By Maria Radeva Maria Radeva has been working for the University of Leeds for over two years. She supports undergraduate students in overcoming personal and learning difficulties and enhancing their learning experience in the School of Dentistry. She works closely with academic staff and institutional services to provide students with guidance on academic policy issues and referrals to specialist support services where necessary. Maria completed her MA in Psychology in 2021 at the University of Dundee, where she undertook a Cognition module led by Dr Carolina Kuepper-Tetzel. Maria is passionate about writing, and her articles, short stories and poems have been published in The Magdalen (student-led), Psych-Talk (led by the British Psychology Society), Marketing Gazette and the Student Publication Association national magazine. You can follow her work on LinkedIn. This post was originally published on the TILE Network website (here). (Cover photo by Matheus Bertelli on Pexels) Rapid technological advancement in the 21st century has influenced many sectors, including education. With over 100 million users, the new Artificial Intelligence tool ChatGPT (Generative Pre-trained Transformer) has gained significant popularity among students, teachers and researchers since its’ release in November 2022 (1). ChatGPT is a chatbot that uses Natural Language Processing to provide human-like answers to users’ queries and engage in natural-sounding conversations (2). ChatGPT is programmed to carry out complex tasks, such as writing articles, poems, essays and even original computer codes, as well as translating, summarizing or expanding texts (3,4). Due to ChatGPT’s efficiency, students report utilizing the tool for academic support and social and personal purposes (5). The growing presence of ChatGPT in students’ lives has led to debates among educators and changes in educational practices. While some consider ChatGPT and similar AI tools the future of teaching and learning, others perceive them as a threat to developing core skills, such as problem-solving and analytical abilities (6). As a result, several educational institutions have prohibited students from using ChatGPT (7,8). However, incorporating AI in higher education has shown the potential to improve student’s learning capacity and satisfaction (5,9). ChatGPT’s reported advantages and increasing influence on everyday life suggest that prohibiting its use might not be a practical approach. Instead, educators can benefit from examining ChatGPT’s impact on learning and teaching and providing regulations for its use (6). Thus, this article will explore the benefits, drawbacks, and potential implications of utilizing ChatGPT in educational settings. Image by Andrew Neel from Pexels Some of the ways ChatGPT can be employed to improve learning and teaching practices include: