CheckEval: A reliable LLM-as-a-Judge framework for evaluating text generation using checklists

Anonymous ACL submission

Abstract

Existing LLM-as-a-Judge approaches for evaluating text generation suffer from rating inconsistencies, with low agreement and high rating variance across different evaluator models. We attribute this to subjective evaluation criteria combined with Likert scale scoring in existing protocols. To address this issue, we introduce CheckEval, a checklist-based evaluation framework that improves rating reliability via decomposed binary questions. Through experiments with 12 evaluator models across multiple datasets, we first demonstrate that CheckEval strongly correlates with human judgments, improving the average correlation with human judgments by 0.10. More importantly, CheckEval dramatically improves the average agreement across evaluator models by 0.45 and reduces the score variance. CheckEval scores furthermore have the benefit of being more interpretable because it decomposes evaluation criteria into traceable binary decisions, allowing analyses of specific attributes driving quality judgments.

1 Introduction

Evaluating text generation quality remains a major challenge in Natural Language Generation (NLG), particularly as Large Language Models (LLMs) continue to advance in their generative capabilities (Radford et al., 2019; Brown et al., 2020; Chowdhery et al., 2023; Achiam et al., 2023). This is especially evident in tasks such as summarization, dialogue, and creative writing (Liu et al., 2023d; Kim et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2023a), where qualitative dimensions of the output are crucial yet difficult to measure systematically. Consequently, there is growing interest in developing evaluation methods that can effectively capture these aspects. These methods will ideally involve well-defined protocols that ensure reliability across different raters and tasks. In obtaining actual scores from such protocols, human evaluation remains the gold standard, but it is costly, time-consuming, and difficult to scale (Novikova et al., 2017; Belz et al., 2020). While lexical overlap-based metrics such as ROUGE and BLEU (Lin, 2004; Papineni et al., 2002) have been widely adopted for ease of automation, they align poorly with human judgments, calling for alternatives that better approximate human evaluation.

Recent work has explored the use of LLM-as-a-Judge as a scalable alternative, leveraging LLMs to assess generated text directly (Zheng et al., 2023). This paradigm has evolved through various approaches: single-turn prompting (Liu et al., 2023b; Fu et al., 2023), meta-evaluator training (Kim et al., 2023; Wu et al., 2024b), and even more sophisticated methods like multi-agent debate (Chan et al., 2024; Kim et al., 2024). However, these methods often rely on subjective evaluation protocols that require evaluators to assign holistic scores without clear decision criteria. For example, evaluators are typically asked to rate text on a Likert scale from 1 to 5 (higher is better) across evaluation dimensions, such as coherence, consistency, fluency, and relevance. While Likert scales are effective for capturing ordinal relationships in human evaluation, they face two key challenges when applied to LLM-based evaluator models. First, current LLMs are known to struggle with subjective criteria in Likert-scale evaluations, in particular showing difficulty in differentiating between high-quality outputs (Li et al., 2019; Stureborg et al., 2024). Second, evaluation results are highly sensitive to the choice of evaluator models. These lead to low *inter-evaluator agreement* (IEA),[1] which we define as the agreement among evaluator models (of similar capacity), as well as high variance in evalua-

[1]This is equivalent to Inter-Annotator Agreement (IAA) in human evaluation (Artstein, 2017), but we use the term IEA in this paper to make it clear that the agreement we are aiming to improve is agreement between evaluator models, rather than between human raters providing the gold evaluation.

tion results (Stureborg et al., 2024). Yet, previous LLM-as-a-Judge approaches have overlooked these issues (Gao et al., 2024).

To address these challenges, we introduce **CheckEval**, a reliable evaluation framework that decomposes evaluation criteria to target fine-grained qualitative dimensions and turns them into a checklist.[2] Inspired by recent advances in fine-grained decomposition of evaluation (Liu et al., 2023c; Min et al., 2023), our framework breaks down evaluation into discrete Boolean questions. This decomposition simplifies each individual evaluation question and clarifies the rationale behind evaluation decisions. CheckEval addresses key limitations of existing methods in two ways. First, it improves explainability by tracking how specific criteria are met, making evaluation decisions more explicit and reducing ambiguity. Second, it enhances consistency through structured binary responses, which improve IEA and reduce variability. Importantly, CheckEval maintains competitive correlation with human evaluation while achieving these improvements. These improvements are verified through comprehensive experiments across 12 different LLM-based evaluator models of varying sizes, including both open and closed-source models, on multiple datasets. The main contributions of this study can be summarized as follows:

- We introduce CheckEval, a fine-grained evaluation framework leveraging a Boolean QA checklist to address the rating consistency issues with existing LLM-as-a-Judge methods for NLG evaluation.
- Experiments across 12 LLMs and multiple datasets demonstrate significant improvements in correlation with human evaluation compared to Likert-based approaches like G-Eval (Liu et al., 2023b).
- CheckEval shows reduced sensitivity to the choice of evaluator models, leading to more consistent evaluation results with lower variance and higher IEA.

2 Related Work

2.1 LLM-as-a-Judge

Traditional NLG evaluation metrics like ROUGE and BLEU show clear limitations due to their reliance on reference texts (Gu et al., 2021). With advances in LLMs, researchers have explored LLM-as-a-Judge, where an LLM evaluates texts based on specified criteria, formalized as $F(\text{subject}, \text{criteria}) \rightarrow \text{result}$ (Li et al., 2024). LLM-as-a-Judge can be categorized into pairwise and pointwise evaluation approaches (Gu et al., 2024). Pairwise evaluation (Zheng et al., 2023; Qin et al., 2024) compares two outputs to determine relative preference but is computationally expensive as comparisons scale exponentially. In contrast, pointwise evaluation (Liu et al., 2023b; Fu et al., 2023) assigns scores to individual outputs, allowing for absolute scaling and continuous assessment. However, existing pointwise evaluation protocols often lack granularity, assigning a single numeric score to each dimension of evaluation. If the specified dimensions of evaluation are too broad (e.g., `fluency`), this may lead to inconsistencies in judgments because many factors could influence the quality along the target dimension. CheckEval builds on the pointwise evaluation but addresses its limitations by adopting a finer-grained Boolean QA Checklist.[3]

2.2 Decomposition Strategy

Decomposing complex information into minimal units to simplify tasks have been explored in various areas of NLP (Kamoi et al., 2023; Chen et al., 2022; Wright et al., 2022; Krishna et al., 2023; Nenkova and Passonneau, 2004; Liu et al., 2024). Recent studies have shown that breaking down content into atomic units reduces subjectivity in factual consistency judgment (Liu et al., 2023c; Min et al., 2023). Atomic units represent elementary information that cannot be further divided. Similarly, CheckEval decomposes evaluation criteria into fine-grained Boolean QA Checklists to enhance clarity and minimize ambiguity in the evaluation process.

2.3 Reliability of Evaluation

Reliability is an important yet often overlooked component of evaluation. Many LLM-as-a-Judge methods focus only on correlation with human scores, often neglecting consistency and stability across different LLMs. Recent studies have

[2] Our checklist concept is inspired by Ribeiro et al. (2020), who proposed checklist-based testing for NLP models.

[3] Recent studies (Wu et al., 2024a; Wang et al., 2024) use LLM-as-a-Judge as a reward signal in alignment training with RLHF (Ouyang et al., 2022). However, this approach primarily aims to optimize model training rather than enhance evaluation robustness and explainability. Our work focuses on improving evaluation frameworks, and integrating evaluation signals into model training is beyond our scope.

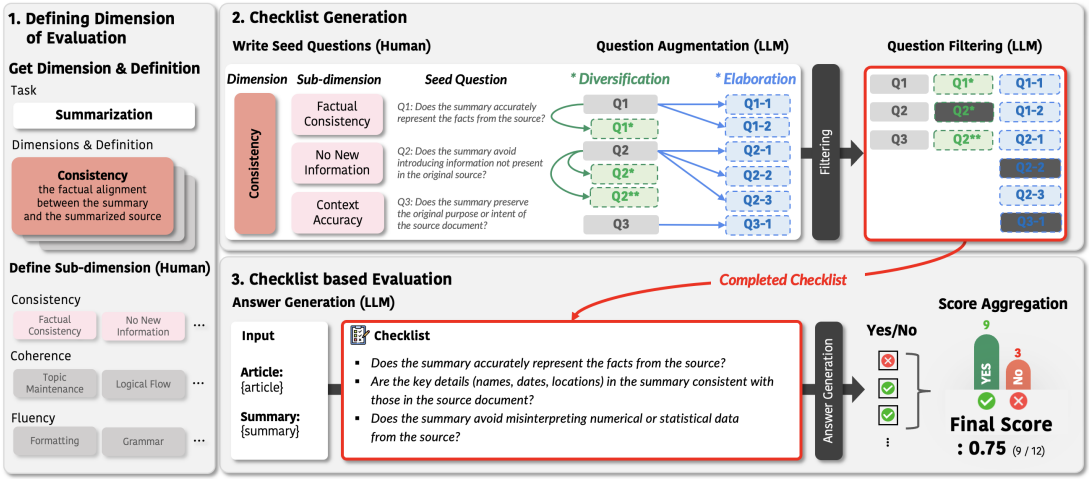


Figure 1: Overall process of CheckEval. CheckEval consists of three stages: (1) Defining Dimensions of Evaluation, where humans select specific dimensions and define sub-dimensions; (2) Checklist Generation, which incorporates two augmentation methods—question diversification (green) and elaboration (blue); and (3) Checklist-based Evaluation, where the model responds to the checklist with yes/no answers.

highlighted several reliability concerns. Xiao et al. (2023) demonstrate that LLMs fail to reliably assess subtle quality differences in text. Similarly, Bavaresco et al. (2024) find these models often assign highly variable ratings to identical inputs. Furthermore, IEA remains low across models, compromising evaluation reliability (Stureborg et al., 2024). CheckEval addresses these issues by evaluating not only correlation but also IEA and score variance across evaluator models, improving reliability across diverse LLMs.

3 Method

CheckEval consists of three stages, (1) Defining Dimensions of Evaluation, (2) Checklist Generation, and (3) Checklist-Based Evaluation, as shown in Figure 1. The framework translates the evaluation criteria into a Boolean QA checklist, each question in the checklist expecting a binary (yes/no) response. This format improves clarity and alleviates ambiguity compared to Likert-scale scoring (discussed further in Section 6.3).

3.1 Defining Dimensions of Evaluation

The first stage defines the evaluation dimensions of text quality (e.g., `consistency`, `fluency`) by either adopting predefined dimensions from benchmarks or specifying custom dimensions for the task. For each dimension, we then define sub-dimensions that break down the high-level dimensions further into distinct and detailed components. The sub-dimensions are grounded in the original definitions of the dimensions from benchmark datasets and can also also informed by related work (Liu et al., 2023c; Laban et al., 2023; Tang et al., 2019). For instance, `fluency` in summarization can include sub-dimensions such as `formatting`, `grammar`, `completeness`, and `readability`.

Sub-dimensions must be carefully designed to align with benchmark definitions and to prevent inconsistencies in evaluation. While LLMs can be used to automate the generation of sub-dimensions and questions, we found that fully relying on them often led to misalignment with the criteria defined by the benchmark. This leads to evaluation that is not grounded on the benchmark design, potentially producing incorrect assessments. To address this, we only allow human-selected sub-dimensions in our work, following prior work that recommends human oversight as an effective way to maintain alignment with benchmark objectives (Szymanski et al., 2024; Pan et al., 2024).

3.2 Checklist Generation

Seed Question Writing We create Boolean questions that correspond to the sub-dimensions defined in the first step. Each question requires a 'yes' or 'no' answer, where 'yes' indicates adherence to the evaluation criterion corresponding to the target sub-dimension. This binary format simplifies the judgment process, ensuring that evaluation criteria are explicitly defined and consistently applied (Laban et al., 2023; Liu et al., 2023c). This format also helps LLMs generate more reliable responses by constraining the answer space, minimizing re-

sponse variability, and reducing ambiguity. For example, the question *"Are all words in the sentence spelled correctly?"* elicits a clearer and more direct response than an open-ended alternative like *"How well does the sentence adhere to or deviate from standard grammar rules?"*.

Question Augmentation Manually designing a comprehensive set of evaluation questions would be ideal for ensuring a high-quality checklist. However, this approach faces scalability limitations, making it impractical to generate a sufficiently large and diverse set of questions for evaluation. This challenge becomes even more significant when extending to individual application scenarios, each requiring its own comprehensive set of questions. To this end, we expand the seed questions using LLMs, enhancing both the diversity and granularity of evaluation. Augmentation enables broader coverage while refining questions to capture a wider range of lexical and semantic variations. This process follows two strategies, each extending the coverage of seed questions. (1) *Question Diversification* expands evaluation diversity by introducing variations that explore different perspectives of sub-dimensions and contexts of the seed question. (2) *Question Elaboration* increases granularity by expanding the seed questions into more specific and detailed questions. To ensure that the augmented questions remain grounded in the seed questions, Question Diversification and Elaboration are performed independently rather than sequentially. For example, the seed question *"Are all words in the sentence spelled correctly?"* can be expanded into *"Are all sentences complete, with no fragments or missing components?"* (diversification) or specified into *"Are proper nouns (names of people, places, etc.) spelled correctly?"* (elaboration). By integrating both approaches, the checklist maintains a structured and scalable evaluation framework.

Question Filtering LLM-based augmentation expands the question set, but it can also generate questions that do not fully align with the intended evaluation criteria. Some questions may reflect misinterpretations of dimension definitions or add unnecessary redundancy, which can affect evaluation reliability. To filter out such questions, we apply an LLM-based minimal filtering process that evaluates a combined pool of seed and augmented questions for each dimension. This filtering step applies three main criteria for retaining relevant questions: (1) alignment, verifying that a 'yes' response to the question indicates higher quality; (2) dimension consistency, confirming that the question adheres to the original definition of the evaluation dimension; and (3) redundancy removal, eliminating semantically overlapping questions to avoid unnecessary repetition. While there is no direct metric to measure filtering effectiveness, we observe improved correlation with human judgments after filtering, suggesting that the filtering is functioning as intended.

3.3 Checklist-Based Evaluation

In the final stage, LLMs evaluate the target text using the completed checklist (see Table 5 and 6 for the number of checklist questions and Table 15 and 16 for the dimensions, sub-dimensions, and corresponding seed question for each dataset). To improve efficiency, we ask multiple questions simultaneously rather than asking each question separately. We compared single-question and multi-question inference in our pilot experiments and found no noticeable difference in performance. Therefore, we evaluated multiple questions together to reduce the computational cost. The questions are grouped by sub-dimensions, ensuring that related questions are presented together to aid model comprehension. For each question in the checklist, the LLM generates a 'yes' or 'no' response. The final quality score is computed as the proportion of 'yes' responses among all questions (e.g., 15 'yes' out of 20 questions yields 0.75). More implementation details about the evaluation process are described in Section 4.4. This checklist approach enhances explainability by explicitly tracking how specific criteria are met, making evaluation decisions more interpretable without requiring additional rationale generation. Unlike existing LLM-as-a-Judge approaches, such as G-Eval (our main comparison point) that generate only numerical scores without explanation (e.g., *"Based on the conversation history, the corresponding context, and the response, here is the evaluation: 'Naturalness': 2"*), the reasoning behind the evaluation score is easily traceable from the checklist responses.

4 Experimental Setup

4.1 Datasets and Metrics

We use two meta-evaluation benchmarks for various tasks to measure the effectiveness of CheckEval. **SummEval** (Fabbri et al., 2021) is a benchmark designed for the meta-evaluation of summa-

rization. SummEval includes human evaluations for each generated summary across four dimensions: `coherence`, `consistency`, `fluency`, and `relevance`. **Topical-Chat** (Gopalakrishnan et al., 2019) serves as a benchmark for meta-evaluating evaluation methods for knowledge-grounded dialogue systems. Following Zhong et al. (2022), we evaluate our method using human ratings across four dimensions: `naturalness`, `coherence`, `engagingness`, and `groundedness`.

To measure alignment with the human scores, we calculate sample-level correlations. Following Liu et al. (2023b), we report Pearson's r, Spearman's ρ, Kendall's τ on each benchmark.

4.2 Baselines

We compare CheckEval with the following methods: (1) **BERTScore** (Zhang et al., 2019) calculates text similarity by contextual embeddings of BERT (Devlin et al., 2018). (2) **MoverScore** (Zhao et al., 2019) extends BERTScore by incorporating soft alignments, allowing words to be dynamically matched across texts. It refines similarity computation through an improved aggregation strategy that accounts for word importance and semantic shifts. (3) **BARTScore** (Yuan et al., 2021) evaluates text quality by computing the average likelihood of a generated output under a BART-based conditional probability model. (4) **UniEval** (Zhong et al., 2022) is a multi-dimensional evaluation framework that assesses various dimensions of text generation by leveraging both reference-based and reference-free evaluation. (5) **G-Eval** (Liu et al., 2023b) is an LLM-based method, using chain-of-thought (Wei et al., 2022) and a form-filling paradigm to generate evaluation scores on a Likert scale. We select G-Eval as the main comparison point due to its widespread adoption (Liu et al., 2023a, 2024), as well as considering the similarity between G-Eval and CheckEval that neither approach involves complex prompt engineering, additional model training or multi-agent evaluation.

4.3 Models

We test both open-source models of varying sizes and closed-source GPT models as evaluators. The models included in each category are as follows:[4] (1) **Large models** (70–123B): `LLama3.1-70B`, `Mistral-Large` (123B), `Qwen2.5-72B`. (2) **Medium models** (22–32B): `Mistral-Small` (22B), `Gemma2-27B`, `Qwen2.5-32B`. (3) **Small models** (7–9B): `LLama3.1-8B`, `Gemma2-9B`, `Qwen2.5-7B`, (4) **GPT models**: `GPT-4-Turbo`, `GPT-4o`, `GPT-4o-mini` (Achiam et al., 2023; Dubey et al., 2024; Jiang et al., 2023; Yang et al., 2024; Riviere et al., 2024).

[4]The links for each model are provided in Appendix B.

Model	Evaluation Methods	SummEval (Avg.) ρ	SummEval (Avg.) τ	Topical Chat (Avg.) ρ	Topical Chat (Avg.) r
non-LLM-as-a-Judge					
	ROUGE-L	0.17	0.13	0.24	0.24
	BERTScore	0.23	0.18	0.25	0.24
	MOVERScore	0.47	0.38	0.22	0.24
	BARTScore	0.19	0.15	0.29	0.29
	UniEval	0.39	0.31	0.28	0.26
LLM-as-a-Judge					
Llama3.1-70B	G-Eval	0.40	0.36	0.45	0.39
	CheckEval	**0.46**	**0.40**	**0.57**	**0.57**
Mistral-Large	G-Eval	0.52	0.47	0.64	0.62
	CheckEval	**0.55**	**0.48**	**0.65**	**0.65**
Qwen2.5-72B	G-Eval	0.43	0.39	**0.62**	**0.61**
	CheckEval	**0.50**	**0.44**	0.59	0.60
Mistral-Small	G-Eval	0.18	0.16	**0.58**	**0.52**
	CheckEval	**0.45**	**0.39**	0.47	0.49
Gemma2-27B	G-Eval	0.44	0.39	0.31	0.29
	CheckEval	**0.51**	**0.44**	**0.53**	**0.52**
Qwen2.5-32B	G-Eval	0.50	**0.45**	0.46	0.38
	CheckEval	**0.52**	0.44	**0.56**	**0.56**
Llama3.1-8B	G-Eval	0.24	0.21	0.11	0.09
	CheckEval	**0.41**	**0.34**	**0.46**	**0.45**
Gemma2-9B	G-Eval	0.38	0.34	0.46	0.35
	CheckEval	**0.43**	**0.37**	**0.49**	**0.50**
Qwen2.5-7B	G-Eval	0.41	**0.38**	0.45	0.39
	CheckEval	**0.42**	0.37	**0.48**	**0.47**
GPT-4 Turbo	G-Eval	0.51	**0.46**	0.59	0.58
	CheckEval	**0.52**	**0.46**	**0.63**	**0.64**
GPT-4o	G-Eval	0.32	0.29	0.52	0.43
	CheckEval	**0.50**	**0.44**	**0.64**	**0.63**
GPT-4o-mini	G-Eval	0.45	0.40	0.58	0.56
	CheckEval	**0.49**	**0.42**	**0.59**	**0.59**

Table 1: Average correlation scores across dimensions on the benchmarks. For SummEval, we report sample-level ρ and τ. For Topical-Chat, we report turn-level ρ and r. Colors indicate model groups: large (pink), medium (blue), small (green) and GPT (purple). The best score per model category is bolded, and the highest overall score is marked with an underline.

4.4 Implementation Details

We use GPT-4o for both the question augmentation and filtering steps in the checklist generation stage. The total number of generated questions at each step is provided in Appendix A. For experiments involving open-source models, we use vLLM 0.6.3 (Kwon et al., 2023) with four A100 GPUs.

Following prior work (Liu et al., 2023b), we set `temperature` = 1, `n` = 1, and fix the random seed for both G-Eval and CheckEval. Additionally, We set `max_length` to 20 for G-Eval as it generates

Dataset	Correlation	p-value
SummEval	Spearman	0.005^{**}
	Kendall	0.043^{*}
Topical-Chat	Spearman	0.003^{**}
	Pearson	0.036^{*}

Table 2: Wilcoxon test p-values for different datasets and metrics after FDR correction. (*: $p < .05$, **: $p < .01$)

a single score, and 200 for CheckEval as it needs to generate responses to multiple checklist questions. We use the original prompts provided by the authors of G-Eval without any modifications. Example prompts for CheckEval are provided in the Appendix C.

We evaluated multiple questions in the checklist within a single prompt to enhance efficiency and practicality rather than evaluating each question individually, as discussed in Section 3.3. This grouping strategy keeps the computational cost practical: Evaluating all 1,600 samples from SummEval with GPT-4o costs approximately $22.

5 Results

5.1 Correlation with Human Evaluation

Table 1 shows the correlation between various evaluation methods and human judgments on the SummEval and Topical-Chat datasets (detailed correlation results for all dimensions are shown in Table 11 and 13 in the Appendix). We compare both non-LLM-as-a-Judge and LLM-as-a-Judge, with an emphasis on how CheckEval compares against G-Eval across 12 LLMs. These include open-source models of varying sizes—large, medium, and small—as well as GPT-based models.

Excluding MOVERScore, most non-LLM-as-a-Judge metrics exhibit very low correlation with humans. Among LLM-as-a-Judge methods, CheckEval consistently achieves higher correlation with human judgments than G-Eval, with only a few exceptions of Qwen2.5 and Mistral-Small. These results suggest that CheckEval's fine-grained, checklist-based design more effectively captures subtle differences in text quality, leading to improved correlation with human judgments. When analyzing model sizes, large open-source models show strong performance, with Mistral-Large combined with CheckEval achieving the highest correlation among all models. Even in medium- and small-sized models—where evaluation capacity tends to be weaker—CheckEval maintains its advantage over G-Eval.

Model Group	Evaluation Methods	SummEval (Avg.)		Topical-Chat (Avg.)	
		α	κ	α	κ
All	G-Eval	0.09	0.19	0.06	0.34
	CheckEval	**0.48**	**0.48**	**0.45**	**0.45**
Large	G-Eval	0.05	0.16	0.01	0.51
	CheckEval	**0.67**	**0.67**	**0.67**	**0.67**
Medium	G-Eval	0.04	0.14	0.07	0.22
	CheckEval	**0.56**	**0.56**	**0.50**	**0.50**
Small	G-Eval	0.06	0.10	0.04	0.16
	CheckEval	**0.24**	**0.24**	**0.17**	**0.17**
GPT	G-Eval	0.08	0.20	0.04	0.50
	CheckEval	**0.56**	**0.56**	**0.54**	**0.54**
Top-3	G-Eval	0.07	0.23	0.03	0.56
	CheckEval	**0.65**	**0.65**	**0.57**	**0.57**

Table 3: Inter-evaluator agreement (IEA) results for SummEval and Topical-Chat, comparing G-Eval and CheckEval across different model groups. Top-3 refers to the three models with the highest correlation to human judgments. The best score per model category is bolded.

Notably, some medium-sized models perform particularly well on SummEval, achieving correlations comparable to larger models. For GPT models, CheckEval consistently yields stronger correlations than G-Eval, particularly with GPT-4o.

To assess the statistical significance of the performance difference between CheckEval and G-Eval, we conducted Wilcoxon Rank-Sum Tests with False Discovery Rate (FDR) adjusted using the Benjamini-Hochberg correction (Table 2). The results show that the distributions of average correlation scores derived from CheckEval and G-Eval are significantly different for both datasets.

5.2 Inter-evaluator Agreement (IEA)

Table 3 compares the IEA of G-Eval and CheckEval on the SummEval and Topical-Chat datasets. We measure IEA using Krippendorff's α and Fleiss' κ, treating different LLMs within the same group (large, medium, small, GPT) as annotators. While correlation with human judgments is a main metric in LLM-as-a-Judge, **high correlation alone does not guarantee reliability**. Reliability is a desirable property for evaluation methods, as it ensures that different evaluator models assign similar scores/rating to the same input. This reliability is critical yet overlooked in existing frameworks.

G-Eval demonstrates this limitation. It achieves fairly good correlation with human judgments but shows much lower IEA in general. This is evident when looking at G-Eval's for Large and Top-3 best

models,[5] and contrasting them with CheckEval's IEA. This indicates inconsistent scoring across different LLM evaluator models (of similar general capacity). We speculate that existing protocols like G-Eval's mainly lend themselves to inconsistencies in the following two ways: (1) the evaluation dimensions adopted encompass multiple distinct fine-grained criteria, making it difficult for LLMs to generate a consistent holistic score, and (2) adjacent Likert scale scores lack clear distinctions (e.g., 3 vs. 4) and are not calibrated well across models (Laban et al., 2023).

CheckEval's fine-grained checklist approach improves upon this limitation greatly. For the large models, CheckEval achieves best IEA scores of 0.67 (α and κ), on SummEval, which is comparable to IEA among human raters ($\kappa \approx 0.7$) (Fabbri et al., 2021), and 0.67 (α and κ) on Topical-Chat. Crucially, CheckEval maintains both high correlation and IEA across different LLMs and tasks. These results demonstrate that CheckEval provides a more reliable evaluation than G-Eval (See Table 12 and 14 for a detailed per-dimension IEA).

6 Analysis

6.1 Stability Analysis of Evaluation Methods

We further analyze the stability of evaluation methods by examining the distribution of correlations with human judgments across different evaluator models. While agreement analysis (Section 5.2) focuses on how consistently models assess the same samples, stability evaluates whether an evaluation method maintains reliable alignment with human annotations across all evaluator models. As shown in Figure 2, CheckEval achieves higher mean correlations and lower variance than G-Eval on both datasets, demonstrating more stable evaluation across different models. Detailed correlation statistics, including full mean and variance values, are available in Table 8.

6.2 Analysis of Performance on High and Low-Quality Texts

As LLMs improve, their high-quality outputs become more fluent and coherent, making it increasingly difficult for evaluation methods to differentiate subtle quality differences. Meanwhile, low-quality text poses a different challenge, as its overall readability is low, obscuring distinctions between evaluation criteria and making it harder to properly assess all target dimensions of quality. Given these differences, it is important to assess how evaluation methods handle varying levels of text quality. To this end, we conduct a detailed dimension-wise analysis by dividing the data into high-quality and low-quality groups based on human annotation scores (e.g., on a 1–5 scale, treat scores $\geq$3 as High, $<$3 as Low). We compute the average correlation across 12 LLMs to analyze how CheckEval and G-Eval align with human judgments for different levels of text quality.

As shown in Figure 3, CheckEval consistently achieves higher correlations with human judgments than G-Eval in high-quality texts across all dimensions. Notably, for SummEval, CheckEval shows much stronger alignment in `fluency` (0.34 vs. 0.16). For Topical-Chat, it outperforms G-Eval in `engagingness` (0.60 vs. 0.42) and `naturalness` (0.44 vs. 0.35) by a large margin.

However, for low-quality texts, while CheckEval generally maintains stronger correlations compared to G-Eval, it exhibits performance drops in a small number of cases, notably in `fluency` (SummEval) and `groundedness` (Topical-Chat). From our additional analysis of the results, one possible explanation is that discrepancies between benchmark definitions and actual human annotations of these dimensions may have contributed to the ob-

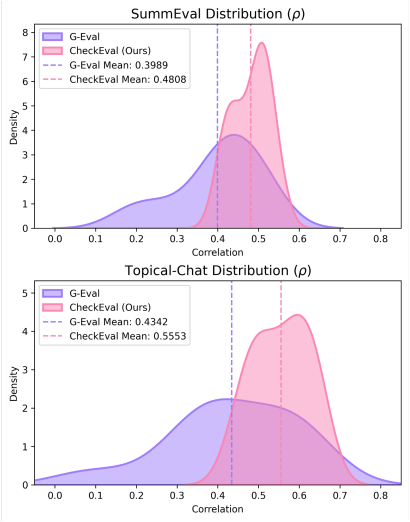
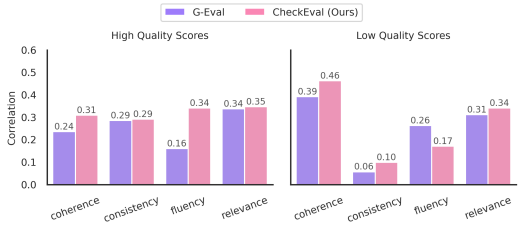
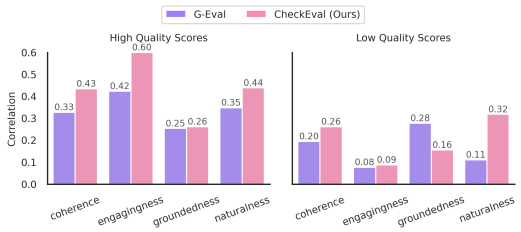


Figure 2: Kernel density estimation (KDE) of correlations with human judgments for G-Eval (purple) and CheckEval (pink) across different evaluator models on SummEval and Topical-Chat. Dashed lines indicate mean correlation values.

[5] **CheckEval** (SummEval: `GPT-4-Turbo`, `Mistral-Large`, `Gemma2-27B`, Topical-Chat: `GPT-4-Turbo`, `GPT-4o`, `Mistral-Large`), and **G-Eval** (SummEval: `GPT-4-Turbo`, `GPT-4o-mini`, `Mistral-Large`, Topical-Chat: `GPT-4-Turbo`, `Mistral-Large`, `Qwen2.5-72B`



(a) SummEval



(b) Topical-Chat

Figure 3: dimension-wise correlation analysis of G-Eval (purple) and CheckEval (pink), with samples divided based on human annotator ratings into High-Quality (human ratings $\geq$3) and Low-Quality (human ratings $<$3) groups. Each bar represents correlation with human judgments across different quality dimensions.

served performance drop in CheckEval. For example, while SummEval defines `fluency` as the absence of formatting issues, capitalization errors, or ungrammatical sentence structures that hinder readability, human annotators often prioritized overall readability over strict grammatical correctness. Since CheckEval relies on fine-grained Boolean QA decisions aligned with predefined criteria, the correlation with human scores may be impacted when human annotation practices deviate from the exact evaluation guidelines. In the `groundedness` dimension of Topical-Chat, a different issue arises. For low-quality texts, CheckEval's strict yes/no framework often results in uniformly low scores, making it difficult to distinguish between varying degrees of poor responses. In contrast, G-Eval, which allows for more gradient judgments, showed advantages in these cases. This suggests potential refinements to the Boolean QA framework to better handle annotation inconsistencies while preserving its fine-grained evaluation capability.

6.3 Case Study

We conduct a case study on the `naturalness` dimension in the Topical-Chat dataset to illustrate how CheckEval enhances explainability by explicitly showing which evaluation criteria contribute to the final score (see Table 4). We evaluate system responses generated by Mistral-large, the model with

Conversation history (source)	
A: Hello, how are you today? Do you like to go to concerts? B: Not as much as I used to, but I do. A: Yeah, same here! Creed gave a concert so bad there were lawsuits against the band. ... B: I have no idea. I'm sure that someone has video of it. Do you enjoy the music of the Foo Fighters? A: Oh yes, I love them. I love the video of all the drummers and other instruments playing at the same time. People came from all over the world to be in that. B: They are pretty amazing. They performed a concert so loud that it showed up on New Zealand's seismic monitors!	
Context - *In 2002, a Creed concert was so bad that four concertgoers filed a lawsuit against the band.*	
System Response - *I know, I think I have heard that before, I think it was really cool.*	
Checklist	
Questions	**Answer**
Does the response avoid unnecessary repetition of the same content between sentences?	Yes
Does each sentence directly relate to the topic being discussed?	No
Is the overall message clear and easy to understand?	Yes
Does each sentence in the response convey a clear meaning?	Yes
Is the tone consistent throughout?	Yes
Does the response avoid using jargon or overly complex words that might confuse the listener?	Yes
Are there no major grammatical errors?	Yes
Are there no ambiguous terms or phrases that could confuse the reader?	Yes
Raw Scores - Human: **3** (1-3), G-Eval: **2** (1-5), CheckEval: **0.88** (0-1)	
Normalized Scores - Human: **1** (0-1), G-Eval: **0.25** (0-1), CheckEval: **0.88** (0-1)	

Table 4: Case study on the `naturalness` dimension in the Topical-Chat.

the strongest correlation with human judgments. For this case study, we normalize all scores to a 0–1 scale for direct comparison. On evaluating the given text on naturalness, CheckEval (0.88) aligns more closely with human judgments (1.0), rating the response as natural. In contrast, G-Eval (0.25) assigned a much lower naturalness score. More importantly, while G-Eval provides only a score without explanation, CheckEval's systematic decomposition into specific sub-questions helps us attribute the high score to individual questions with a 'yes' answer (e.g., the response is natural because it avoids repetition, the message is clear, etc.).

7 Conclusion

We propose CheckEval, a fine-grained Boolean QA Checklist framework that addresses key limitations in existing LLM-as-Judge approaches for evaluating text generation. By decomposing evaluation criteria into structured binary questions, CheckEval enables reliable evaluation of (open-ended) text. Our experiments across various models and datasets demonstrate that CheckEval outperforms widely-adopted Likert scale-based methods like G-Eval, achieving higher correlation to human evaluation and IEA across different LLM evaluators. The framework shows particular strength in evaluating high-quality texts by effectively capturing subtle qualitative differences while maintaining explainability. Additionally, CheckEval enhances evaluation stability through reduced variance across LLMs. This shows that our framework offers a promising solution for constructing more reliable evaluation benchmarks across diverse NLG tasks.

8 Limitation

CheckEval improves the reliability of LLM-as-a-Judge evaluation, but it has several limitations. First, this study focused on analyzing model-wise evaluation trends and comparing Likert-scale evaluation with Boolean QA checklist-based evaluation. However, recent LLM-as-a-Judge studies have introduced various techniques to enhance human alignment. Methods such as prompt optimization (e.g. chain-of-thought (Wei et al., 2022), self-correction (Xu et al., 2023)), multi-agent debate (Chan et al., 2024; Kim et al., 2024), and meta-evaluator training (Kim et al., 2023; Wu et al., 2024b; Zhu et al., 2025) enable LLMs to make more enhanced judgments. Therefore, future work should compare it against these approaches and analyze how it differs in terms of reliability. This would also help determine whether CheckEval can be combined with such techniques to build a more robust evaluation framework.

Second, while CheckEval's boolean-style decision improves evaluation reliability, not all NLG tasks and evaluation criteria can be strictly answered with a yes/no response. This limitation becomes more apparent when considering evaluation scenarios involving texts two to three times longer than those in the current benchmarks. As text length increases, some parts of a response may be strong while others are weak. For example, the first half of a response may be well-written and coherent, while the latter half is unclear or contains errors. This makes binary decisions insufficient for capturing subtle quality differences. The constraints of a yes/no format may become more pronounced in long-form evaluations, suggesting that future research should explore ways to mitigate this limitation while preserving the strengths of CheckEval.

Third, CheckEval's efficacy should be tested on a wider range of NLG tasks. While this study primarily focused on summarization and dialogue response generation, additional experiments are needed to validate CheckEval's applicability to tasks such as story generation, long-form question answering, machine translation, and dialogue generation. Given that evaluation criteria vary by domain, it is important to examine how well CheckEval generalizes across different task settings.

Finally, improving the automation of checklist design and evaluation processes would enhance CheckEval's usability. Currently, checklist construction is a manual process tailored to specific tasks, making it difficult to predict the time and effort required for new evaluation domains. One potential solution is to pre-build a large-scale question database for NLG tasks and develop a system that automatically assembles relevant checklists based on task requirements. Future research should explore LLM-assisted checklist generation and reconfiguration methods to ensure that CheckEval can be efficiently applied to a broader range of tasks.

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A The number of questions at each stage

We provide a step-by-step breakdown of the number of questions, from the initial seed questions through the augmentation and filtering stages to the final checklist, with the number of questions varying across different dimensions. Before and after filtering, the correlation shows slight variations. For the SummEval, Spearman's ρ changed from 0.4790 to 0.4816, while Kendall's τ changed from 0.4143 to 0.4163. In the Topical-Chat, Pearson's r remained unchanged at 0.5553, whereas Spearman's ρ increased from 0.5446 to 0.5546. The number of questions for each dataset is reported in Table 5 and 6, respectively.

	Coherence	Consistency	Fluency	Relevance
Seed Questions	3	3	4	5
Diversification	7	12	11	5
Elaboration	13	14	24	21
Filtered Questions	0	0	6	5
Final Checklist	23	29	33	26

Table 5: The number of questions - SummEval

	Naturalness	Coherence	Engagingness	Groundedness
Seed Questions	5	4	4	5
Diversification	9	6	10	6
Elaboration	14	11	17	15
Filtered Questions	0	1	0	0
Final Checklist	28	20	31	26

Table 6: The number of questions - Topical-Chat

B Information of open-source models

Model	Link
Llama3.1-70B	https://huggingface.co/meta-llama/Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct
Mistral-large (123B)	https://huggingface.co/mistralai/Mistral-Large-Instruct-2411
Qwen2.5-72B	https://huggingface.co/Qwen/Qwen2.5-72B-Instruct
Mistral-Small (22B)	https://huggingface.co/mistralai/Mistral-Small-Instruct-2409
Gemma2-27B	https://huggingface.co/google/gemma-2-27b
Qwen2.5-32B	https://huggingface.co/Qwen/Qwen2.5-32B-Instruct
Llama3.1-8B	https://huggingface.co/meta-llama/Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct
Gemma2-9B	https://huggingface.co/google/gemma-2-9b-it
Qwen2.5-7B	https://huggingface.co/Qwen/Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct

Table 7: Model Links

Dataset	Correlation	Method	Mean	Variance
SummEval	Spearman	G-Eval	0.3989	0.0100
		CheckEval	0.4808	0.0019
	Kendall	G-Eval	0.3647	0.0084
		CheckEval	0.4163	0.0016
Topical-Chat	Spearman	G-Eval	0.4342	0.0220
		CheckEval	0.5553	0.0043
	Pearson	G-Eval	0.4797	0.0205
		CheckEval	0.5546	0.0042

Table 8: Mean and variance for each dataset and correlation method

Models	License
meta-llama/Llama-3.1-70B-Instruct	llama3.1
mistralai/Mistral-Large-Instruct-2411	mrl
Qwen/Qwen2.5-72B-Instruct	qwen
mistralai/Mistral-Small-Instruct-2409	mrl
google/gemma-2-27b	gemma
Qwen/Qwen2.5-32B-Instruct	Apache license 2.0
meta-llama/Llama-3.1-8B-Instruct	llama3.1
google/gemma-2-9b-it	gemma
Qwen/Qwen2.5-7B-Instruct	Apache license 2.0
GPT-4 Turbo	Proprietary
GPT-4o	Proprietary
GPT-4o-mini	Proprietary

Table 9: List of models and their corresponding licenses.

Datasets	License
SummEval	MIT license
Topical-chat	CDLA-Sharing-1.0

Table 10: List of datasets and their corresponding licenses.

C Prompts

Augmentation - Question Diversification Prompt

<Task Overview>
You will be provided with: 1) Information about the benchmark to be evaluated, 2) The main concept being assessed in the benchmark, and 3) Seed questions that include key components and sub-questions related to this concept.
Your task is to create additional sub-questions for the key components to comprehensively assess the main concept. Each sub-question must meet given conditions to ensure a high-quality question set.

1) Benchmark Information:
{benchmark description}

2) Main Concept in the Benchmark:
{concept}: {description}

3) Key Components and Seed Questions:
{seed questions}

<Conditions for a Good Question List>
{conditions}

<Constraints>
- Each sub-question must be answerable with a simple 'yes' or 'no'.
- A 'yes' answer should indicate that the sentence improves the specified evaluation criterion (e.g., Coherence, Relevance).
- Each question should assess only a single dimension or concept.
- Each question should not ask about more than one topic or concept.

Figure 4: Augmentation - Question Diversification Prompt

Augmentation - Question Elaboration Prompt

<TASK OVERVIEW>

```
Your task is to generate multiple additional questions to evaluate benchmark
performance under specific constraints. You will receive the key component
and sub-component evaluating {dimension} and the question related to it. The
definition of {dimension} is as follows: {def}. The evaluation for dimension
{dimension} will be centered around the key component {key components}.
```

<TASK>

```
# Your role: You have to break down sub-questions into 3 to 10 sub-sub-questions
considering {dimension} when pairs of seed name and question are given.
# Benchmark information: {benchmark info}
```

<CONSTRAINTS>

```
{constraints}
```

<Conditions for a Good Question List>

```
{conditions}
```

<FORMAT>

```
1. sub_component_name_1:
1-1. q1-1_origin_question
1-1-1. q1-1-1_aug_question
1-1-2. q1-1-2_aug_question
...
1-2. q1-2_origin_question
1-2-1. q1-2-1_aug_question
1-2-2. q1-2-2_aug_question
...

2. sub_component_name_2:
2-1. q2-1_origin_question
2-1-1. q2-1-1_aug_question
...
2-2. q2-2_origin_question
...
```

<EXAMPLE>

```
{example}
```

Figure 5: Augmentation - Question Elaboration Prompt

Filtering Prompt

<Task Overview>
Your task is to filter out questions from a list based on the following criteria:

1) dimension Alignment:
- dimension definition: {dimension def}
- Remove questions that deviate from the given dimension's definition.
- Remove questions that are more closely related to other dimensions than the current one.

2) Redundancy:
- Remove questions that:
* Ask for the same or very similar information (even if phrased differently).
* Convey very similar meanings without adding unique insight.

3) Style:
- Remove questions that:
* Use overly exaggerated wording.
* Focus on excessively detailed or minor points that don't meaningfully affect overall quality.

4) Benchmark Context
- Name: Topical-Chat
- Purpose: Evaluation of knowledge-grounded dialogue systems
- Key Metrics: Naturalness, Coherence, Engagingness, Groundedness
- Do not modify any of the remaining questions or generate new ones.
- Keep questions in their original dictionary format.

5) Sub-dimensions and Questions:
{format_sub_dimensions(sub_dimensions)}

6) Output Requirements:
- Output format: JSON only
- Structure:

```
{"Sub-dimension Name": [
    "Filtered Question 1",
    "Filtered Question 2"]}
```

<Important Note>
- Do not modify the content of remaining questions
- Do not generate new questions
- Maintain the original dictionary format
- Only remove questions that fail the above criteria
- Do not remove entire sub-dimensions or their keys unless no valid questions remain.

Figure 6: Filtering Prompt

Evaluation Prompt for SummEval

<Task Overview>
Your task is to read a provided news article and its summary, then answer 'yes' or 'no' to specific questions. These questions will relate to a particular dimension of the summary.

<dimension Definition>
<dimension>- <definition>

<Instructions>

1. Read these instructions thoroughly.
2. Carefully read both the Article and the Summary.
3. Understand the given questions and the definition of the <dimension>.
4. Respond to each question with 'yes' or 'no'. Base your answers on a clear rationale.
5. Follow the specified format for your answers.

<Answer Format>
Q1: [Your Answer]
Q2: [Your Answer]
...

 # Article #
<source>

 # Summary #
<summary>

 # Questions #
<questions>

 # Response #
Provide your answers to the given questions, following the specified Answer Format.

Figure 7: Evaluation Prompt - SummEval

Evaluation Prompt for Topical-Chat

<Task Overview>
You will be given a conversation between two individuals. You will then be given one potential response for the next turn in the conversation. The response concerns an interesting fact, which will be provided as well.
Your task is to read a provided conversation history, corresponding fact, and response, then answer 'yes' or 'no' to specific questions. These questions will relate to a particular dimension of the response.

<dimension Definition>
<dimension>- <definition>

<Instructions>

1. Read these instructions thoroughly.
2. Carefully read the Conversation History, the Corresponding Fact, and the Response.
3. Understand the given questions and the definition of the <dimension>.
4. Respond to each question with 'yes' or 'no'. Base your answers on a clear rationale.
5. Follow the specified format for your answers.

<Answer Format>
Q1: [Your Answer]
Q2: [Your Answer]
...
 # Conversation History #
<document>

 # Corresponding Fact #
<fact>

 # Response #
<response>

 # Questions #
<questions>

 # Your Answer #
Provide your answers to the given questions, following the specified Answer Format.

Figure 8: Evaluation Prompt - Topical-Chat

Model	Evaluation Methods	Coherence		Consistency		Fluency		Relevance		Average	
		ρ	τ	ρ	τ	ρ	τ	ρ	τ	ρ	τ
non-LLM-as-a-judge											
	ROUGE-L	0.0990	0.1150	0.1280	0.0920	0.1050	0.0840	0.2840	0.2370	0.1650	0.1280
	BERTScore	0.2840	0.2110	0.1100	0.0900	0.1930	0.1580	0.3120	0.2430	0.2250	0.1750
	MOVERScore	0.5750	0.4420	0.4800	0.3710	0.4490	0.3710	0.5620	0.3250	0.4740	0.3770
	BARTScore	0.1590	0.1180	0.1570	0.1270	0.1290	0.1050	0.3180	0.2440	0.1910	0.1480
	UniEval	0.4480	0.3520	0.3820	0.3150	0.3560	0.2920	0.3560	0.2730	0.3850	0.3050
LLM-as-a-judge											
Llama3.1-70B	G-Eval	0.5206	0.4459	0.3513	0.3306	0.3104	0.2924	0.4371	0.3800	0.4048	0.3622
	CheckEval	0.6222	0.5264	0.5406	0.4913	0.2637	0.2288	0.4248	0.3682	**0.4628**	**0.4037**
Mistral-Large	G-Eval	0.5892	0.5078	0.6153	0.5824	0.3611	0.3435	0.5026	0.4368	0.5171	0.4676
	CheckEval	0.6439	0.5424	0.6132	0.5668	0.4563	0.3926	0.4811	0.4169	**0.5486***	**0.4797***
Qwen2.5-72B	G-Eval	0.3937	0.3420	0.5248	0.4903	0.3202	0.3050	0.4762	0.4178	0.4287	0.3888
	CheckEval	0.5778	0.4932	0.5490	0.5047	0.4113	0.3582	0.4717	0.4092	**0.5025**	**0.4413**
Mistral-Small	G-Eval	0.2885	0.2463	0.2748	0.2532	0.0134	0.0126	0.1629	0.1343	0.1849	0.1616
	CheckEval	0.5297	0.4531	0.5113	0.4712	0.3098	0.2670	0.4381	0.3837	**0.4472**	**0.3937**
Gemma2-27B	G-Eval	0.5731	0.4951	0.5111	0.4684	0.1596	0.1520	0.5239	0.4515	0.4419	0.3917
	CheckEval	0.6199	0.5244	0.4924	0.4485	0.4402	0.3756	0.4906	0.4220	**0.5108**	**0.4426**
Qwen2.5-32B	G-Eval	0.5361	0.4682	0.5550	0.5199	0.3606	0.3420	0.5363	0.4703	0.4970	**0.4501**
	CheckEval	0.6056	0.4938	0.5311	0.4767	0.4879	0.4157	0.4605	0.3797	**0.5213**	0.4415
Llama3.1-8B	G-Eval	0.2689	0.2253	0.2988	0.2763	0.0088	0.0087	0.3644	0.3139	0.2352	0.2060
	CheckEval	0.5045	0.4048	0.4561	0.3887	0.3040	0.2654	0.3933	0.3168	**0.4145**	**0.3439**
Gemma2-9B	G-Eval	0.5649	0.4895	0.4555	0.4206	-0.0252	-0.0221	0.5272	0.4602	0.3806	0.3370
	CheckEval	0.5777	0.4876	0.3979	0.3450	0.2798	0.2358	0.4590	0.4003	**0.4286**	**0.3672**
Qwen2.5-7B	G-Eval	0.3785	0.3270	0.5343	0.5020	0.3309	0.3146	0.4154	0.3617	0.4148	**0.3763**
	CheckEval	0.4068	0.3398	0.4214	0.3800	0.4598	0.4226	0.3768	0.3183	**0.4162**	0.3652
GPT-4 Turbo	G-Eval	0.4912	0.4251	0.6498	0.6229	0.3878	0.3668	0.5064	0.4397	0.5088	**0.4636**
	CheckEval	0.5807	0.4901	0.6232	0.5872	0.4611	0.4058	0.4197	0.3713	**0.5212**	**0.4636**
GPT-4o	G-Eval	0.1896	0.1581	0.4219	0.3911	0.2862	0.2676	0.3969	0.3421	0.3237	0.2897
	CheckEval	0.5564	0.4644	0.5304	0.4738	0.4699	0.4125	0.4602	0.4001	**0.5042**	**0.4377**
GPT-4o-mini	G-Eval	0.4826	0.4197	0.5243	0.4837	0.2734	0.2598	0.5192	0.4524	0.4499	0.4039
	CheckEval	0.5854	0.4829	0.4939	0.4286	0.3883	0.3314	0.4975	0.4199	**0.4913**	**0.4157**

Table 11: Sample-level Spearman (ρ) and Kendall tau (τ) correlations on the SummEval benchmark. Colors indicate different model sizes: GPT (purple), large (pink), medium (blue), and small (green). The best score per model category is **bolded**, and the highest overall score is marked with *.

Model Group	Evaluation Methods	Coherence		Consistency		Fluency		Relevance		Average	
		α	κ	α	κ	α	κ	α	κ	α	κ
All	G-Eval	0.0751	0.2706	0.0539	0.1625	0.1626	0.0699	0.0799	0.2407	0.0929	0.1859
	CheckEval	0.4242	0.4242	0.2963	0.2963	0.4422	0.4422	0.7584	0.7584	0.4803	0.4803
Large	G-Eval	0.0448	0.2170	0.0476	0.0057	0.0621	0.2372	0.0502	0.1745	0.0512	0.1586
	CheckEval	0.7154	0.7154	0.5757	0.5757	0.5207	0.5206	0.8806	0.8806	0.6731	0.6731
Medium	G-Eval	0.0096	0.3742	0.0229	0.1306	0.0970	-0.1462	0.0424	0.2057	0.0430	0.1411
	CheckEval	0.6455	0.6455	0.2723	0.2723	0.5851	0.5851	0.7440	0.7440	0.5617	0.5617
Small	G-Eval	0.0704	0.2237	0.0044	0.1351	0.1089	-0.1161	0.0702	0.1564	0.0635	0.0998
	CheckEval	0.0827	0.0826	0.0237	0.0237	0.1746	0.1746	0.6739	0.6739	0.2387	0.2387
GPT	G-Eval	0.1425	0.1513	0.0984	0.0823	0.0064	0.3388	0.0889	0.2347	0.0841	0.2018
	CheckEval	0.5081	0.5081	0.4135	0.4135	0.5473	0.5473	0.7612	0.7612	0.5575	0.5575
Top-3	G-Eval	0.1104	0.2360	0.1002	0.0544	0.0171	0.3751	0.0647	0.2407	0.0731	0.2266
	CheckEval	0.6236	0.6236	0.4836	0.4836	0.6698	0.6698	0.8114	0.8114	0.6471	0.6471

Table 12: IEA - SummEval

Model	Evaluation Methods	Coherence		Engagingness		Groundedness		Naturalness		Average	
		ρ	r	ρ	r	ρ	r	ρ	r	ρ	r
non-LLM-as-a-judge											
	ROUGE-L	0.1930	0.2030	0.2950	0.2840	0.3100	0.3270	0.1760	0.1450	0.2430	0.2440
	BERTScore	0.2140	0.2330	0.5170	0.3350	0.2910	0.3170	0.2560	0.2090	0.2520	0.2370
	MOVERScore	0.2470	0.2590	0.2750	0.2690	0.1980	0.1470	0.1690	0.1700	0.2220	0.2380
	BARTScore	0.2510	0.2250	0.4110	0.4060	0.1920	0.2050	0.2660	0.1560	0.2930	0.2850
	UniEval	0.2020	0.2050	0.5730	0.4300	0.1220	0.1530	0.2340	0.2360	0.2830	0.2620
LLM-as-a-judge											
Llama3.1-70B	G-Eval	0.4089	0.3622	0.3968	0.3501	0.6190	0.5553	0.3684	0.2991	0.4483	0.3917
	CheckEval	0.5517	0.5360	0.6547	0.6551	0.4706	0.4917	0.6065	0.6082	**0.5709**	**0.5727**
Mistral-Large	G-Eval	0.5709	0.5699	0.7135	0.6996	0.6217	0.5703	0.6494	0.6307	0.6389	0.6176
	CheckEval	0.6269	0.6174	0.7215	0.7206	0.5806	0.5766	0.6512	0.6664	**0.6451***	**0.6452***
Qwen2.5-72B	G-Eval	0.5650	0.5507	0.6944	0.6870	0.6122	0.6217	0.5927	0.5812	**0.6161**	**0.6101**
	CheckEval	0.5551	0.5506	0.7204	0.7199	0.4769	0.4873	0.6252	0.6398	0.5944	0.5994
Mistral-Small	G-Eval	0.4439	0.4215	0.6550	0.6411	0.6939	0.5102	0.5103	0.4996	**0.5758**	**0.5181**
	CheckEval	0.3925	0.4225	0.6061	0.5914	0.4789	0.4826	0.4191	0.4777	0.4742	0.4935
Gemma2-27B	G-Eval	0.4086	0.4337	0.3286	0.2928	0.2680	0.2361	0.2173	0.1953	0.3056	0.2895
	CheckEval	0.5036	0.4952	0.6390	0.6323	0.3794	0.3718	0.5825	0.5714	**0.5261**	**0.5177**
Qwen2.5-32B	G-Eval	0.4834	0.4515	0.3663	0.2697	0.4616	0.3082	0.5367	0.4924	0.4620	0.3804
	CheckEval	0.4918	0.4702	0.6914	0.6806	0.4139	0.4363	0.6300	0.6350	**0.5568**	**0.5555**
Llama3.1-8B	G-Eval	0.1109	0.1013	0.1031	0.0813	0.1702	0.0959	0.0667	0.0765	0.1127	0.0887
	CheckEval	0.5046	0.4986	0.5200	0.5069	0.3972	0.3934	0.4050	0.3876	**0.4567**	**0.4466**
Gemma2-9B	G-Eval	0.4357	0.3879	0.5512	0.4123	0.4742	0.3055	0.3681	0.2969	0.4573	0.3507
	CheckEval	0.3943	0.4232	0.6520	0.6588	0.4167	0.4136	0.4971	0.5137	**0.4900**	**0.5023**
Qwen2.5-7B	G-Eval	0.4625	0.4540	0.5496	0.5111	0.3346	0.1429	0.4459	0.4421	0.4481	0.3875
	CheckEval	0.3704	0.3840	0.6329	0.6266	0.4712	0.4247	0.4489	0.4486	**0.4809**	**0.4710**
GPT-4 Turbo	G-Eval	0.4924	0.4719	0.7026	0.6900	0.6112	0.6126	0.5724	0.5512	0.5947	0.5814
	CheckEval	0.5209	0.5232	0.7367	0.7438	0.6292	0.6341	0.6425	0.6476	**0.6323**	**0.6372**
GPT-4o	G-Eval	0.5917	0.5669	0.6111	0.5770	0.3903	0.1655	0.4770	0.4255	0.5175	0.4337
	CheckEval	0.5889	0.5790	0.7362	0.7354	0.5869	0.5761	0.6462	0.6448	**0.6395**	**0.6338**
GPT-4o-mini	G-Eval	0.5424	0.5333	0.6024	0.5623	0.5748	0.5744	0.5977	0.5756	0.5793	0.5614
	CheckEval	0.5140	0.5171	0.5980	0.5984	0.6362	0.6241	0.6038	0.6160	**0.5880**	**0.5889**

Table 13: Turn-level Spearman (ρ) and Pearson (r) correlations on the Topical-Chat. The best score per model category is **bolded**, and the highest overall score is marked with *****.

Model Group	Evaluation Methods	Coherence		Consistency		Fluency		Relevance		Average	
		α	κ	α	fleiss κ	α	κ	α	κ	α	κ
All	G-Eval	0.0651	0.3051	0.0418	0.3263	0.0825	0.4443	0.0462	0.2871	0.0589	0.3407
	CheckEval	0.4796	0.4796	0.4354	0.4354	0.3995	0.3995	0.4830	0.4830	0.4494	0.4494
Large	G-Eval	0.0070	0.4550	0.0110	0.5134	0.0030	0.7288	0.0371	0.3378	0.0145	0.5088
	CheckEval	0.6486	0.6486	0.6626	0.6626	0.6263	0.6263	0.7569	0.7569	0.6736	0.6736
Medium	G-Eval	0.1680	0.1361	0.0115	0.2581	0.0572	0.2907	0.0384	0.2074	0.0688	0.2231
	CheckEval	0.3635	0.3635	0.5338	0.5338	0.4486	0.4486	0.6715	0.6715	0.5044	0.5043
Small	G-Eval	0.0357	0.1535	0.0287	0.1528	0.0603	0.2139	0.0242	0.1343	0.0372	0.1636
	CheckEval	0.4040	0.4040	0.2127	0.2127	0.0218	0.0218	0.0289	0.0289	0.1669	0.1668
GPT	G-Eval	0.0079	0.4970	0.0698	0.3936	0.0225	0.6910	0.0536	0.4067	0.0385	0.4971
	CheckEval	0.5651	0.5651	0.2452	0.2452	0.6124	0.6124	0.7352	0.7352	0.5395	0.5395
Top-3	G-Eval	0.0234	0.4389	0.0015	0.6510	0.0020	0.7701	0.0752	0.3773	0.0255	0.5593
	CheckEval	0.6215	0.6215	0.2481	0.2480	0.6435	0.6434	0.7813	0.7812	0.5736	0.5736

Table 14: IEA - Topical-Chat

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Seed Questions
Coherence	Topic Maintenance	Does the summary consistently focus on the central topic without deviating into unrelated areas?
	Logical Flow	Does the summary present information in a logical order?
	Consistent Point of View	Is the point of view or perspective in the summary consistent with the source?
Consistency	Factual Consistency	Does the summary accurately represent the facts from the source?
	No New Information	Does the summary avoid introducing information not present in the original source?
	Contextual Accuracy	Does the summary preserve the original purpose or intent of the source document?
Fluency	Formatting	Is the summary free from formatting issues and correctly capitalized throughout?
	Grammar	Are all sentences grammatically correct and free from errors?
	Completeness	Are all sentences complete, with no fragments or missing components?
	Readability	Is the summary easy to read, without unnecessary complexity?
Relevance	Content Coverage	Does the summary encapsulate all critical points of the source document?
	Topic Consistency	Does the summary maintain the main topic of the source?
	Consistent Use of Terminology	Does the summary use the same terminology or jargon as the source?
	Use of Key Terms and Phrases	Does the summary incorporate key terms and phrases from the source material effectively?
	Importance	Is each point mentioned in the summary important to the overall understanding of the original text?

Table 15: Dimensions, sub-dimensions, and corresponding seed questions for SummEval.

Dimension	Sub-dimension	Seed Questions
Coherence	Logical Flow	Does the response logically follow from the earlier part of the conversation, maintaining a clear flow of ideas?
	Relevance	Is the response directly relevant to the content and context of the previous dialogue?
	Continuity	Does the response stay consistent with the topic discussed in the previous dialogue? Does the response integrate smoothly with the ongoing conversation, ensuring a coherent progression?
Engagingness	Informative	Does the response add meaningful value to the conversation?
	Emotional Engagement	Is the response friendly, polite, and empathetic?
	Interest Level	Does the response capture interest or intrigue, making the conversation more engaging? Does the response actively contribute to keeping the conversation lively and engaging?
Groundedness	Relevance	Does the response appropriately address the preceding question or statement? Does the answer provide new information while maintaining the flow of the conversation? Does it effectively utilize the key information that has been mentioned in the conversation?
	Consistency	Does the response remain consistent with previous utterances? Does it avoid contradicting previously provided information?
Naturalness	Avoid repetition	Does the response avoid unnecessary repetition of the same content between sentences?
	Context relevance	Are all the sentences relevant to the topic of conversation and used naturally within the context?
	Clarity	Is the overall message clear and easy to understand?
	Word choice and tone	Is the tone consistent throughout? Are there no major grammatical errors?

Table 16: Dimensions, sub-dimensions, and corresponding seed questions for Topical-Chat.