1. A computer is an electronic device that can process and store data, perform calculations, and execute tasks according to predefined instructions.

2. RAM (Random Access Memory) is a type of computer memory that allows data to be read from and written to quickly. It provides temporary storage for data that is actively being used by the computer.

3. Data is stored in various locations in a computer, including hard disk drives (HDDs), solid-state drives (SSDs), and other storage media such as USB drives and cloud storage.

4. The input device used to type text and numbers on a document in the computer system is a keyboard.

5. Examples of output devices include monitors (displays), printers, speakers, and headphones.

6. The input device that allows a user to move the cursor or pointer on the screen is a mouse.

7. Machine language (or binary code) is directly understood by the computer without the need for a translation program. It consists of instructions represented in the form of binary digits (0s and 1s).

8. Input devices are hardware components that allow users to provide data or instructions to a computer. Examples include keyboards, mice, touchscreens, scanners, and microphones.