



# Mark Scheme (Results)

January 2018

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced  
Level In Biology Pearson Edexcel (WBI05)  
Paper 01 Energy, Exercise and Coordination



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January 2018

Publications Code WBI05\_01\_1801\_MS

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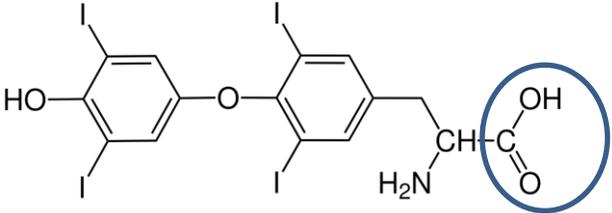
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General Marking Guidance

- All candidates must receive the same treatment. Examiners must mark the first candidate in exactly the same way as they mark the last.
- Mark schemes should be applied positively. Candidates must be rewarded for what they have shown they can do rather than penalised for omissions.
- Examiners should mark according to the mark scheme not according to their perception of where the grade boundaries may lie.
- There is no ceiling on achievement. All marks on the mark scheme should be used appropriately.
- All the marks on the mark scheme are designed to be awarded. Examiners should always award full marks if deserved, i.e. if the answer matches the mark scheme. Examiners should also be **prepared to award zero marks if the candidate's response is not** worthy of credit according to the mark scheme.
- Where some judgement is required, mark schemes will provide the principles by which marks will be awarded and exemplification may be limited.
- When examiners are in doubt regarding the application of the mark **scheme to a candidate's response, the** team leader must be consulted.
- Crossed out work should be marked UNLESS the candidate has replaced it with an alternative response.

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (i)	<p>C - rough endoplasmic reticulum</p> <p>The only correct answer is C</p> <p><i>A is not correct because protein synthesis takes place on the ribosomes associated with the rough ER</i></p> <p><i>B is not correct because protein synthesis takes place on the ribosomes associated with the rough ER</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because protein synthesis takes place on the ribosomes associated with the rough ER</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
1 (a) (ii)	<p>A - Golgi apparatus</p> <p>The only correct answer is A</p> <p><i>B is not correct because modification of proteins to form glycoproteins takes place in the Golgi apparatus</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because modification of proteins to form glycoproteins takes place in the Golgi apparatus</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because modification of proteins to form glycoproteins takes place in the Golgi apparatus</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (b) (i)	carboxyl group correctly encircled	 <p>The diagram shows a chemical structure of a hormone. It consists of two benzene rings connected by an ether oxygen atom. The left benzene ring has a hydroxyl group (HO-) and two iodine atoms (I) at the 3 and 5 positions. The right benzene ring has two iodine atoms (I) at the 3 and 5 positions. A side chain is attached to the right ring, consisting of a methylene group (-CH<sub>2</sub>-) and a chiral carbon atom bonded to an amino group (-NH<sub>2</sub>) and a carboxyl group (-COOH). The carboxyl group is circled in blue.</p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark																		
1 (b) (ii)	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>hormonal</th> <th>nervous</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>1</td> <td>chemical</td> <td>impulse / electrical ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2</td> <td>transported in blood</td> <td>carried by { nerves / neurones } ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3</td> <td>slow speed (of transmission)</td> <td>fast speed ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>long-lasting response</td> <td>short-lived response ;</td> </tr> <tr> <td>5</td> <td>widespread effect</td> <td>localised effect ;</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		hormonal	nervous	1	chemical	impulse / electrical ;	2	transported in blood	carried by { nerves / neurones } ;	3	slow speed (of transmission)	fast speed ;	4	long-lasting response	short-lived response ;	5	widespread effect	localised effect ;	<p>A comparison is required for each marking point</p> <p>3 ACCPET slower/ faster in correct context  4 ACCPET longer / shorter in correct context  5 ACCPET more localised / more widespread in correct context</p>	(3)
	hormonal	nervous																			
1	chemical	impulse / electrical ;																			
2	transported in blood	carried by { nerves / neurones } ;																			
3	slow speed (of transmission)	fast speed ;																			
4	long-lasting response	short-lived response ;																			
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Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
1 (b) (iii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. thyroxine binds to receptors ;</li><li>2. { enters / moves to } the nucleus ;</li><li>3. activates transcription factors / stimulates transcription / eq ;</li><li>4. increased { protein / enzyme } synthesis / eq ;</li><li>5. synthesis of (more) adrenaline / eq ;</li></ol>	<p>1 IGNORE binds to second messengers</p> <p>3 ACCEPT acts as a transcription factor</p> <p>4 must be in the correct context.</p> <p>4 IGNORE increased adrenaline synthesis</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(i)	<p>A - J</p> <p>The only correct answer is A</p> <p><i>B is not correct because K represents inspiratory reserve volume</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because L represents expiratory reserve volume</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because M represents the vital capacity</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
2(a)(ii)	<p>A - <math>8.1 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}</math></p> <p>The only correct answer is C</p> <p><i>A is not correct because the minute volume is calculated by multiplying the breathing rate by the tidal volume (<math>18 \times 0.450 = 8.1 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}</math>)</i></p> <p><i>B is not correct because is not correct because the minute volume is calculated by multiplying the breathing rate by the tidal volume (<math>18 \times 0.450 = 8.1 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}</math>)</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because is not correct because the minute volume is calculated by multiplying the breathing rate by the tidal volume (<math>18 \times 0.450 = 8.1 \text{ dm}^3 \text{ min}^{-1}</math>)</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(a)(iii)	1. count the number of peaks ; 2. measure distance on the trace and convert to time / eq ; Or 3. measure the distance between two peaks ; 4. convert to a rate knowing the speed of rotation / eq ; Or 5. record time taken to form the trace 6. divide number of peaks by time taken	ACCEPT idea of calibration of the trace  ACCEPT idea of calibration of the trace  6 Must be idea of recording time taken to produce a trace - not just count number of peaks formed in one minute	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(i)	1. as cycling speed increases, tidal volume also increases ; 2. credit an appropriate manipulated quantitative reference ;	1 ACCEPT exercise in place of cycling speed  2 ACCEPT manipulation for maximum changes e.g. tidal volume increases by 2400 cm <sup>3</sup> / tidal volume increases 5 fold / tidal volume shows a 400 % increase	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
2(b)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. as cycling speed increases, both rate and depth of breathing increase ;</li> <li>2. idea that increase in cycling speed increases { respiration / production of carbon dioxide } ;</li> <li>3. lactate may also be produced ;</li> <li>4. { fall in pH / increase in carbon dioxide / increase in H<sup>+</sup> } detected by chemoreceptors ;</li> <li>5. stimulates respiratory centre (located) in the medulla (oblongata) ;</li> <li>6. which sends more impulses to { intercostal muscles / diaphragm } ;</li> <li>7. the diaphragm and intercostal muscles contract more frequently ;</li> </ol>	<p>2 IGNORE idea of increased need demand for oxygen</p> <p>5 ACCEPT ventilation centre</p> <p>7 ACCEPT (stimulating) stronger contractions of the diaphragm and intercostal muscles</p>	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>idea that a change in one direction causes a change in the opposite direction ;</li> <li>to ensure a constant value / set point / narrow range of values / eq ;</li> </ol>	<p><b>e.g 'mechanism that returns a change away from normal value back to normal value'</b></p> <p><b>e.g. 'keeping a constant value'</b></p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>correct difference ;</li> <li>divided by original value x 100 = 150 (%) ;</li> </ol>	$20\,920 - 8\,368 = 12\,552$  $(12\,552 \div 8\,368) \times 100 = 150$  Correct answer with no working shown gains 2 marks	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
3(c)	<p>(QWC – Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. (thermo)receptors in { skin / hypothalamus } ;</li> <li>2. send { impulses / action potentials } to the { hypothalamus / thermoregulatory centre / heat loss centre } ;</li> <li>3. causes { vasodilation / blood vessels to dilate } so more blood flows to the { skin / superficial capillaries } ;</li> <li>4. hair arrector muscles relax (so) more heat loss by { convection / radiation } ;</li> <li>5. increased sweating so more { evaporation } ;</li> <li>6. inhibition of { shivering / muscle contraction } so less heat generated ;</li> <li>7. decreased { metabolism / metabolic rate / respiration } so less heat generated ;</li> <li>8. credit idea of { panting / salivation / decreased adrenaline production } ;</li> </ol>	<p>QWC - emphasis on clarity of expression</p> <p>MP3 and 4 may be mixed together in candidates responses</p>	(6)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(a)	1. muscles are an antagonistic pair ; 2. triceps contracts and the biceps relaxes ;	1 ACCEPT muscles act antagonistically	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark		
4(b)	B <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"> <tr> <td>actin</td> <td>myosin</td> </tr> </table>  The only correct answer is B  <i>A - is not correct because myoglobin is not a structural protein involved in muscle contraction</i>  <i>C - is not correct because myoglobin is not a structural protein involved in muscle contraction</i>  <i>D - is not correct because sarcomere is not a structural protein involved in muscle contraction</i>	actin	myosin	(1)
actin	myosin			

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(c)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. eye and leg muscles contract with the same force ;</li> <li>2. eye muscles { contract / relax / respond } more quickly / eq ;</li> <li>3. eye muscles { contract and relax / respond } over a shorter period of time ;</li> </ol>	<p>2 ACCEPT eye muscle force { increases / decreases } more quickly</p> <p>2 and 3 ACCEPT converse for leg muscles</p> <p>3 Must be clear candidate is describing length of time of complete response contraction and relaxation e.g describe in terms of force or contraction and relaxation</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark																												
4(c)(ii)	<p>Any THREE of:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="394 316 1346 1150"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="394 316 864 352">Fast twitch muscle fibre</th> <th data-bbox="871 316 1346 352">Slow twitch muscle fibre</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 357 864 394">anaerobic</td> <td data-bbox="871 357 1346 394">aerobic</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 399 864 435">lactate production</td> <td data-bbox="871 399 1346 435">no lactate production</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 440 864 477">few mitochondria</td> <td data-bbox="871 440 1346 477">many mitochondria</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 481 864 518">less ATP produced</td> <td data-bbox="871 481 1346 518">more ATP</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 523 864 560">more creatine (phosphate)</td> <td data-bbox="871 523 1346 560">less creatine (phosphate)</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 564 864 601">less myoglobin</td> <td data-bbox="871 564 1346 601">more myoglobin</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 606 864 643">low capillary density</td> <td data-bbox="871 606 1346 643">high capillary density</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 647 864 684">more glycogen</td> <td data-bbox="871 647 1346 684">less glycogen</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 689 864 726">more easily fatigued</td> <td data-bbox="871 689 1346 726">less easily fatigued</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 730 864 767">white /paler</td> <td data-bbox="871 730 1346 767">red / darker</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 772 864 809">contract rapidly</td> <td data-bbox="871 772 1346 809">contract slowly</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 813 864 850">larger diameter fibres</td> <td data-bbox="871 813 1346 850">smaller diameter fibres</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="394 855 864 892">larger capacity of sarcoplasmic reticulum</td> <td data-bbox="871 855 1346 892">smaller capacity of sarcoplasmic reticulum</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>; ; ;</p>	Fast twitch muscle fibre	Slow twitch muscle fibre	anaerobic	aerobic	lactate production	no lactate production	few mitochondria	many mitochondria	less ATP produced	more ATP	more creatine (phosphate)	less creatine (phosphate)	less myoglobin	more myoglobin	low capillary density	high capillary density	more glycogen	less glycogen	more easily fatigued	less easily fatigued	white /paler	red / darker	contract rapidly	contract slowly	larger diameter fibres	smaller diameter fibres	larger capacity of sarcoplasmic reticulum	smaller capacity of sarcoplasmic reticulum		(3)
Fast twitch muscle fibre	Slow twitch muscle fibre																														
anaerobic	aerobic																														
lactate production	no lactate production																														
few mitochondria	many mitochondria																														
less ATP produced	more ATP																														
more creatine (phosphate)	less creatine (phosphate)																														
less myoglobin	more myoglobin																														
low capillary density	high capillary density																														
more glycogen	less glycogen																														
more easily fatigued	less easily fatigued																														
white /paler	red / darker																														
contract rapidly	contract slowly																														
larger diameter fibres	smaller diameter fibres																														
larger capacity of sarcoplasmic reticulum	smaller capacity of sarcoplasmic reticulum																														

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
4(d)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. unfair advantage ;</li><li>2. unethical ;</li><li>3. idea of health risks / named example ;</li><li>4. idea of not being a good role model ;</li><li>5. idea of cost to health services ;</li></ol>		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(i)	<p>C - sodium channels open and sodium ions move into the axon</p> <p>The only correct answer is C</p> <p><i>A is not correct because movement of sodium ions into the axon causes depolarisation</i></p> <p><i>B is not correct because movement of sodium ions into the axon causes depolarisation</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because movement of sodium ions into the axon causes depolarisation</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
5(a)(ii)	<p>A - potassium ions into the axon and sodium ions out of the axon</p> <p>The only correct answer is A</p> <p><i>B is not correct because the sodium potassium pump pumps potassium ions into the axon and sodium ions out of the axon</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because the sodium potassium pump pumps potassium ions into the axon and sodium ions out of the axon</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because the sodium potassium pump pumps potassium ions into the axon and sodium ions out of the axon</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. idea that the impulse reaches the presynaptic { membrane / knob } ;</li><li>2. calcium channels open / calcium ions diffuse in ;</li><li>3. causing vesicles to { move towards / fuse with } the membrane ;</li><li>4. { release / exocytosis } of neurotransmitter (into synaptic cleft) ;</li></ol>	ACCEPT action potentials in place of impulses	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. idea that { neurotransmitters / vesicles } are found only in the presynaptic knob ;</li><li>2. idea that receptors (for neurotransmitters) are found only on the postsynaptic membrane ;</li></ol>		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
5(d)	<p>1. acetylcholine depolarises postsynaptic cell at an excitatory synapse but hyperpolarises postsynaptic cell at an inhibitory synapse / eq ;</p> <p>2. acetylcholine has a faster effect at an excitatory synapse / slower (more sustained) effect at an inhibitory synapse / eq ;</p> <p>3. acetylcholine causes a greater change in membrane potential at an excitatory synapse / eq ;</p>	<p>ACCEPT membrane potential increases at excitatory synapse and decreases at inhibitory synapse</p> <p>MP2 and 3 must be comparative.</p> <p>MP3 e.g. changes of almost 10 mV and almost 3 mV</p>	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(a)(i)	rhodopsin	ACCEPT visual purple	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Mark
6(a)(ii)	<p>B - cation channels close and the rod cell becomes hyperpolarised</p> <p><i>The only correct answer is B</i></p> <p><i>A is not correct because the rod cell becomes hyperpolarised</i></p> <p><i>C is not correct because the cation channels close and the rod cell becomes hyperpolarised</i></p> <p><i>D is not correct because the cation channels close</i></p>	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(b)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. idea that IAA is produced in the growing tip ;</li> <li>2. IAA moves (laterally) away from source of light / IAA accumulates on the shaded side of shoot / eq ;</li> <li>3. causes cell elongation (on this side) / eq ;</li> <li>4. (therefore) shoot grows towards the light / eq ;</li> </ol>		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
6(c)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. the results suggest that cocklebur is a short-day plant ;</li> <li>2. reference to involvement of phytochrome ;</li> <li>3. in the dark, P<sub>FR</sub> (slowly) reverts to P<sub>R</sub> / eq ;</li> <li>4. these plants need a sufficiently long dark period to allow P<sub>FR</sub> to reach critical (low) concentration ;</li> <li>5. (high) P<sub>R</sub> promotes flowering / (high) P<sub>FR</sub> inhibits flowering ;</li> <li>6. short period of light during darkness converts P<sub>R</sub> back to P<sub>FR</sub> ;</li> </ol>	<p>ACCEPT P<sub>730</sub> for P<sub>FR</sub> and P<sub>660</sub> for P<sub>R</sub></p> <p>1 ACCEPT long-night plant</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(a)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li data-bbox="443 323 1326 387">1. idea that a number of different mutations are associated with Parkinson's disease ;</li><li data-bbox="443 432 1205 496">2. credit at least two stated examples of mutations associated with Parkinson's disease ;</li><li data-bbox="443 541 1267 604">3. credit at least two stated examples of environmental factors associated with Parkinson's disease ;</li><li data-bbox="443 649 1308 713">4. comment made about the evidence from the studies on twins ;</li></ol>	<p data-bbox="1375 323 1749 355">1 Can be pieced together</p> <p data-bbox="1375 432 1805 464">2 e.g. PARK1, PARK2, PARK4</p> <p data-bbox="1375 541 1742 604">3 e.g. smoking, caffeine, pesticides</p>	(4)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
*7(b)	<p>(QWC – Spelling of technical terms must be correct and the answer must be organised in a logical sequence)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. idea that if there are no electrons (from NADH) the electron transport chain will not operate ;</li> <li>2. therefore no hydrogen ions will be pumped into the inter membrane space ;</li> <li>3. so there will be no release of energy as the hydrogen ions pass through the ATPase channels ;</li> <li>4. resulting in reduced { ATP production / oxidative phosphorylation } ;</li> <li>5. idea that neurones will die without ATP for { active transport / chemical reactions / named chemical reaction } ;</li> <li>6. idea that NADH will not be reoxidised so will not be able to bind more hydrogen ions ;</li> <li>7. resulting in a decrease in pH of the { cytoplasm / matrix } ;</li> <li>8. so the cell will die as its enzymes will not function ;</li> </ol>	<p>QWC emphasis on logical sequence</p> <p>1 ACCEPT electrons will not be transferred to the electron transport chain</p> <p>3 ACCEPT no chemiosmosis of H<sup>+</sup></p> <p>5 ACCEPT metabolic processes</p>	(5)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(c)(i)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>both axes correctly labelled x = concentration of uric acid and y = (percentage) risk of PD ;</li> <li>line graph / plotted points with downward slope;</li> </ol>	<p>ACCEPT x= level of uric acid and y = chance of developing PD</p> <p>ACCEPT scatter graph sloping downwards</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(c)(ii)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(blood of) Parkinson's patients tested for uric acid concentration / eq ;</li> <li>and compared to concentration of uric acid in blood of people without Parkinson's disease ;</li> </ol> <p>OR</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collect uric acid concentrations (in blood) of a large group of people ;</li> <li>observe which people develop PD ;</li> </ol>		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(d)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. scientific conferences / eq ;</li><li>2. scientific journals / eq ;</li><li>3. internet / TV / radio / eq ;</li></ol>	3 ACCEPT use a search engine websites / blogs	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(e)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. idea of comparing the nonmotor attributes before medication and whilst taking medication ;</li><li>2. idea of comparing the nonmotor attributes of two groups one receiving treatment and one not ;</li><li>3. reference to use of a placebo ;</li><li>4. credit example of nonmotor symptom ;</li></ol>		(3)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(f)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>idea that different organisms react differently to different drugs ;</li> <li>idea that animals do not suffer from Parkinson's disease so not really testing the drug's effect ;</li> <li>idea that animal models of Parkinson's disease are not similar enough to the human disease ;</li> </ol>	ACCEPT [humans / animals] have different brain structure / nervous system	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(g)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>idea that it avoids { swallowing tablets / injections / eq } ;</li> <li>idea that the quantity of drug can be { controlled / given gradually } ;</li> <li>idea that it avoids the need for the patient to remember to take the drug ;</li> <li>idea that the route of entry is more appropriate ;</li> </ol>	<p>1 ACCEPT example of problems e.g. difficult to inject / risk of infection from reused needles / drugs broken down in stomach</p> <p>4 ACCEPT fewer barriers / can reach target more easily / acts locally ;</p>	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
7(h)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. idea that less { dopamine / neurotransmitter } present in synaptic cleft ;</li><li>2. to bind to receptors on post-synaptic membrane ;</li><li>3. { fewer / no } sodium { channels open on / ions enter } post-synaptic neurone ;</li><li>4. resulting in { threshold value } for depolarisation not being reached ;</li><li>5. fewer { excitatory pathways initiated / action potentials in excitatory pathway } ;</li><li>6. more inhibitory pathways initiated ;</li></ol>	<p>2 ACCEPT to move / diffuse to the post-synaptic membrane</p> <p>4 must refer to threshold value</p>	(5)



