

**Proposal Abstract:**

Until now, among the detected 390 Galactic supernova remnants (SNRs) and candidates, most of their radio properties are derived based on data from either single-dish telescopes or interferometers. Single-dish telescopes usually suffer from confusion limits and thus cannot detect weak continuum emissions, while the Zero-spacing problem makes large-scale emissions invisible to interferometers. Therefore, it is necessary to do detailed studies based on data combining single dishes with interferometers. This technique will enable us to accurately measure the spectral indices of various components within extended SNRs and conduct a detailed study of their physical properties, minimizing observational biases in single dishes and interferometers. Here, we propose 6.11 hours of FAST observations of two SNRs observed by the MeerKAT survey. Our proposed study serves as pilot research for the data combination of FAST and MeerKAT in their large surveys, and will help address the nature of these sources through unveiling their unknown or poorly explored physical properties.