [0, +\infty)$, $y \in (0, 1)$.

How are the evaluation metrics?

- > Mapping Functions of Scoring Metric
 - Normalizing RTE:

$$y = 2 \times \operatorname{sigmoid}\left(\frac{0.5}{x}\right) - 1$$
, where $x \in [0, +\infty)$, $y \in (0, 1)$.

Normalizing CD:

$$y=2 imes {
m sigmoid}\left(rac{1}{x}
ight)-1, \quad {
m where} \ x \in [0,+\infty), \quad y \in (0,1).$$

Normalizing MCD:

$$y=2 imes {
m sigmoid}\left(rac{5}{x}
ight)-1, \quad {
m where} \ x \in [0,+\infty), \quad y \in (0,1).$$

Normalizing WER:

$$y = 1 - x$$
, where $x \in [0, 1]$, $y \in [0, 1]$.

Normalizing MS-SSIM:

$$y = \frac{(x+1)}{2}$$
, where $x \in [-1, 1]$, $y \in [0, 1]$.

· Normalizing MOS:

$$y = \frac{x-1}{4}$$
, where $x \in [1, 5]$, $y \in [0, 1]$.

How many multimodal generalist are included?

#	Model	Backbone	Size	Modality Support	Paradigm				
• La	• Language-oriented (Closed/Open-sourced) Models								
1	Meta-Llama-3.1-8B- Instruct (Touvron et al., 2023)	Llama	8B	Language	/				
2	Gemma-2-9b-it (Team et al., 2024b)	Gemma	9B	Language	/				
3	GPT-J (Wang and Komatsuzaki, 2021)	GPT-J	6B	Language	/				
4	ChatGLM-6B (GLM et al., 2024)	ChatGLM	6B	Language	/				
5	Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct (Yang et al., 2024a)	Qwen2.5	7B	Language	/				

How many multimodal generalist are included?

6	InternLM2-Chat-7B (Cai et al., 2024)	InternLM2	7B	Language	/
7	Baichuan2-7B-Chat (Yang et al., 2023)	Baichuan2	7B	Language	/
8	Vicuna-7b-V1.5 (Chiang et al., 2023)	Vicuna	7B	Language	/
9	Falcon3-7B-Instruct (Almazrouei et al., 2023)	Falcon3	7B	Language	/
10	Ministral-8B-Instruct- 2410 (Jiang et al., 2024a)	Ministral	8B	Language	/
11	Yi-lightning (Young et al., 2024)	Llama	6B	Language	/
12	GPT-3.5-turbo (OpenAI, 2022a)	GPT3.5	/	Language	/

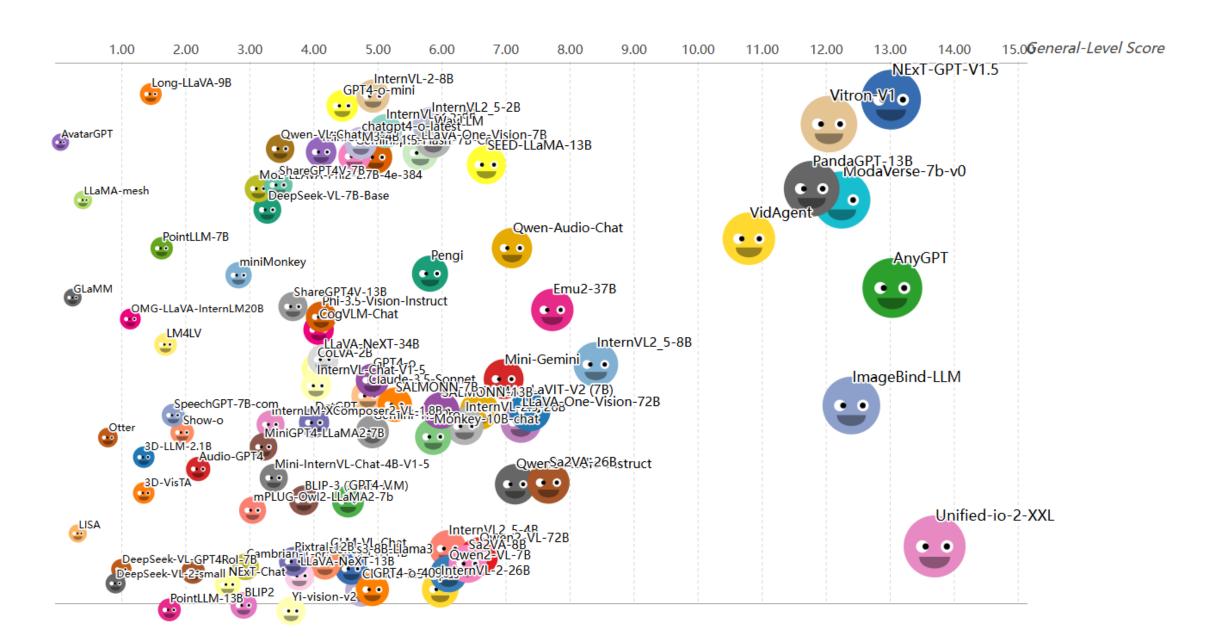
How many multimodal generalist are included?

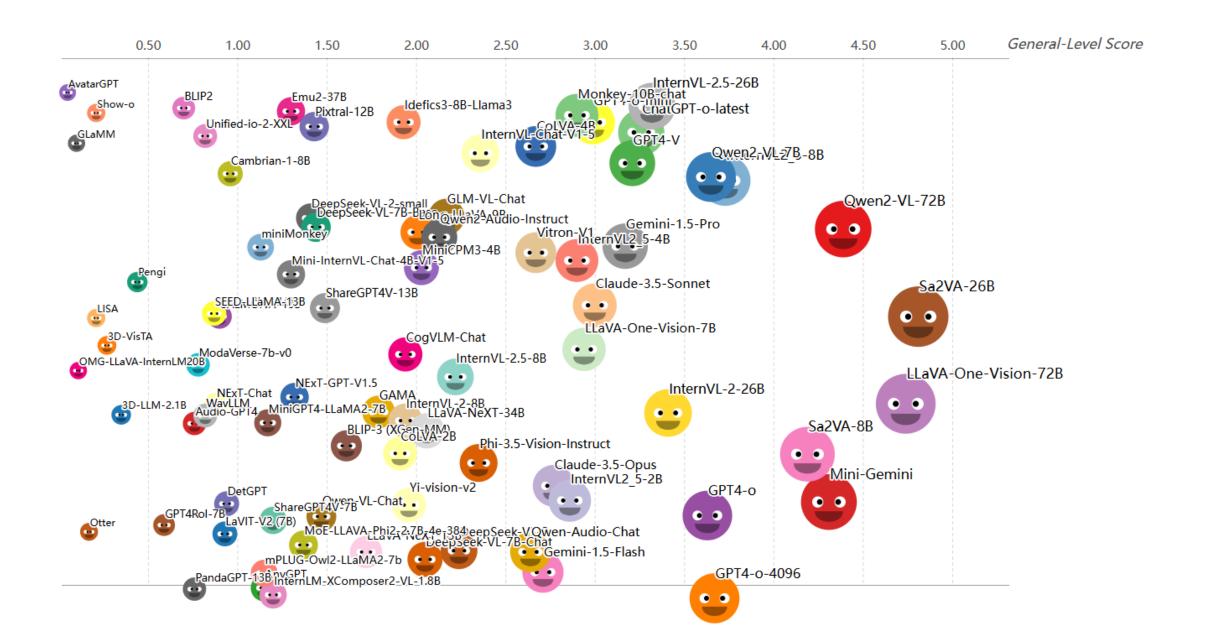
• Mu	Multimodal Close-sourced Models								
1	GPT4-V (OpenAI, 2022b)	GPT4	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
2	GPT4-o-mini (OpenAI, 2022b)	GPT4	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
3	GPT4-o (OpenAI, 2022b)	GPT4	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
4	GPT4-o-4096 (OpenAI, 2022b)	GPT4	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
5	ChatGPT-o-latest (OpenAI, 2022b)	GPT4	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
6	Claude-3.5-Sonnet (Team, 2024)	Claude-3.5-Sonnet	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
7	Claude-3.5-Opus (Team, 2024)	Claude-3.5-Opus	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
8	Gemini-1.5-Pro (Team et al., 2024a)	Gemini	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				
9	Gemini-1.5-Flash (Team et al., 2024a)	Gemini	/	Language, Image	Comprehension				

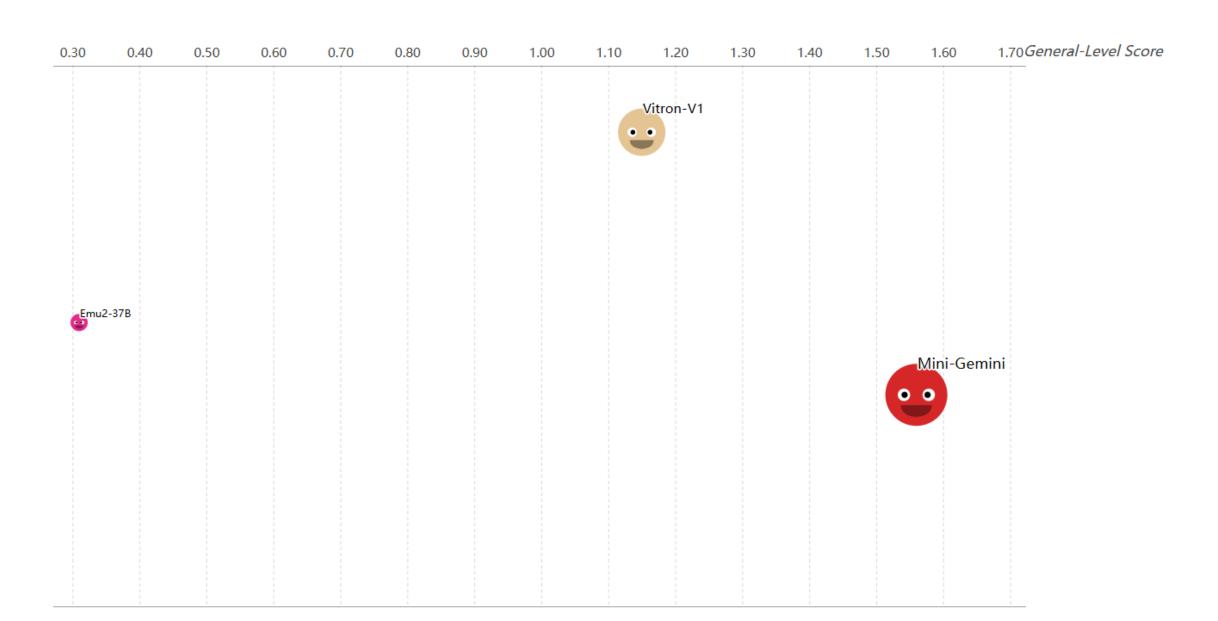
• Mu	Multimodal Open-sourced Models								
1	Yi-vision-v2 (Young et al., 2024)	LLaVa	6B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
2	Emu2-37B (Sun et al., 2024)	LLaMA-33B	37B	Language, Image	Comprehension+Generation				
3	InternVL2.5-2B (Chen et al., 2024c)	internlm2_5-1_8b-chat	2B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
4	InternVL2.5-4B (Chen et al., 2024c)	Qwen2.5-3B-Instruct	4B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
5	InternVL2.5-8B (Chen et al., 2024c)	internlm2_5-7b-chat	8B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
6	Mini-InternVL-Chat- 2B-V1-5 (Gao et al., 2024)	InternLM2-Chat-1.8B	2B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
7	Mini-InternVL-Chat- 4B-V1-5 (Gao et al., 2024)	Phi-3-mini-128k-instruct	4B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
8	InternLM-XComposer2- VL-1.8B (Dong et al., 2024)	InternLM2-Chat-1.8B	1.8B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
9	MoE-LLAVA-Phi2-2.7B-4e-384 (Lin et al., 2024a)	Phi2	2.7B	Language, Image	Comprehension				
10	Monkey-10B-chat (Li et al., 2024e)	Qwev-7B	10B	Language, Image	Comprehension				

	How many m	nultimodal gene	eralist are	included?	
62	PointLLM-13B (Xu et al., 2025)	LLaMA	13B	Language, 3D	Comprehension
63	3D-VisTA (Zhu et al., 2023b)	BERT	1.3B	Language, 3D	Comprehension
64	AvatarGPT (Zhou et al., 2024a)	T5-large	770M	Language, 3D	Comprehension
65	MotionGPT-T5 (Jiang et al., 2024b)	T5	220M	Language, 3D	Generation
66	MotionGPT-LLaMA (Zhang et al., 2023e)	LLaMA	13B	Language, 3D	Generation
67	LLaMA-mesh (Zhang et al., 2023e)	LLaMA	7B	Language, 3D	Generation
68	GAMA (Ghosh et al., 2024)	Llama-2-7b-chat	7B	Language, Audio	Comprehension
69	Pengi (Deshmukh et al., 2023)	GPT2-base	124M	Language, Audio	Comprehension
70	WavLLM (Hu et al., 2024b)	LLaMA-2-7B-chat	7B	Language, Audio	Comprehension
71	SALMONN-7B (Tang et al., 2023)	Vicuna-7B	7B	Language, Audio (Speech)	Comprehension

What General-Bench Unveils? —— General-Level Leaderboards









Hero at Level-5 Ranking in

Plot View

Submit your multimodal generalist to the leaderboard!



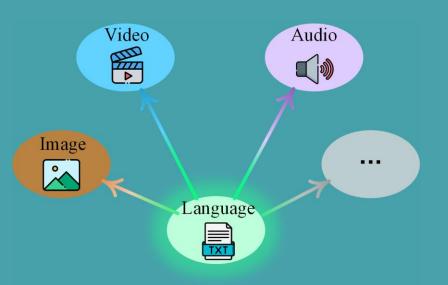
No Generalist found here



Level 5: Generalists with total synergy across Comprehension, Generation and Language

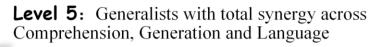
General Bench

Cangenty & Austrimoclah Genrodistse (MSLd1/18\$)
mingty ohdsahgugyeg Enterhitzen der, chittleet utten
withild Mslashbackbonesigence



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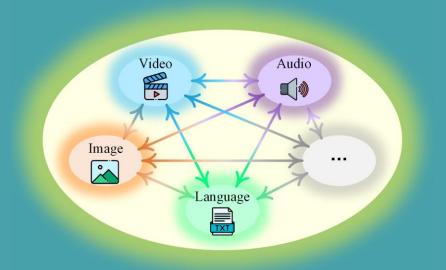




General Bench

Toward Level-5:

Achieving Total Synergy Across Modalities, Tasks, Paradigms for Native Multimodal intelligence





What General-Bench Unveils? —— Quantitative Performances

	#1	Image #2	Compre #3	ehensio	n Skill (#5	Avg wit	hin eac #7	h #I-C (Group) #9	#10	Task Cor	mpletion	Level	Score on	Image
Model	#11 #21 #31	#12 #22 #32	#13 #23 #33	#14 #24 #34	#15 #25 #35	#16 #26 #36	#17 #27 #37	#18 #28 #38	#19 #29 #39	#20 #30 #40	#Supported Task	#Win-over- Specialist	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
SoTA Specialist	51.27 36.40 70.00 39.80	53.32 65.15 50.40 57.20	42.04 43.78 65.97 54.60	22.30 58.90 16.60 63.27	39.02 63.73 78.00 29.60	22.42 87.84 50.48 87.10	46.02 58.66 19.90 98.00	15.67 72.25 53.55 39.60	51.20 34.51 64.10 36.42	28.01 95.70 35.90 82.02	/	/	/	/	/
GPT-4V	69.42 0.00 71.90 40.05	58.64 0.00 37.12 0.00	39.54 51.04 50.30 90.40	0.00 63.52 16.06 0.00	66.18 0.00 72.20 31.64	36.08 70.90 0.00 89.10	61.74 51.60 0.00 22.22	0.00 0.00 72.51 22.54	16.90 0.00 0.00 18.08	20.88 0.00 97.98 84.84	177 (65.1%)	105 (38.6%)	18.16	12.85	0.00
GPT-40	73.87 0.00 81.30 44.30	63.42 0.00 39.61 0.00	43.23 71.23 48.63 90.40	0.00 61.54 15.12 0.00	71.56 0.00 93.00 33.47	39.65 79.38 0.00 91.20	68.83 55.25 0.00 35.56	0.00 0.00 77.53 24.80	67.80 0.00 0.00 21.12	23.24 0.00 98.79 87.88	177 (65.1%)	112 (41.2%)	19.67	14.51	0.00
Gemini-1.5-Pro	72.33 0.00 84.57 36.41	23.41 0.00 31.55 0.00	39.39 60.86 60.87 98.00	0.00 40.10 15.20 0.00	62.38 0.00 86.40 38.45	34.30 0.00 0.00 92.00	66.25 58.09 0.00 30.37	0.00 0.00 76.72 22.18	59.20 0.00 0.00 21.20	23.79 0.00 96.76 83.23	177 (65.1%)	101 (37.1%)	19.67	12.66	0.00
Gemini-1.5-Flash	67.00 0.00 80.63 28.53	25.79 0.00 28.97 0.00	37.85 55.22 56.91 96.40	0.00 32.92 16.57 0.00	59.45 0.00 82.60 29.97	29.91 0.00 0.00 90.20	63.61 54.57 0.00 27.96	0.00 0.00 73.57 20.64	56.50 0.00 0.00 18.22	22.19 0.00 93.42 80.40	177 (65.1%)	94 (34.6%)	18.54	10.85	0.00
Claude-3.5-Opus	65.38 0.00 70.39 38.28	57.69 0.00 41.19 0.00	39.95 60.21 54.75 91.38	0.00 58.15 13.87 0.00	63.35 0.00 77.80 0.00	34.50 66.57 0.00 87.31	63.43 51.23 0.00 23.87	0.00 0.00 73.04 28.71	45.62 0.00 0.00 25.75	20.44 0.00 94.65 84.65	178 (65.4%)	93 (34.2%)	19.00	11.08	0.00
Emu2-32B	53.76 0.00 56.33 17.73	7.31 0.00 29.43 0.00	36.62 39.47 45.46 72.80	0.00 12.20 21.45 0.00	41.31 0.00 64.20 0.00	22.22 0.00 0.00 73.40	41.89 44.51 0.00 31.72	0.00 5.28 54.59 14.09	21.20 0.00 0.00 18.73	12.83 0.00 70.34 56.97	178 (65.4%)	52 (19.1%)	30.90	5.18	1.25
Phi-3.5-Vision- Instruct	55.32 0.00 67.56 19.31	3.44 0.00 32.32 0.00	34.16 41.00 51.51 83.40		42.61 0.00 90.10 15.02	42.04 0.00 0.00 80.00	51.34 52.13 0.00 3.98	0.00 11.89 57.68 23.06	0.00 0.00 0.00 25.41	24.35 0.00 52.02 71.31	179 (65.8%)	85 (31.3%)	16.46	9.39	0.00
Qwen2-VL-72B	66.98 0.00 81.86 4.33	5.74 0.00 38.59 0.00	35.64 45.66 58.99 77.64	0.00 29.44 16.17 0.00	56.58 0.00 97.43 16.83	40.50 0.00 0.00 79.34	48.79 59.87 0.00 11.65	0.00 10.89 72.47 29.62	43.18 0.00 0.00 32.22	25.32 0.00 92.41 62.83	177 (65.1%)	99 (36.4%)	19.41	12.34	0.00

		mage Ger			_				Task Con	mpletion	Level	Score on 1	Image
Model	#1 #9	#2 #10	#3 #11	#4 #12	#5 #13	#6 #14	#7 #15	#8	#Supported Task	#Winning- Specialist	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
SoTA Specialist	18.70 53.16	45.40 16.47	33.77 25.33	16.30 43.93	4.86 20.35	24.00 67.44	99.29 36.11	15.06	/	/	1	/	/
SEED-LLaMA-14B	127.10 30.18	0.00 87.90	37.10 14.58	7.51 175.33	127.42 0.00	98.33 51.82	0.00 62.60	0.00	35 (77.8%)	0 (0.0%)	26.81	3.49	0.00
Emu2-32B	93.52 40.51	0.00 118.55	34.85 15.43	8.53 154.26	101.80 0.00	81.95 57.09	0.00 58.17	0.00	34 (75.6%)	2 (4.4%)	30.90	5.18	1.25
AnyGPT	158.21 28.88	0.00 108.06	40.47 14.91	10.30 193.39	117.21 0.00	115.91 53.02	0.00 64.21	0.00	36 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	23.10	1.29	0.00
LaVIT-V2 (7B)	79.79 46.40	0.00 89.78	31.35 15.79	11.87 161.54	149.78 0.00	59.23 50.18	0.00 51.68	0.00	36 (80.0%)	0 (0.0%)	29.50	3.71	0.00
NExT-GPT-V1.5	49.71 28.19	0.00 86.45	6.00 6.53	3.91 53.42	75.71 12.45	41.20 38.98	0.00 72.72	47.30	41 (91.1%)	0 (0.0%)	18.69	3.24	0.00
Vitron-V1	19.78 37.88	0.00 24.89	21.17 17.95	7.45 31.04	32.15 0.00	35.33 48.30	86.53 58.87	23.47	42 (93.3%)	3 (6.7%)	30.13	7.65	4.59

						-			Group	*		mpletion	Level	Score on	Video
Model	#1 #11	#2 #12	#3 #13	#4 #14	#5 #15	#6 #16	#7 #17	#8 #18	#9 #19	#10 #20	#Supported Task	#Win-over- Specialist	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
SoTA Specialist	37.43 45.84	49.64 13.92	21.31 0.14	23.06 48.06		85.43 63.62	54.53 77.02	64.83 75.08	40.65 37.20	30.80 44.00	/	/	/	/	/
InternVL-2.5-8B	33.15 0.00	27.54 0.00	14.51 0.00	18.83 0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 4.85	55 (43.7%)	5 (4.0%)	5.76	1.24	0.00
InternVL-2.5-26B	37.03 0.00	32.01 0.00	18.71 0.00	21.57 0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 5.30	55 (43.7%)	26 (20.6%)	6.70	3.76	0.00
Qwen2-VL-72B	38.22 0.00	32.32 0.00	19.35 0.00	22.70 0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 5.70	55 (43.7%)	22 (17.5%)	6.89	5.22	0.00
DeepSeek-VL-2	21.50 0.00	18.90 0.00	12.10 0.00	12.10 0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 3.20	55 (43.7%)	5 (4.0%)	3.98	0.64	0.00
LLaVA-One- Vision-72B	31.20 0.00	31.30 0.00	19.10 0.00	10.60 0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 1.70	56 (44.4%)	21 (16.7%)	5.83	3.75	0.00
Sa2VA-8B	33.19 0.00	25.11 60.28	16.75 0.00	8.67 0.00	0.00 19.85	0.00 37.83	0.00 46.36	71.03 42.58	50.95 48.02	0.00 1.48	91 (72.2%)	32 (25.4%)	8.31	4.38	0.00
Sa2VA-26B	35.33 0.00	26.33 0.00	17.58 0.00	10.39 0.00	0.00 28.41	0.00 38.91	0.00 47.10	0.00 43.12	0.00 48.42	0.00 1.70	81 (64.3%)	27 (21.4%)	8.81	4.58	0.00
CoLVA-4B	32.68 0.00	26.45 0.00	13.55 0.00	17.62 0.00	0.00 45.81	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 4.23	63 (50.0%)	8 (6.3%)	4.78	1.24	0.00
InternVL-2-8B	32.69 0.00	27.09 0.00	14.24 0.00	17.61 0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 4.85	55 (43.7%)	0 (0.0%)	5.64	0.46	0.00
Long-LLaVA-9B	36.14 0.00	26.25 0.00	15.89 0.00	15.53 0.00	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	$0.00 \\ 0.00$	0.00 4.20	54 (42.9%)	22 (17.5%)	5.84	3.81	0.00

Model	Video (Generatio	n Skill (Av	g within	each #V-G	Group)	Task Co	ompletion	Level Score on Video			
Wiodei	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#Task-Supprt	#Win-Spclst	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4	
SoTA Specialist	69.09	55.79	88.94	62.90	37.79	51.46	1	1	/	/	/	
VidAgent	52.42	47.73	88.84	63.61	0.00	0.00	30 (65.2%)	0 (0.0%)	25.00	0.00	0.00	
LM4LV	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.90	5.93	8 (17.4%)	0 (0.0%)	6.74	0.00	0.00	
NExT-GPT-V1.5	26.78	6.72	130.22	16.03	0.08	0.06	40 (87.0%)	0 (0.0%)	8.34	0.71	0.00	
Vitron-V1	36.74	19.32	116.31	25.09	0.08	0.06	40 (87.0%)	0 (0.0%)	18.72	3.04	0.00	

Model	Audi #1	io Com #2	prehen: #3	sion Sk #4	ill (Avg #5	within #6	each #.	A-C Gr #8	oup) #9	Task Co #Task-Supprt	mpletion #Win-Spclst		Score on Level-3	
SoTA Specialist	87.27	79.08	70.62	79.00	71.87	62.90	58.70	77.90	78.07	/	/	/	/	/
Qwen-Audio-Chat	56.93	68.77	76.80	37.70	47.71	19.79	56.44	85.15	78.50	30 (100.0%)	6 (25.0%)	28.39	10.57	0.00
Qwen2-Audio-Instru	72.65	74.80	61.40	36.80	45.82	13.45	61.68	78.95	67.99	24 (100.0%)	6 (25.0%)	28.61	8.53	0.00
GAMA	57.00	64.20	68.00	53.20	18.43	26.95	48.85	85.55	61.80	23 (95.8%)	4 (16.7%)	26.35	7.15	0.00
Pengi	52.88	60.07	56.70	36.78	19.77	19.55	42.95	77.40	61.17	23 (95.8%)	1 (4.2%)	23.29	1.74	0.00
SALMONN-13B	67.89	56.33	67.80	29.45	24.67	19.36	43.95	76.55	56.67	23 (95.8%)	2 (8.3%)	23.95	3.61	0.00
WavLLM	64.45	41.07	71.20	30.08	31.30	26.55	45.75	61.40	64.57	24 (100.0%)	2 (8.3%)	23.49	3.28	0.00
NExT-GPT-V1.5	43.23	29.13	65.80	26.70	14.47	25.65	47.95	70.20	69.43	24 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25.05	1.34	0.00
PandaGPT (13B)	41.80	20.23	45.20	20.98	8.47	20.50	42.25	54.80	65.83	24 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	16.98	0.65	0.00
ModaVerse-7b-v0	34.10	16.37	32.80	15.20	6.60	8.90	35.05	49.20	60.13	23 (95.8%)	0 (0.0%)	26.10	1.14	0.00
Any-GPT	44.50	32.13	63.40	48.08	16.27	36.40	52.65	67.95	44.63	23 (95.8%)	1 (4.2%)	29.06	3.29	0.00
Unified-io-2-XXL	30.15	27.60	56.10	28.58	15.47	38.35	38.70	63.50	60.63	24 (100.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25.63	1.01	0.00

Model		Au	dio G	enerat	ion Ski	ill (Avg	, withir	ı each #	A-G Gr	oup)		Task Co	mpletion	Level	Score on	Audio
Model	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#10	#11	#Task-Supprt	#Win-Spclst	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
SoTA Specialist	31.50	3.82	3.64	4.68	41.54	51.40	11.52	6.80	8.33	22.88	20.33	1	1	/	/	/
Unified-io-2-XXL	18.36	2.03	5.11	40.52	16.41	24.31	16.97	86.23	94.52	0.25	2.24	17 (85.0%)	0 (0.0%)	25.63	1.01	0.00
Any-GPT	23.50	3.24	4.57	33.58	13.38	14.05	27.49	45.36	83.89	0.25	2.47	17 (85.0%)	1 (5.0%)	29.06	3.29	0.00
NExT-GPT-V1.5	13.60	1.15	4.07	50.51	34.51	1.35	12.36	96.70	99.23	0.25	7.77	17 (85.0%)	1 (5.0%)	25.05	1.34	0.00
AudioGPT	0.50	1.32	4.61	23.10	29.48	0.00	0.00	46.30	79.98	0.25	0.00	13 (65.0%)	1 (5.0%)	8.80	3.02	0.00
SpeechGPT	0.10	2.79	4.44	32.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	30.24	85.54	0.25	0.00	11 (55.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7.22	0.00	0.00
ModaVerse	12.30	1.15	4.29	50.50	28.99	1.05	16.45	100.00	100.00	0.25	4.17	17 (85.0%)	2 (10.0%)	26.10	1.14	0.00

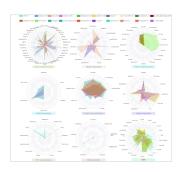
Model	#1	#2	D Con #3	npreh #4	ension #5	Skill (#6	(Avg v #7	vithin #8	each # #9				#13	Task Co #Task-Supprt	mpletion #Win-Spclst		Score of Level-3	on 3D Level-4
SoTA Specialist	96.24	98.35	97.78	78.50	70.02	81.20	55.00	88.28	75.20	9.96	68.52	47.14	22.30	1	1	/	/	/
3D-VisTA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.37	0.00	7 (23.3%)	2 (6.7%)	5.41	1.07	0.00
PointLLM-7B	46.16	7.50	72.86	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8 (26.7%)	0 (0.0%)	6.53	0.00	0.00
PointLLM-13B	48.79	10.00	78.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	9 (30.0%)	0 (0.0%)	7.00	0.00	0.00
3D-LLM	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	46.34	0.00	7 (23.3%)	1 (3.3%)	5.41	1.38	0.00
AvatarGPT	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.70	1 (3.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.21	0.21	0.00

Model		3D Ger	neratio	n Skill ((Avg w	ithin ea	ch #D-G	Group)		Task Co	ompletion	Leve	el Score o	n 3D
Model	#1	#2	#3	#4	#5	#6	#7	#8	#9	#Task-Supprt	#Win-Spclst	Level-2	Level-3	Level-4
SoTA Specialist	0.22	7.12E-5	24.42	25.69	78.06	83.64	6540.02	6540.02	0.23	1	1	/	/	/
MotionGPT-T5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.51	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
MotionGPT-LLaMA	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00	0.00	0.00
LLaMA-Mesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1 (4.5%)	0 (0.0%)	1.60	0.00	0.00

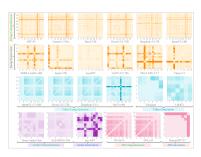
			La	inguage	Skill (A	vg withi	in each ‡	#L Grou	ıp)			Task Cor	npletion	Level Score
Model	#1 #12	#2 #13	#3 #14	#4 #15	#5 #16	#6 #17	#7 #18	#8 #19	#9 #20	#10 #21	#11 #22	#Supported Task	#Win-over- Specialist	Level-5
SoTA Specialist	62.62 86.95	86.23 0.31	76.78 94.40	71.00 91.41	58.02 86.05	62.80 86.03	75.11 84.72	77.84 83.67	79.70 58.61	71.91 77.73	28.27 92.38	1	1	1
Meta-Llama-3.1- 8B-Instruct	39.75 45.34	56.76 7.95	54.21 76.40	60.52 51.80	20.01 65.90	37.17 41.10	36.23 24.49	29.12 30.70	53.23 8.08	44.49 32.40	14.80 54.35	113 (98.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
ChatGLM-6b	28.97 42.84	33.24 10.91	37.24 41.80	46.10 45.81	19.39 24.50	27.84 16.45	18.85 0.12	35.88 8.41	27.85 2.70	38.51 23.80	13.93 45.37	96 (83.5%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
Vicuna-7b-v1.5	24.78 43.98	11.18 11.41	33.44 0.00	41.19 0.00	4.51 0.00	13.25 0.96	19.94 0.07	35.27 0.47	54.81 0.00	40.58 23.13	5.06 15.40	72 (62.6%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
Falcon3-7B-Instruct	36.79 48.15	58.36 5.15	49.91 88.80	56.80 85.89	21.38 45.65	37.12 42.86	32.03 27.64	42.11 34.22	55.79 11.19	42.07 39.80	15.56 58.75	112 (97.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
Ministral-8B- Instruct-2410	41.74 23.39	54.21 11.08	49.53 84.80	51.92 72.60	39.32 56.70	40.49 37.14	13.00 6.28	22.86 31.38	56.87 9.37	43.46 25.53	13.73 40.44	112 (97.4%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
Yi-Lightning	41.73 52.68	60.54 5.37	55.39 72.60	60.51 56.24	20.53 64.75	39.83 43.59	22.45 28.27	43.57 42.84	62.52 25.34	42.03 29.27	15.29 60.49	113 (98.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
GPT-4V	27.55 44.56	62.40 3.16	34.57 86.20	32.55 83.23	14.43 65.10	27.84 53.82	27.79 54.14	36.07 45.45	65.36 33.86	42.11 26.46	13.96 24.24	113 (98.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
GPT-4o	26.25 46.41	62.57 2.58	33.98 85.40	31.50 86.30	16.20 67.50	26.26 56.10	27.14 57.42	36.64 46.97	66.86 39.52	42.69 32.07	14.49 28.50	113 (98.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
Emu2-32B	32.91 50.15	45.43 9.53	47.04 57.54	39.56 48.78	27.74 43.76	31.24 36.67	39.04 19.84	41.72 24.01	45.48 13.78	46.35 26.47	13.05 31.72	113 (98.3%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
DeepSeek-VL-7B	29.97 79.68	44.39 83.00	55.55 62.20	20.36 50.60	40.49 62.30	57.93 46.87	49.85 4.12	48.73 28.46	27.03 8.11	56.76 31.80	10.37 40.97	114 (99.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
Qwen2-VL-7B	23.91 37.23	27.51 6.48		46.40 37.00	17.84 3.50	20.96 20.50	36.25 0.24	29.29 4.87	35.42 6.00	35.58 20.87		94 (81.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
LLaVA-One- Vision-72B	50.44 43.81	41.98 3.55	54.55 84.80	61.13 10.43	29.87 59.35	56.99 34.91	35.24 42.94	43.27 28.63	55.23 19.26	41.49 52.20	17.73 71.95	110 (95.7%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00
InternVL2.5-8B	42.93 71.96	47.76 75.20	59.54 55.40	31.17 68.40			50.98 22.12	43.02 36.48	30.85 9.80	51.23 32.13	9.07 53.67	114 (99.1%)	0 (0.0%)	0.00

- What General-Bench Unveils? —— Quantitative Performances
 - Observation-1: Lack of task support.
 - Observation-2: Few generalists surpass the SoTA specialist.
 - Observation-3: Focus more on content comprehension than supporting generation.
 - Observation-4: Insufficient support for all modalities.
 - Observation-5: Multimodality does NOT really enhance language.

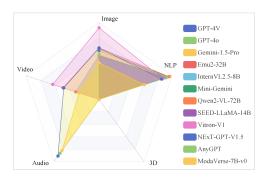
What General-Bench Unveils? —— In-depth Analysis



Task Supporting



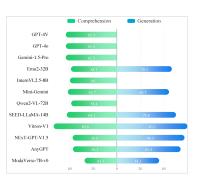
Synergy Across
Skills



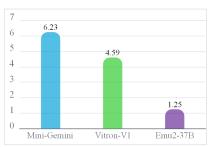
Modality Supporting



Synergy Across Modalities



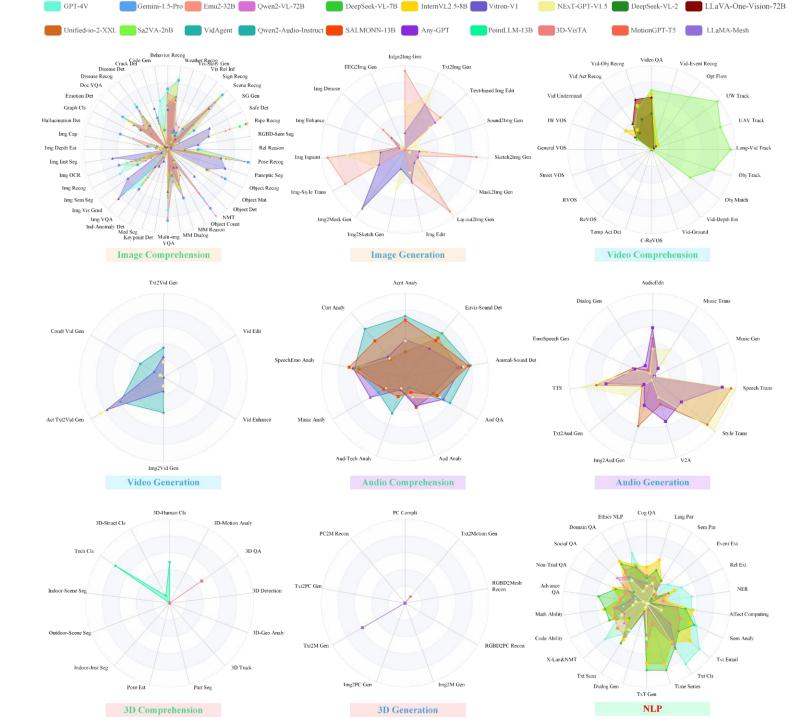
Capabilities on Comprehension vs. Generation



Synergy Across
Comprehension and Generation

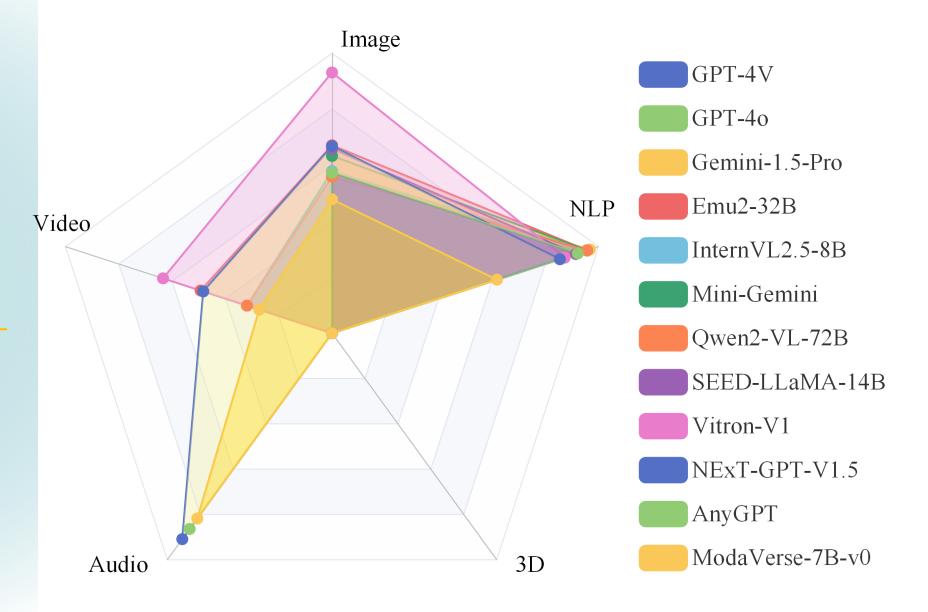
Task Supporting

Current MLLMs generally exhibit limited task
Support, with a Strong
bias toward Simpler
Comprehension tasks and significant challenges in covering diverse and complex generation skills across modalities.



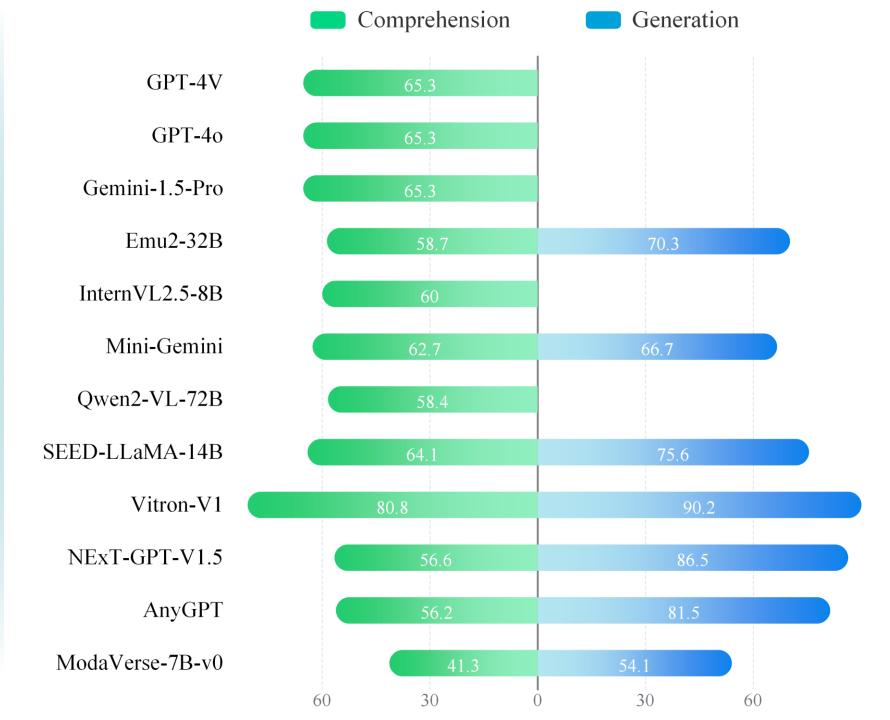
Modality Supporting

Most MLLMs support
Only a Single Nonlanguage Modality, while
only a few-like NExTGPT-1.5 or Unified-IO2 demonstrate truly
broad, all-modality
capabilities.



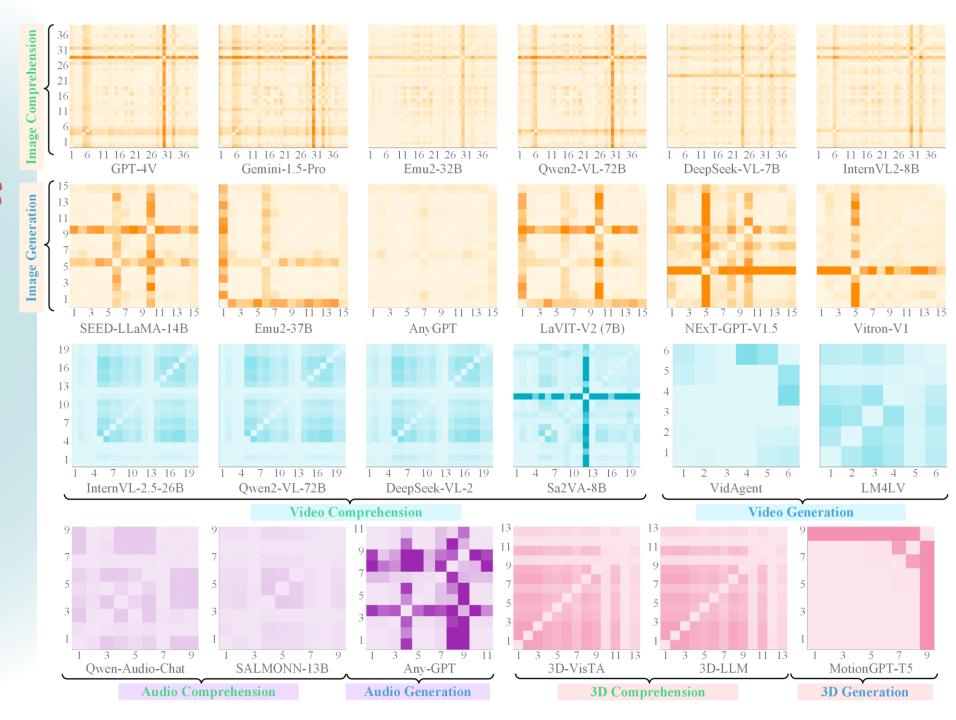
Comprehension vs. Generation

Most MLLMs are
Stronger at
Comprehension than
generation, due to the
greater complexity
and training cost of
generation; only a few
models, like Vitron-V1,
demonstrate balanced
capabilities across
both paradigms.



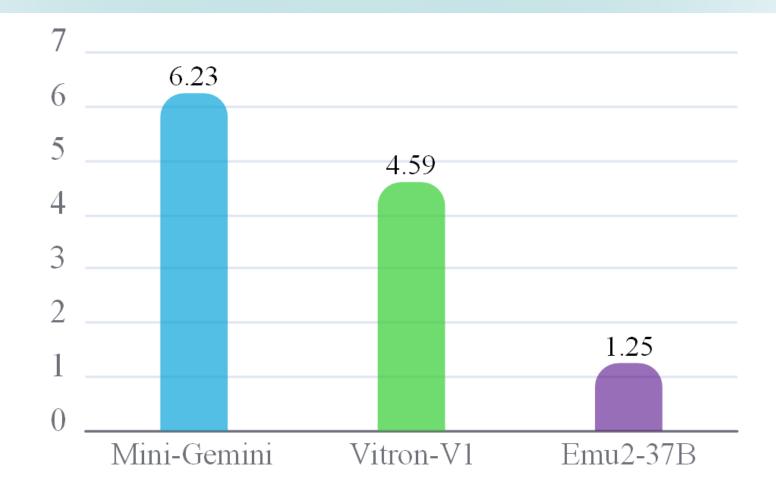
Synergy Across Skills

Synergy effects in MLLMs are uneven across skills, with stronger synergy observed ingeneration tasks and among closely related skills, particularly in models with higher Level3 scores.



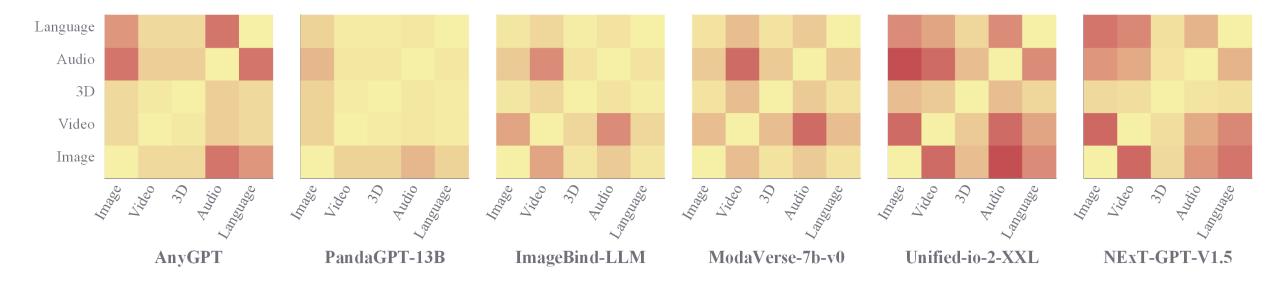
Synergy Across Comprehension & Generation

Only a few MLLMs exhibit synergy between comprehension and generation, with Mini-Gemini showing the strongest effect-mainly within the image modality.



Synergy Across Modalities

Synergy is strongest between image and video modalities, while language shows only one-way synergy toward other modalities; no modalities really-significantly enhance language tasks-highlighting a key limitation of current MLLMs.



How to use General-Bench?

General-Level Open Set



With inputs and labels of samples all publicly open, for open-world use (e.g. academic experiment).

General-Level Close Set



With only sample inputs available, which participants can use for ranking in our leaderboard.

How to participate the Leaderboard?

Four-scoped leaderboard

Scope-A: Full-spectrum Hero

- 📶 Difficulty: 🌟 🌟 🌟 🌟
- Number of leaderboards: **
- **Q** Details:
 - Covers all General-Level tasks and modalities.
- ✓ Most challenging track; requires high model capacity and resource commitment.

i Highlights:

- Evaluates holistic generalization and crossmodal synergy.
- ✓ Suitable for near-AGI or foundation-level multimodal generalists.



Scope-A: Full-spectrum Hero

Scope-B: Modality-specific Unified Hero

- 📶 Difficulty: 🌟 🌟 🌟
- ≪ Number of leaderboards:
 ★ ★ ★
- **Q** Details:
- ✓ 7 separate leaderboards (4 single modality + 3 combined modality).
- Focuses on mastering diverse tasks within a single modality.
- **#** Highlights:
 - Measures within-modality generalization.
- ✓ Suited for intermediate-level models with cross-task transferability.





Scope-A: Full-spectrum Hero

Scope-B: Modality-specific Unified Hero

Scope-C: Comprehension/Generation Hero

- Number of leaderboards: ** ** ** **
- **Q** Details:
- \checkmark 8 leaderboards: 2 \times 4 for multimodal comprehension/generation under different modalities.
- ✓ Supports entry-level model evaluation or teams with limited resources.
- **#** Highlights:
- Assesses task-type specialization: understanding or generation.
 - Reflects generalization across task types.





Hard:

Scope-A: Full-spectrum Hero

Scope-B: Modality-specific Unified Hero

Scope-C: Comprehension/Generation Hero

Scope-D: Skill-specific Hero

- 📶 Difficulty: 🌟 🌟 🌟
- ≪ Number of leaderboards:
 ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★
- Details:
 - ✓ Large number of sub-leaderboards, each scoped to a skill set
 - Easiest to participate; lowest cost.
- **#** Highlights:
 - Evaluates fine-grained skill performance.
 - Helps identify model strengths and specialization areas.

Four-scoped leaderboard



Four-scoped leaderboard

 $\star\star\star\star$

Scope-A: Full-spectrum Hero

Scope-B: Modality-specific Unified Hero -

Scope-C: Comprehension/Generation Hero

Scope-D: Skill-specific Hero





Model Diagnostics



In this page, we present a comprehensive diagnostic analysis of multimodal generalist models that are included in our General-Bench @ leaderboard. Built upon an exceptionally large-scale, multi-dimensional never evaluation benchmark, General-Bench enables broad and in-depth assessment across diverse modalities, tasks, and paradigms .

While leaderboard rankings offer a high-level view of overall performance, they often mask the nuanced strengths and weaknesses exhibited by each model across different dimensions. To bridge this gap, our Model Diagnostics aims to unpack these subtleties—identifying where each model excels and where it struggles across modalities, capabilities, and task types.

We believe such fine-grained diagnostics are essential for guiding the future development of stronger and more robust multimodal models 💋 . We believe this effort plays a critical role in advancing the field toward truly universal multimodal generalists—and ultimately, Artificial General Intelligence (AGI) 🗑 .

Submission and Contribution

Welcome to submit your Multimodal Generalist to General-Level leaderboard, or contribute your dateset to General-Bench to maximize the visibility.



Guidelines for Submitting Model to Leaderboard

- Please first download the corresponding close-set data for your selected leaderboard (based on its unique identifier).
- You are also encouraged to download the open-set data for model debugging and development purposes.
- Based on the close-set data, conduct inference using your model, and save the output results into a single [model]-[leaderboard-id].zip file.
- In the following submission process, in addition to uploading the evaluation result file, please fill in the following required information fields to help us properly process your submission on the backend.
- Please refer to the documentation for more detailed instructions.
- To ensure fairness of the evaluations, General-Level have implemented the following restrictions:
 - 1. A maximum of submitting 2 results past 24 hours (excluding exceptions);
 - 2. A maximum of submitting 4 results past 7 days (excluding exceptions);
 - 3. Before the evaluation of the latest submission finished (evaluation results / error logs generated), users are not allowed to start a new submission.

Submit to Leaderboard

Contribute to General-Bench



Click or drag file here to upload an evaluation result file (.zip)

Current file section status: no file selected

Welcome to submit your Multimodal Generalist to General-Level leaderboard, or contribute your dateset to General-Bench to maximize the visibility.

Guidelines for Contributing Data to General-Bench

- General-Bench is open and non-commercial. A key feature of this project for evaluating multimodal generalist models is the need for broad coverage—including diverse modalities, tasks, paradigms, domains, and capabilities. We greatly appreciate your contributions of new data and tasks 🚱, which will also benefit the whole community. Once your data is included in General-Bench, your contribution will be acknowledged on the website homepage to increase its visibility, and it will also be cited in our technical paper.
- · We especially welcome datasets that feature 1) highly challenging tasks, or (2) task definitions involving multiple modalities simultaneously.
- Please fill in the required information fields. Refer to the documentation for detailed instructions. This includes:
 - 1. The name of the dataset (or task), the number of instances (including Open/Close set split);
 - 2. The task's modality, paradigm, domain, and targeted evaluation capabilities;
 - 3. A description of the evaluation methodology used for the task.
- Please submit your data as a single [data-name].zip file, together with an evaluation manual (might be txt, doc, md etc., all zipped in [data-name]-[eval-instruction].zip).

Submit to Leaderboard

Contribute to General-Bench



Click or drag file to this area to upload the dataset file (.zip) Current file section status: no file selected



Click or drag file to this area to upload the data instruction file (.zip) Current file section status: no file selected

1 General-Level

Content

2 General-Bench

3 What To Do Next

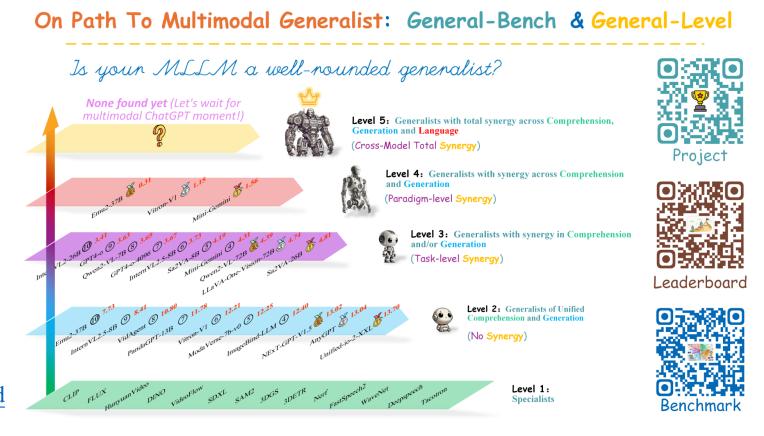




Project: https://generalist.top/

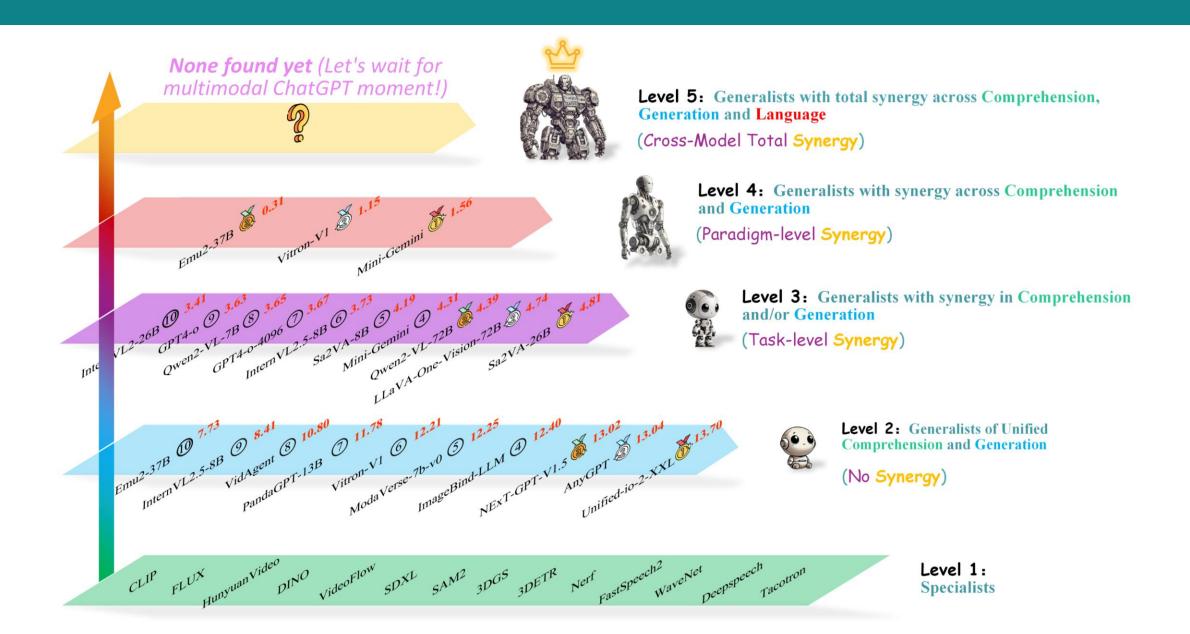
Paper: https://arxiv.org/abs/2505.04620

Benchmark: https://generalist.top/leaderboard



Hao Fei, Yuan Zhou, ···, Jiebo Luo, Tat-Seng Chua, Shuicheng Yan, Hanwang Zhang. "On Path to Multimodal Generalist: General-Level and General-Bench". ICML. 2025

Improving from **Generalist Model** perspective

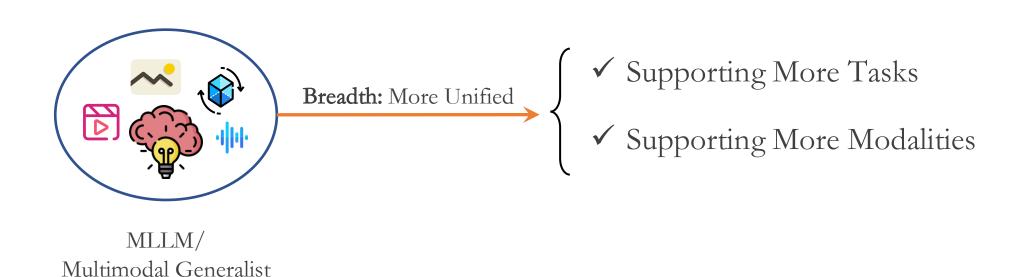


- Goals to Next-generation Multimodal Generalist
 - Multimodality

 supporting diverse modalities and tasks, enabling models to seamlessly process and reason across language, vision, audio, and more—much like human cognition
 - Unification integrating both perception and generation capabilities into a single architecture
 - Advancement

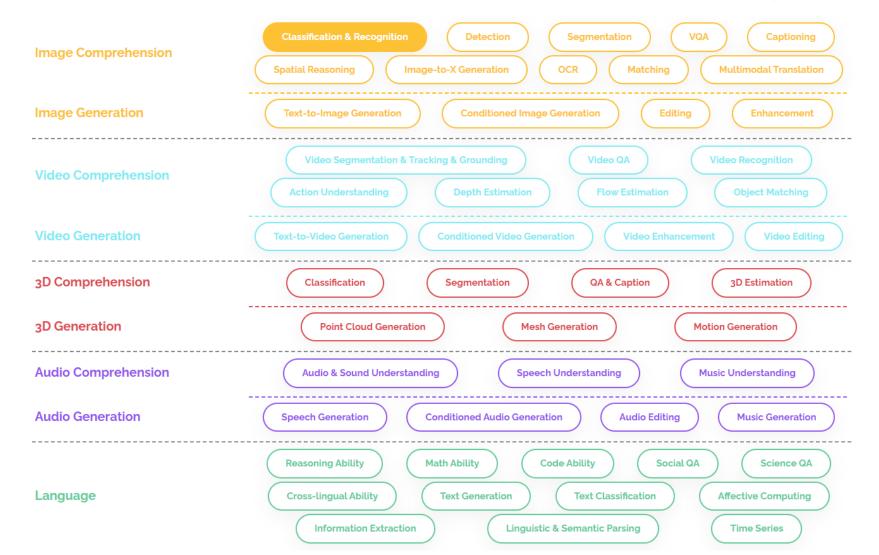
 enabling higher-order functionalities with advanced capability, such as fine-grained advanced reasoning in complex contexts

- Angle-I: Multimodal Generalists with in-depth Modality&Task Unification
 - Enhance **breadth** capability.

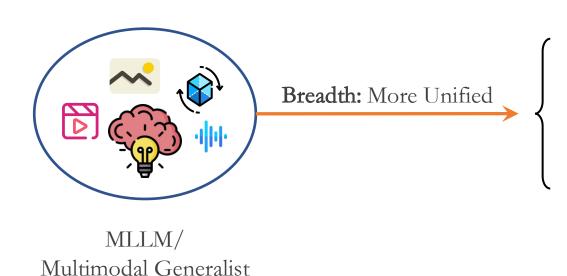


		Modality (w/ Langua	ige)	
	Image	Video	Audio	3D
	Flamingo, Kosmos-1, Blip2, mPLUG-Owl, Mini-GPT4, LLaVA, InstructBLIP, VPGTrans, CogVLM, Monkey, Chameleon, Otter, Qwen-VL, GPT-4v, SPHINX, Yi-VL, Fuyu,	VideoChat, Video- ChatGPT, Video-LLaMA, PandaGPT, MovieChat, Video-LLaVA, LLaMA- VID, Momentor,	AudioGPT, SpeechGPT, VIOLA, AudioPaLM, SALMONN, MU- LLaMA,	3D-LLM, 3D-GPT, LL3DA, SpatialVLM, PointLLM, Point- Bind,
Input-side Perceiving	[Pixel-wise] GPT4RoI, LION, MiniGPT-v2, NExT-Chat, Kosmos-2, GLaMM, LISA, DetGPT, Osprey, PixelLM,	[Pixel-wise] PG-Video- LLaVA, Merlin, MotionEpic,	-	-
	Video-LLaVA, Chat-UniVi, LLaMA-VID		-	-
	Panda-GPT, Video-LLaMA, AnyMAL, Macaw- LLaMA-Adapter,	-LLM, Gemini, VideoPoet, I	EmageBind-LLM, LLMBind,	-
Perceiving	GILL, EMU, MiniGPT-5, DreamLLM, LLaVA-Plus, InternLM-XComposer2, SEED-LLaMA, LaVIT, Mini-Gemini,	GPT4Video, Video- LaVIT, VideoPoet,	AudioGPT, SpeechGPT, VIOLA, AudioPaLM,	-
+ Generating	[Pixel-wise] Vitron	-	-	
3 3.13. 3.1 g	NExT-GPT, Unified-IO 2, AnyGPT, CoDi-2,		-	

Angle-I: Multimodal Generalists with in-depth Modality&Task Unification



- Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation
 - Further enhance **breadth** capability.



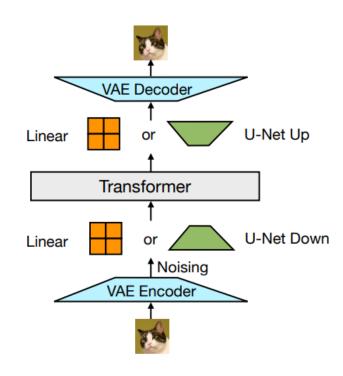
- Supporting More Tasks
- Supporting More Modalities
- Supporting More Paradigm

Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation



What is the optimal model architecture under unified MLLM?

- Pipeline Agent
- Joint Encoder+LLM+Diffusion
- Joint LLM^{AR} Tokenization (VQ-VAE)
- Joint LLM^{AR}+Diffusion



- Tianhong Li, Yonglong Tian, He Li, Mingyang Deng, Kaiming He. <u>Autoregressive Image Generation without Vector Quantization</u>. 2024.
- Boyuan Chen, Diego Marti Monso, Yilun Du, Max Simchowitz, Russ Tedrake, Vincent Sitzmann. <u>Diffusion Forcing: Next-token Prediction Meets Full-Sequence Diffusion</u>. 2024.
- Zhou, Chunting, et al. Transfusion: Predict the Next Token and Diffuse Images with One Multi-Modal Model. 2024.

- Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation
 - > Emu3

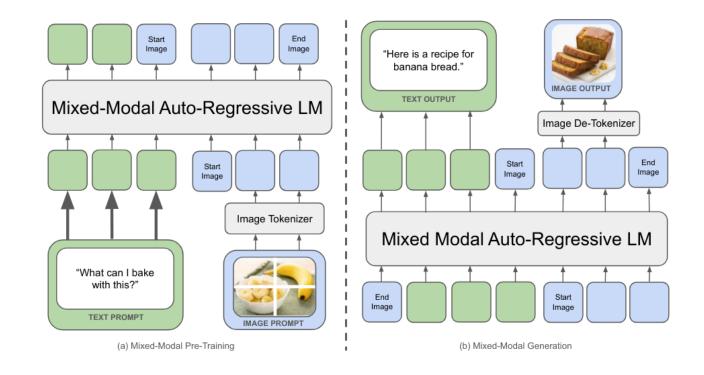
- Image/Video/Text
- AR loss



• Xinlong Wang · · · . Emu3: Next-Token Prediction is All You Need. 2024.

- Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation
 - > Chameleon

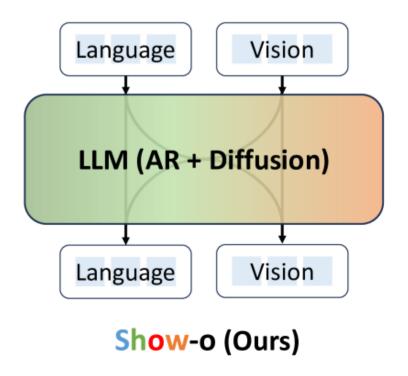
- Image/Text
- AR loss



• META AI. Chameleon: Mixed-Modal Early-Fusion Foundation Models. 2024.

- Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation
 - > Show-o

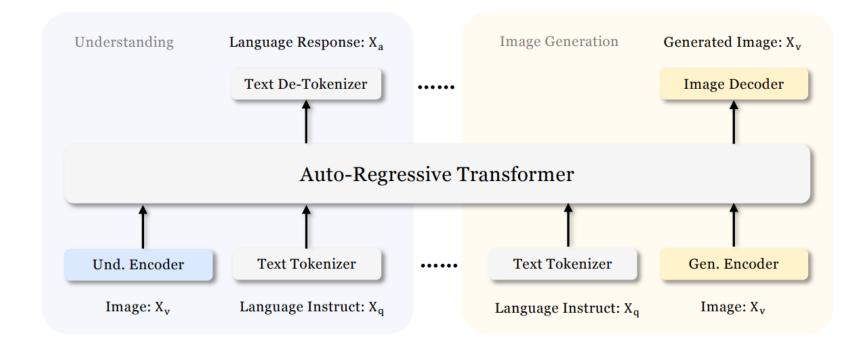
- Image/Text
- Image: Diffusion with bidirectional Loss
- Text: AR Loss



• Jinheng Xie, etc. Show-o: One Single Transformer to Unify Multimodal Understanding and Generation. 2024.

- Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation
 - > Janus

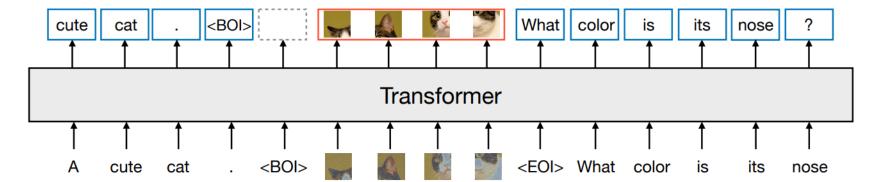
- Image/Text
- ViT: Comprehension
- VAE: Generation
- Both AR loss



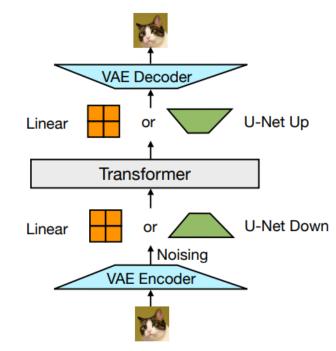
• Janus-Series: Unified Multimodal Understanding and Generation Models. 2024.

Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation

> TransFusion



- Image/Text
- Text: AR Loss
- Vision: DDPM Loss



• Transfusion: Predict the Next Token and Diffuse Images with One Multi-Modal Model. 2024.

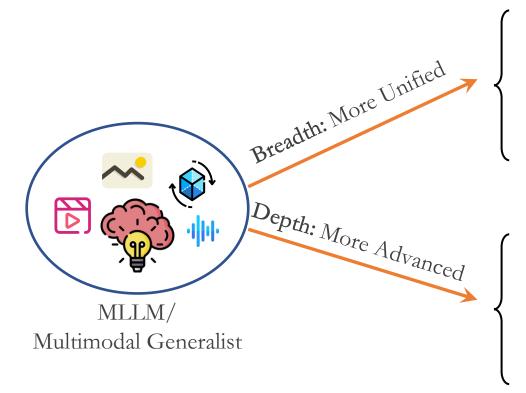
Angle-II: Unified Comprehension & Generation



Still much room to explore

- Generation hurt comprehension? Can both two enhance others?
- How to obtain better tokenizer? How to handle Video tokenizer?
- How far to beat SoTA specialist?
- What's the best architecture for other modalities?
- •

- **Angle-III**: Native Multimodal Intelligence
 - Further enhance capabilities both in **breadth** and **depth**.



- Supporting More Tasks
- Supporting More Modalities
- Supporting More Paradigm
- Human-level Reasoning
- Synergy between Comp&Gen
- Cross-modal/Cross-task Generalizability

Angle-III: Native Multimodal Intelligence



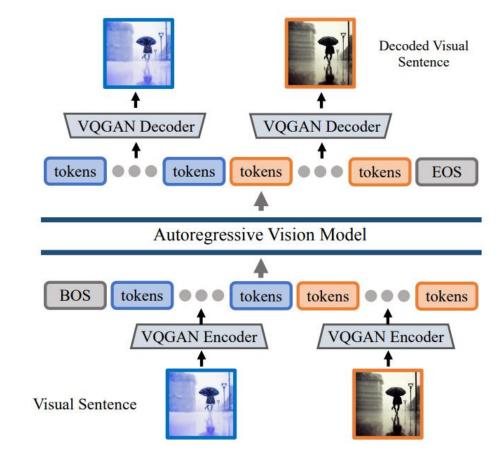
Still much room to explore

- Architecture
- Data Scale
- Training/Learning
- •

Angle-III: Native Multimodal Intelligence

➤ Large Vision Model (LVM)

- mimicking LLM pretraining
- next visual token prediction

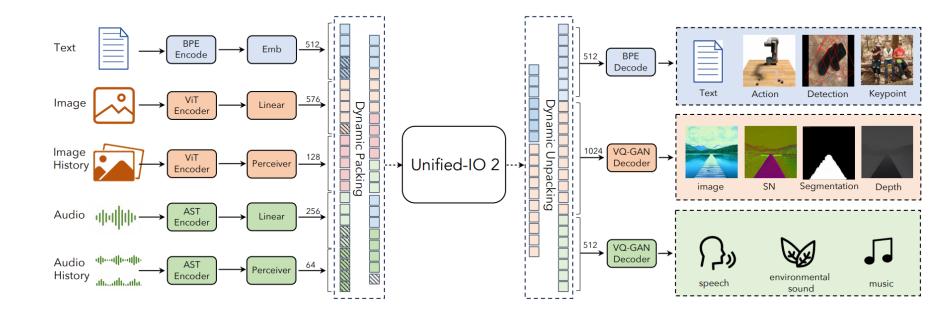


• Yutong Bai, Xinyang Geng, Karttikeya Mangalam etc. Sequential Modeling Enables Scalable Learning for Large Vision Models. CVPR. 2024

Angle-III: Native Multimodal Intelligence

➤ Unified IO-2

- mimicking LLM pretraining
- next visual token prediction



• Lu, J., Clark, C., Lee, S., Zhang, Z., Khosla, S., Marten, R., ... & Kembhavi, A. <u>Unified-IO 2: Scaling Autoregressive Multimodal Models with Vision Language</u>
Audio and Action. CVPR. 2024

Angle-III: Native Multimodal Intelligence



What scale of dataset is required for pre-training from scratch?

Modality	LLM/MLLM	Amount
Language	Chat-GPT4	13 Trillion text tokens
Vision	LVM	420 Billion visual tokens
Multimodalities	Unified-IO 2	1 Trillion text tokens,1 Billion image-text pairs,180 Million video clips,130 Million interleaved image & text,3 Million 3D assets,1 Million agent trajectories

- **Angle-III**: Native Multimodal Intelligence
 - ➤ Training/Learning
 - Synergistic Training

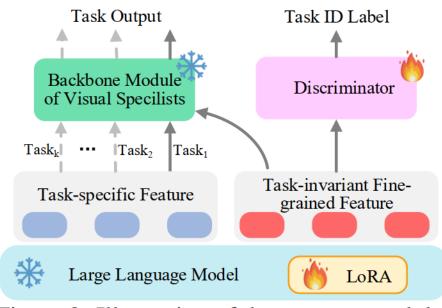
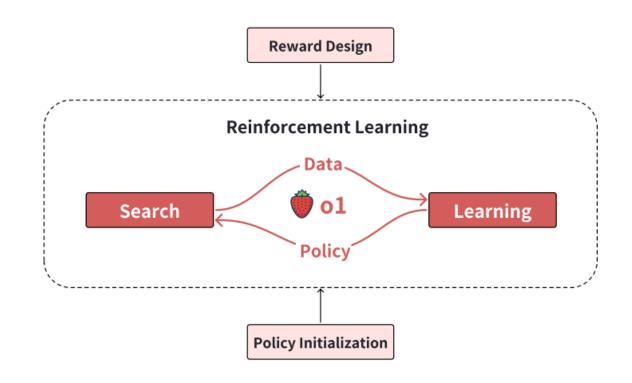


Figure 3: Illustration of the synergy module.

Hao Fei, Shengqiong Wu, Hanwang Zhang, Tat-Seng Chua, Shuicheng Yan. "VITRON: A Unified Pixel-level Vision LLM for Understanding, Generating, Segmenting, Editing". NeurIPS. 2024

- Angle-III: Native Multimodal Intelligence
 - Training/Learning
 - R1/O1 for interleaved multimodality?
 - RL Scaling



• Zeng, etc. "Scaling of Search and Learning: A Roadmap to Reproduce o1 from Reinforcement Learning Perspective" . Arixv. 2024

Improving from **Evaluation Framework** perspective

Angle-I: Further refinement of the General-Level framework

• The synergy measurement is simplified by assuming performance beyond SoTA specialists implies synergy, avoiding direct modeling.

• There is room for improving algorithmic design to better reflect true multimodal coordination and synergy.

- Angle-II: Expanding the General-Bench
 - Expanding to cover more comprehensive tasks and modalities for fair and complete evaluation.

• Imbalance exists — image tasks dominate, while audio and 3D modalities are underrepresented.

- True multimodal generalists should handle modality-switching and interleaved reasoning.
- Incorporate tasks that involve multi-turn, cross-modal interactions for both comprehension and generation.

- Angle-III: Rethinking Evaluation Paradigm for Model Capabilities
 - Many current evaluation still follow traditional paradigms
 - work well for simple tasks (e.g., multiple-choice, classification)
 - but fail on format-free multimodal generation tasks, metrics like FID/FVD are increasingly viewed as inadequate for evaluating video or 3D generation quality.
 - There is a growing reliance on human evaluation, but it lacks scalability.
 - use LLMs as judges, but face challenges in evaluation stability and reproducibility.
 - adopts a single metric per task, which may introduce bias; should incorporate multiple complementary metrics for more holistic assessment.
 - Should also assess interpretability and reasoning traceability.

Thank you!

Q&A

