At rest, the neuronal membrane is polarised: there is a difference in electrical charge between the inside and the outside of the neuron.	The inside of the neuron is negatively charged compared with the outside.	The membrane of a dendrite on a neuron is disturbed by some neurotransmitter.
This stimulation causes small channels in the neuronal membrane to open.	Positively charged particles flood into the neuron through the small channels.	The influx of positively charged particles reverses of the polarity across the membrane.
In the immediate vicinity of where the small channels opened, the inside of the neuron is now more positive than the outside.	The influx of positively charged particles disturbs the neuronal membrane at the adjacent site.	This causes more small channels to open, so the action potential starts to ‘roll’ along the membrane.
In this way, a signal is passed all the way from the dendrites, along the axon and onto the terminals.	At the terminals, neurotransmitter is released.	